Smock

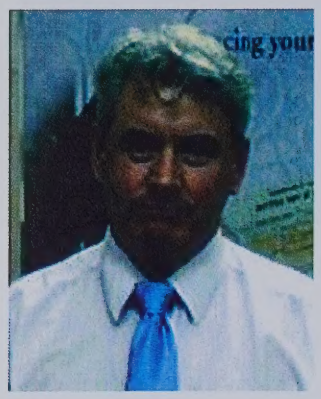
Irish and Scots-Irish Family Research Seminar

Saturday, March 23

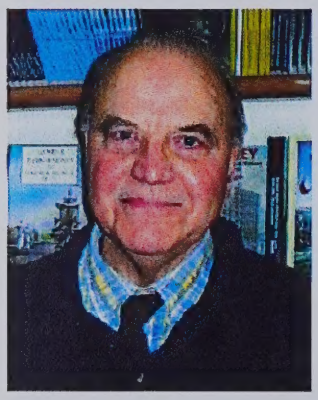
Frank and Katrina Basile Theater
Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center

Presented by the Indiana Historical Society and the Genealogical Society of Marion County

About the Speakers



Fintan Mullan has been with the Ulster Historical Foundation since 2001. He is a non-executive director of the Irish Family History Foundation, a board member of the Northern Ireland Publications Resource, a member of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Readers Forum, and a former non-executive director of the International Society for British Genealogy and Family History. He has spoken widely in the U.S. about Irish family history research and was a presenter in the genealogy section at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in 2007, when Northern Ireland was one of the featured countries. He has also spoken in Canada, the U.K., Australia and New Zealand. He has a bachelor's degree in Irish politics and philosophy and a master's degree in organization and management, both from Queen's University, Belfast.



Brian Trainor retired as research director of the Ulster Historical Foundation in 2010. He was educated at Queen's University, Belfast, and from there went for a time to the Institute of Historical Research in London. He returned to Belfast, where he lectured for several years at Queen's before becoming an archivist in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. He was director of the Public Record Office from 1970 to 1987, when he became director and then research director of the Ulster Historical Foundation. He holds an honorary doctorate of law from the National University of Ireland.

About the Indiana Historical Society

Since 1830, the Indiana Historical Society has been Indiana's Storyteller, connecting people to the past by collecting, preserving, interpreting and sharing the state's history. A private, nonprofit membership organization, IHS maintains the nation's premier research library and archives on the history of Indiana and the Old Northwest and presents a unique set of visitor exhibitions called the *Indiana Experience*. IHS also provides support and assistance to local museums and historical groups, publishes books and periodicals; sponsors teacher workshops; and provides youth, adult and family programming.

To join IHS, visit www.indianahistory.org.

About the Genealogical Society of Marion County

The Genealogical Society of Marion County provides a wealth of support for family history research, both in Marion County and beyond. In addition to regular educational program meetings, the society supports a library with unique resources; *Indy Lineages*, a monthly newsletter; *Family Quest*, a quarterly journal which publishes significant research activity; conferences; publications and an expanding web site at www.GenealogyIndy.org. GSMC invites all family history researchers and historians to become members, to attend and be enriched at monthly meetings, and to contribute to the growth of genealogy in the Indianapolis region.

To become a member of the GSMC, go to www.genealogyindy.org.

Extra Edition

We Celebrate Irish and Scot-Irish Genealogy

Genealogical Society of Marion County

March 2013.2

Indy Lineages

GSMC Membership Rises 71%, Join or Renew Now

An unprecedented increase in GSMC membership was noted at year end: A 71% increase in two years, according to Pres. Mike Method.

But there is room for more so you are invited to renew or begin membership to be part of the area's largest and most active genealogy-specific group.

Here are some of the ways to participate:

- Receive Family Quest, a quarterly journal of articles focusing on genealogically significant research which is especially relevant to Marion County, Indiana, or genealogical research in general. Articles range from family group sheets, cemetery data or descriptions, newspaper gleanings, memoirs, surname indexing, personal research projects, and how-to tips. Material can be submitted by anyone. Family Quest is a benefit of GSMC membership and available to all in the GSMC library.
- Admission to the members only section of our website, as well as listing of programs, GSMC history, etc.
- Use our Library for research and an opportunity to help staff and assist with projects.
- Attend monthly meetings on research, genealogy tips, backgrounders, and variety of topics by invited experts.
- Contribute to digitizing area cemetery and group membership records to help those researching about Marion County.

Céad míle fáilte!

By Pres. Mike Method

We are delighted to have you with us as our Genealogical Society of Marion County and the Indiana Historical Society host our presenters from the Ulster Historical Foundation.

My own ties to Ireland are real enough. My paternal Grandmother Feehely was from County Longford, and she is buried in Calvary Cemetery. I've been to Ireland several times, including Ulster, though (apologies to Fintan and Brian) I've never made it to Belfast.

We have these major program opportunities only rarely. Fintan and Brian were last in Indiana in 2008. So we urge you to take full advantage of the day. If there is anything that any of us can do to make your day better, please ask.

Finally, if you are not already a member, please consider GSMC as an opportunity.

Throughout the year, we have a full schedule of program and educational events, we are actively developing cemetery, fraternal and other records and publishing projects, our library provides a location for research, our newsletter, Indy Lineages, keeps you informed, and our journal, Family Quest, helps to tell "the rest of the story".

We invite you to visit www.GenealogyIndy.org for all of our information.

Genealogical Society of Marion County

Discovering Our Roots at the Crossroads of America

Coming to GSMC and Around Us

Saturday, April 13

"School Days: A Great Records Resource" (GSMC Program)1 to 3 pm - Eagle Library (3325 Lowry Road, E. of Georgetown Rd, on 34th St)

Presented by **Ron Darrah**

Nearly all Americans attended some kind of school, and school attendance created many kinds of records. This workshop identifies the numerous types of records available, shows what you can learn from them, and where you can go to locate and use all of these valuable resources. Both beginners and advanced researchers can profit from this session.

Saturday, April 20

Indiana Chapter, Palatines to America, Spring Workshop

9:30 am to 3:15 pm - Athenaeum, 401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis

Featured Speaker: **Dr. Michael D. Lacopo**

Saturday, April 27

Indiana Genealogical Society (IGS) - 2013 Conference

Bloomington, Monroe County Public Library

Web: http://www.indgensoc.org/

Saturday, May 11

San Juan Hill, A Mayflower Connection, a Ship Lost at Sea and other bits of family lore (GSMC Program)

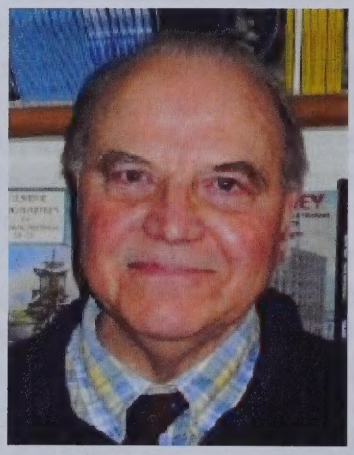
1 to 3 pm - Eagle Branch, IMCPL

Presented by **Terry Prall**

Family stories and tidbits from other researchers spun some interesting tales. The trick was to find out if they were truth, fabrications or a combination of **the two.** This presentation discusses various approaches to proving and disproving family lore.

Here Are the Ulster Guys

FINTAN MULLAN has been Executive Director of Ulster Historical Foundation since 2001. He is a non-executive director of the Irish Family History Foundation; a board member of the Northern Ireland Publications Resource, a member of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Readers Forum, and a former non-executive director of the International Society for British Genealogy & Family History.



BRIAN TRAINOR is retired as Research Director of the Ulster Historical Foundation. He has been with the Institute of Historical Research in London and lectured for several years at Queen's University, Belfast, before becoming an archivist in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

The Library Shelf

By Steve Elliott

Our library contains over 30 publications relevant to the subject matter of the Scot-Irish people, their countries, and their migration.

"The Book of Scots-Irish Family Names", by Robert Bell, has entries for over 500 of the most common surnames of the Irish province of Ulster, with references to thousands more. It gives a history of each name, its original form, where it came from, and why it changed to what it is today.

Another great resource is a reference book by Margaret Dickson Falley titled "Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research". It is a guide to the genealogical records, methods, and sources in Ireland. For a more historical perspective, we have "Fractured Emerald: Ireland" by Emily Hahn.

Come and visit Wednesday, March 27. This will be the last day we are open to the public. Crown Hill has started renovation of the inside of the Waiting Station. See the back page of this newsletter for the announcement of a new expanded location.

Please contact me with questions or special needs concerning the library.

Librarian@GenealogyIndy.org

Education & Programs:

A short update and look ahead

By Terrry Prall, Program Chair

I have been at this 'job' since I was cornered at the IGS Conference back in 2009. With contributions from the board and GSMC members, we've continued to advance the quality of education and programs offered by GSMC.

We have a very well received annual conference each November and, in the last couple of years, have partnered with the Indiana Historical Society to be able to hold the conference at the IHS Eugene & Marilyn Glick History Center. Thanks go out to Margaret Bierlein, who has been our IHS liaison and helped make the conference a success.

I have also had the honor to represent GSMC as a genealogy presenter for a few community organizations.

Our monthly programs have also been well-received, with many of them drawing accolades. We have covered topics such as local research facilities, military records, fraternal organizations, funeral home records, various aspects of research techniques, perils and pitfalls and a variety of others.

One of our newer additions has been a roundtable discussion on "brick wall" research problems. There is also the December luncheon and show-n-tell.
We are hoping to get more involved in genealogy education with local youth and school groups.

Another item on the wish list would be to offer beginning and/or intermediate classes on a variety of genealogy topics. How about you? Are there topics or opportunities that you would like us to address?
Contact me at Programs@GenealogyIndy.org.

Agenda for 2013: Projects to Advance Genealogy Research

By Angela Gabbard, *Treasurer and Projects Director*

Last year GSMC loaded on to our website (www.genealogyindy.org) a database containing more than 38,000 burials in the Catholic cemeteries in Marion County (Holy Cross, St. Joseph, Calvary and Our Lady of Peace.)

We continue to gather information about additional burials in these locations. We are scanning all of the burial cards from the Calvary, Holy Cross and St. Joseph cemeteries, which will add 25,000+ more. In addition, we are scanning their day books (from 1937-2011) that contain burial information and obituaries for the deceased. Information from these sources will be loaded on our website this year.

We have been working on several other cemetery projects. Our goal is to load all of the cemetery burials that occurred in Marion County, Indiana, onto our website. We are working with volunteers to update our database by talking to township trustees, cemetery personnel, researching historical cemetery readings and walking cemeteries to create the most accurate inventory possible.

In 2013, we also will be working with Flanner and Buchanan Mortuary Group to provide information on individuals buried in the cemeteries that they either own or manage. These include some of the largest cemeteries in the county including: Washington Park East, Washington Park North, Floral Park, Memorial Park, and West Ridge Cemetery along with Oaklawn Cemetery located in Fishers and Hamilton Memorial Park in Westfield.

Another exciting project: We are working with the Scottish Rite Cathedral Masonic organization to scan and load all of their membership records. These records contain the names and other personal information for over 100,000 individuals.

Other projects include updating The Genealogical Research Guide for Marion County, Indiana, which was originally published in 1997 by GSMC, indexing the Indianapolis Water Company ledger books from 1920's-30's, with entries for who owned stock, who got payment rebates, etc. and scanning a variety of resources located in the GSMC library and loading them on to our website.

We are always on the lookout for additional projects for Marion County and for volunteers to help out with scanning, indexing and a whole myriad of tasks. If you have an idea or comment about GSMC projects, we'd love to hear from you. Contact me at treasurer@genealogyindy.org.

A Billion Records Indexed?

The major indexing project of FamilySearch records is nearing a billion. Since its start in September 2008, by mid-March indexers and arbitrators had completed 984 million records and put them on line.

The project continues to seek volunteer indexers. Go to www. FamilySearch.indexing.org

New Home for GSMC

We are delighted to announce that GSMC has secured a new home, located in the Memorial Park Cemetery at 9350 East Washington St., just east of I-465. This will enable our relocation from the Crown Hill Waiting Station where we have been for 15 years.

Originally built in the 1920's, this handsome historic building served as the offices of Memorial Park until about 12 years ago. Now it will be ours for many years to come! We will have an expanded and more available Library, as well as being able to host more educational programs. Relocation is anticipated by July.

Memorial Park is operated by the Washington Park Cemetery Association, an Indiana not-for-profit organization and affiliated with the Buchanan Group and the Flanner and Buchanan Funeral Centers.
A more formal public announcement and media release is being planned for the near future. Watch for more details.

Our Website: All About GSMC

By Rick McNutt, Webmaster

Wikipedia says a Genealogical Society is "a society…that allows member genealogists and family historians to profit from shared knowledge." Our website serves as a primary portal to that shared genealogical knowledge of Marion County and surrounding areas.

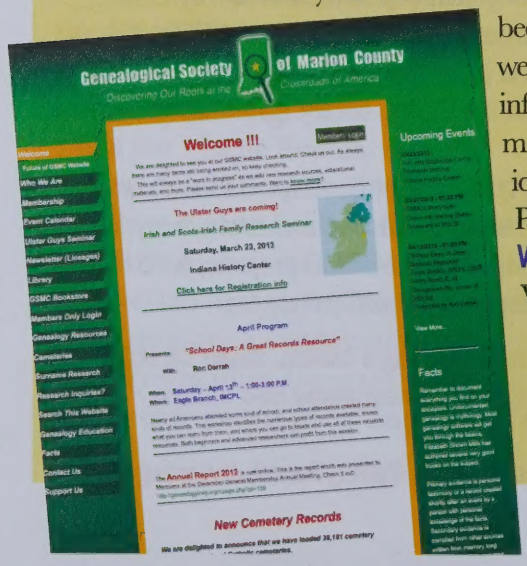
We are proud of what we have achieved so far with this website and invite you to visit it often. It is a primary portal into what GSMC is doing. It identifies who we are, what projects we are working on, our events and programs calendar, etc. But it also contains much more. **We have records and genealogical data found nowhere else online.**

Here are a few points:

All GSMC Newsletters from 1996; GSMC Library holdings searchable by subject, title, and author; Members Only section; Genealogical Resources section including extensive scanned regional history books and data; Cemeteries section including descriptions, maps, and tens of thousands of individual records.

Many of these offerings continue to expand almost daily.

We welcome your comments and input. Every day more data becomes available on the web and we rely on you to help keep us informed so we can share this information to all researchers. Your ideas help us improve our site. Please provide input to: Webmaster@GenealogyIndy.org. Visit us at www.GenealogyIndy.org



Research Queries Answered

Responding to research queries is probably one of the core missions of most genealogical societies.

Over the last few years, the number of requests has been growing. Some are simple. Some ask for assistance, such as locating an.obituary or photographing a grave. Some are virtually asking us to do their research for them [we don't, but can make a referral].

We don't charge for assistance, though we accept donations. Better yet, if we've shown some value, we may gain a new member!

We have a network of members from different backgrounds, live in different parts of the region, and support a variety of other causes, As a result, there are lots of alternatives for responding.

Queries come from everywhere, around the region, around the USA, and even from Ireland.

The most fun are those which give us an opportunity to plow new ground. We've assisted in searching for graves of earliest police officers who died in line of duty. We've helped to track reburials from cemeteries which have been relocated. We've located contacts for cemeteries, funeral homes, churches, etc. (Of course, that also ends up helping our own resources.)

If you have a brick wall or a piece of research that you can use some assistance? Get in touch with our Research Chair, Barb Lee, at Research@GenealogyIndy.org.

Schedule

8:30 to 9 a.m.
Registration and welcome

9 to 9:40 a.m.
Introduction to Irish and Scots-Irish Family History Research Part 1

9:50 to 10:30 a.m.
Introduction to Irish and Scots-Irish Family History Research Part 2

10:30 to 10:45 a.m.
Break

10:45 to 11:35 a.m.
Emigration from Ireland to America and the Sources for Its Study

11:40 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Records Relating to the Different Churches in Ireland

12:30 to 1:30 p.m.
Lunch – Served in the Day Classrooms and Multipurpose Room, Canal Level

1:30 to 2:20 p.m.
Understanding Irish Townlands: The Importance of Place, Identity and Administrative Divisions

2:20 to 2:35 p.m.
Break

2:35 to 3:20 p.m.
Researching the Farming Community in the 18th and 19th Centuries

3:20 to 4p.m.
Irish and Scots-Irish Research: Not Always at the Bottom of the Pile

4 to 4:30 p.m.
Question-and-Answer Session

About Today

- Program registration includes admission to the *Indiana Experience* today. Visit the Welcome Center to receive a wrist band before entering the exhibits.
- This seminar is eligible for 7 general Library Education Units. Certificates are available at the registration table at the end of the day.
- No food or drinks are allowed in the theater.
- Please fill out your evaluation form and deposit it in the basket on the registration table along with your name badge holder.

Upcoming Programs presented by the Genealogical Society of Marion County

April 13, 2013

School Days: A Great Records Resource

Nearly all Americans attended some kind of school, and school attendance created many kinds of records. This workshop identifies the numerous types of records available, shows what you can learn from them, and where you can go to locate and use all of these valuable resources. Both beginners and advanced researchers can profit from this session. Presented by Ron Darrah at IMCPL Eagle Branch.

May 12, 2013

San Juan Hill, A Mayflower Connection, a Ship Lost at Sea and Other Bits of Family Lore

Family stories and tidbits from other researchers spun some interesting tales. The trick was to find out if they were truth, fabrications or a combination of the two. This presentation discusses various approaches to proving and disproving family lore. Presented by Terry Prall at the IMCPL Eagle Branch

Nov. 16, 2013 | 2013 Conference of the Genealogical Society of Marion County

To register or for more information on GSMC programs visit www.genealogyindy.org.

Upcoming Programs presented by the Indiana Historical Society

April 22 and 23, 2013

Preservation Consultations/Family Photographs and Documents

As part of Preservation Week, the IHS Conservation Department is offering 30-minute consultation sessions to assist visitors in their quest to preserve family photographs and documents.

May 18, 2013

Read All About It: Accessing Digitized Indiana NewspaperArchives

Learn how to access more than 2.5 million digitized Indiana newspaper pages, dated 1924 or earlier.

June 22, 2013

Timelines

Enhance the personal chronology of your ancestor with relative historical events to create a timeline allowing you to see where the generations meet. Presented by Betty L. Warren

July 27, 2013

Twentieth and Twenty-First Century Research: Resources, Methods and Skills and Citing Your Sources

Presented by Debbie Mieszala

Aug. 21 through 24, 2013

The Indiana Historical Society at the Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference

Journey Through Generations. Join your fellow family historians in Fort Wayne this August. IHS is a proud sponsor of the keynote session by Professor Richard Aquilla on Thursday, Aug. 22, and a luncheon Saturday, Aug. 24 featuring a presentation by author William E. Bartelt about Abraham Lincoln's boyhood in Indiana.

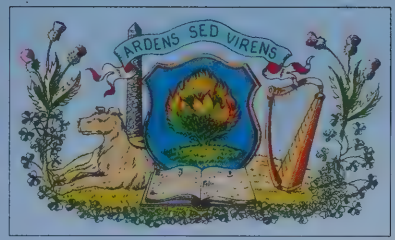
To register or for more information, visit www.indianahistory.org or call (317) 232-1882.

Sign up for our e-newsletter to receive monthly updates.

SAVE THE DATE

MIDWESTERN ROOTS 2014: FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY CONFERENCE

Aug. 1 and 2; pre-conference events July 31



Fascinating history, breath-taking scenery, stunning locations ... revisit the home of your ancestors

Antrim

Ramelton

Derry

Monreagh

3

L'derry

Kellswater

1

Ballycarry

Bangor

Donegal

Tyrone

Corr's Corner

2

Belfast

Greyabbey

Fermanagh

Armagh

Down

Monaghan

Cavan

Programme Tours

1. Birth of Irish Presbyterianism
(Ballycarry, Carrickfergus and the scenic Sixmilewater Valley)

2. North Down and Ards
(Holywood, Bangor, Groomsport, Donaghadee and Greyabbey)

3. Derry and Donegal
Derry City, Monreagh and Ramelton

MAIN PROGRAMME

Return to the Cradle of Irish Presbyterianism is a family history event with a difference.

2013 is a very important year for Irish Presbyterianism. It is the 400th anniversary of the arrival from Scotland of Rev. Edward Brice, the first Presbyterian minister to settle in Ireland. Over six days you will discover the history of Ulster first-hand through excursions to some of the province's most historic sites, be assisted to carry out research for yourself, and listen to talks by acknowledged experts in their field.

The programme for the week includes a mix of lectures, research sessions, and outings to places of historical interest.

Day 1: Monday, 16th September
Welcome and introductions; talks on the history of Presbyterianism; registration at PRONI

Day 2: Tuesday, 17th September
Research at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland; evening visit to Sentry Hill

Day 3: Wednesday, 18th September
Outing to Carrickfergus, Ballycarry and the Sixmilewater Valley, as well as a visit to Kellswater Reformed Presbyterian Church

Day 4: Thursday, 19th September
Further opportunity to carry out research at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Day 5: Friday, 20th September
Outing to North Down and the Ards with visits to Holywood, Bangor, Groomsport, Donaghadee, Ballywalter, Greyabbey and Newtownards

Day 6: Saturday, 21st September
Outing to Derry and Donegal with visits to the city of Derry, Monreagh and Ramelton

Research at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI)
On Days 2 and 4 participants will have the opportunity to carry out research into their family history at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). In PRONI, Belfast has one of the best – possibly even the best – regional archives in the UK. Here there are centuries of records relating to the families of Ulster.

In March 2011 PRONI reopened after its move to new premises in Titanic Quarter, Belfast. The new building is spacious and welcoming. The search room and reading rooms have many more spaces for researchers than was the case in the previous building. There is also an auditorium for public lectures and an exhibition area.

No previous knowledge of research techniques or sources is necessary. The Foundation's experienced team of researchers will be on hand to assist participants to carry out their research. The great majority of the sources you will be using to research your ancestors will be found at PRONI.

More information on sources at PRONI and guidance on researching Presbyterian ancestors can be found on our website at: www.ancestryireland.com/irish-presbyterianism

Note: while the theme of this event focusses on Presbyterian history, participants researching ancestors of other faiths are welcome

GUIDES AND SPEAKERS

We have lined up a range of different speakers who will bring their knowledge and enthusiasm for their respective subjects to the programme. We hope that these lectures will provide participants with a greater understanding of Irish Presbyterianism and will be a basis for further learning during the week.

Valerie Adams (Librarian, Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland)
Subject: Sources for studying Presbyterian ancestors

Dr Robert Armstrong (Associate Professor of History, Trinity College Dublin)
Subject: Ulster Presbyterianism's first historians

Dr Allan Blackstock (Reader in History, University of Ulster)
Subject: First Presbyterian Church, Belfast, and the Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Church

Robert Campbell (Twelve Stones Media)
Subjects: The Sixmilewater Valley and early Irish Presbyterianism and *Francis Makemie*

Dr Bruce Durie (Genealogist, Author, Broadcaster, Lecturer)
Subjects: Tracking Back – Scottish records of the 1600s and *Scots-Irish DNA – Is there a reliable way of determining ancestry from DNA?*

Dr Patrick Fitzgerald (Lecturer/Dev. Officer, Mellon Centre for Migration Studies)
Subject: Presbyterian emigration from Ireland

Dr Andrew Holmes (Lecturer in History, Queen's University Belfast)
Subject: Presbyterianism in its transatlantic context

Professor Laurence Kirkpatrick (Union Theological College)
Subject: The history of Irish Presbyterianism

Dr Brian Lambkin (Director, Mellon Centre for Migration Studies)
Subject: Presbyterian emigrant experiences

Brian Mitchell (Genealogist, Derry City Council)
Brian will be joining us when we visit the city of Derry

Rev. Dr John Nelson (Ballycarry Old Presbyterian Congregation)
Subject: Rev. Edward Brice (d. 1636) of Ballycarry

Dr William Roulston (Research Director, Ulster Historical Foundation)
Subject: The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland (also available to assist with research at PRONI)

Mark Thompson (former Chair, Ulster-Scots Agency)
Subject: Early Presbyterianism in North Down and the Ards

Dr Brian Trainor (retired Research Director, Ulster Historical Foundation)
Dr Trainor will be available to assist people trace their ancestors as he shares his experience of 60+ years in the archives

TOURS

Outing 1: The Birth of Irish Presbyterianism

On this day we will visit the locations that mark the birthplace of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. These include Ballycarry, Carrickfergus and the scenic Sixmilewater Valley.

At Ballycarry we will learn about Rev. Edward Brice, considered the first Scots Presbyterian minister in Ireland, who settled here in 1613 and preached in the now-ruined church of Templecorran.

We will also be visiting St Nicholas' Church in Carrickfergus, the only parish church in the north of Ireland which retains substantial elements of its medieval fabric. In 1642 a group of Scottish army chaplains met in Carrickfergus. This is regarded as the inaugural Irish presbytery meeting, from which, in a formal sense, today's Presbyterian Church in Ireland descends.

We will then visit the beautiful Sixmilewater Valley, the scene of a major religious revival in the 1620s that had a major impact not only on this district, but across much of Ulster. Finally we will visit the picturesquely situated Kellswater Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) meeting house.

Outing 2: Presbyterianism in North Down and the Ards

On this day we will visit North Down and the Ards, an area that boasts the Presbyterian heritage with compelling stories, fascinating characters and great locations. Places we will be visiting include: Holywood – where a former priory was used as a church by the settlers and where the Solemn League and Covenant was signed in 1644 and Bangor where Rev. Robert Blair was minister.

We will also be visiting Groomsport, a fishing port from where the *Eagle Wing* set sail for America in 1636, and Donaghadee, the main entry port for settlers arriving from Ulster in the 1600s. At Greyabbey we will see the magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey which were used as a church by the settlers in the early 1600s, and we will also visit Newtownards, the home of Sir Hugh Montgomery and the scene of his 'state funeral' in 1636.

Outing 3: Presbyterianism in Derry and Donegal

Our final day's outing will be to the north-west of Ireland and sites of interest in Derry and Donegal. For centuries Derry has been an important ecclesiastical site. Its famous walls were completed in 1618 and it is still possible to walk their full circumference. The present First Derry meeting house was built *c.* 1780 and was recently refurbished. The former Blue Coat School behind the meeting house has been renovated as a visitor centre that tells the story of the many ways in which Presbyterians contributed to the development of Derry over the last four centuries.

The Monreagh Heritage Centre is housed in a former Presbyterian manse and is located in the heart of the Laggan, a district in the east of County Donegal that has been shaped by waves of migration. The exhibition tells the story of the area, the history of Presbyterianism in the region, and the links that exist between east Donegal and the wider world.

The Old Meeting-House in Ramelton is believed to date from the late 1600s and is said to have been the Presbyterian church in which Francis Makemie worshipped as a child. He would go on to become a minister in America, where he died in 1708, and is regarded as the father of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

ACCOMMODATION

Participants will be staying at Corr's Corner Hotel Antrim, located just 15 minutes from Belfast, and will be provided with six nights' accommodation (checking in on the afternoon/evening of 15 September and checking out on the morning of 21 September). Additional nights either before or after the family history event can be arranged.

Corr's Corner is definitely a hotel that is full of warmth and character. Located where the suburbs of Newtownabbey meet the County Antrim countryside, the hotel boasts high quality accommodation. Each of the bedrooms at Corr's Corner Hotel is exquisitely decorated and tastefully furnished to the highest standards, persuading guests to come back time after time.

The standard rooms are modern, bright and spacious to provide a true feeling of calm and relaxation, equipped with satellite TV and radio; direct dial telephone; high-power shower; hairdryer; executive work station; tea and coffee making facilities and complimentary wifi access.

What's nearby?

Less than a mile from Corr's Corner Hotel is one of the jewels in Northern Ireland's tourism crown – Sentry Hill, a perfectly preserved Victorian farmhouse which we will be visiting on the evening of Day 2. This was the home of the McKinneys and their descendants from the late eighteenth century to the late twentieth century. It is now in the care of Newtownabbey Borough Council.

OTHER INFORMATION

FULL RATE: For those who wish to take part in all aspects of the family history event, including the genealogical research days at PRONI. The rate includes: 6 nights bed & breakfast, 5 evening meals, 6 lunches; transport during the event; talks and tours; entrance fees; research assistance by professional genealogists.

NON RESIDENTIAL: For those who wish to take part in all aspects of the family history event, but will make their own accommodation arrangements. Non-residential participants will be expected to make their own way to the designated starting place each day. This rate includes: 5 evening meals; 6 lunches; transport during the event; talks and tours; entrance fees; research assistance by professional genealogists.

NON RESEARCH: For those who wish to take part in the event with the exception of the genealogical research days; ideal for travelling companions of full rate participants. This rate includes: 6 nights bed & breakfast; 5 evening meals; 4 lunches; transport during the event; talks and tours; entrance fees.

ROOM SHARING: If you are travelling alone and are willing to share accommodation we will endeavour, if possible, to room you with a same-sex participant. If it is not possible to do this or you would prefer a room of your own, there is a single room supplement (a straight fee to the hotel) of £180. If you have expressed a willingness to share a room and this is not possible, advance notice will be given should you wish to make alternative accommodation arrangements.

SPECIAL DIETARY NEEDS & MOBILITY ISSUES: Delegates with any special dietary needs or mobility problems should advise us of their requirements on registering so that adequate provisions can be made.

CANCELLATIONS & REFUNDS: If you wish to cancel your booking before 30 June 2013 you are entitled to a 90% refund. Cancel after 1 July and before 23 August and you are entitled to a 60% refund. Any received after 23 August will be entitled to a 20% refund. Cancellations received due to medical conditions will be treated as sympathetically as possible.

PAYMENT METHOD: We use PayPal to securely process registration payments. Note: you do not have to have a PayPal account to pay via PayPal. Payment can by made in installments via the Foundation's online booking form. Cheques are also accepted.

BOOKING FORM

I would like to reserve _____ places at the *Return to the Cradle of Irish Presbyterianism* event.

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Email _____

Spouse/Travelling Partner's Name _____

The rates below are **per person** based on two people sharing a twin/double room. If you wish to room alone, there is a single room supplement of £180. The six night's accommodation begin on the night of **15 September** with check-out on the morning of **21 September 2013**.

☐ **FULL RATE** £850 UK pounds (*$1,365/$1,335(CAN)/€1,054)
(For those who wish to take part in all aspects of the event, including the genealogical research days at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.)

☐ **NON-RESIDENTIAL** £610 UK pounds (*$979/$955(CAN)/€805)
(For those who wish to take part in all aspects of the event, but will make their own accommodation arrangements. Non-residential participants will be expected to make their own way to the designated starting place each day.)

☐ **NON-RESEARCH** £775 UK pounds (*$1,244/$1,215(CAN)/€960)
(For those who wish to take part in the event with the exception of the genealogical research days; ideal for travelling companions of full rate participants.)

☐ **SINGLE ROOM SUPPLEMENT** – I require single room accommodation. (Single Room Supplement Fee £180). Please charge the additional amount to my credit card or find payment enclosed.

☐ **ROOM SHARING** – Alternatively if you are interested in sharing a room please tick this box. While efforts will be made to source room-sharing partners, participants should note this may not always be possible.

£_____ ***Total Amount Payable*** (all booking fees plus any supplements). *Note all charges are made in UK pounds, dollar and Euro amounts are given for comparison only.

Payment (return with payment to adress below)

☐ **Cheque** Make payable to Ulster Historical Foundation. If in a currency other than UK pounds sterling, please add an additional $7.50 (or equivalent) to cover the cost of conversion.

☐ **Credit Card** Please debit my American Express/Diners Club/Visa/Mastercard.

Expiry Date _____ Check Digits ☐☐☐

Date _____ Amount £ _____

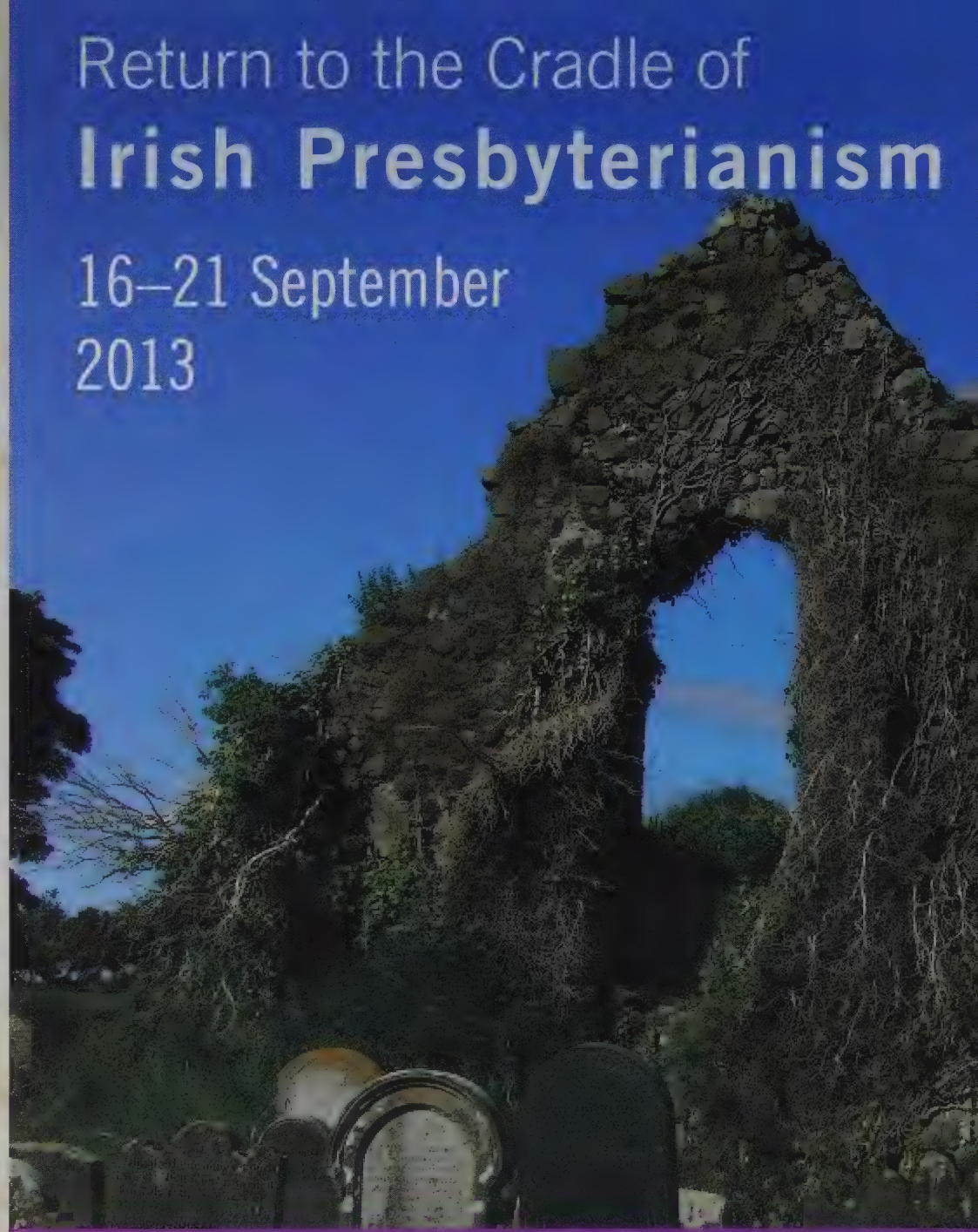
Signature _____

Use code 'Presbyterian400' for £20/$30 off

Return to: Ulster Historical Foundation, 49 Malone Road, Belfast, BT9 6RY Tel: +44(0)28 9066 1988
E-mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk **www.ancestryireland.com**

Return to the Cradle of Irish Presbyterianism

16–21 September 2013



An Irish Family History Event With A Difference
www.ancestryireland.com/irish-presbyterianism

GUILD MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

The Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild was established by the Ulster Historical Foundation in 1978, to provide a forum for the Irish and Scots-Irish genealogical community. It is designed to give you – ***the local and family historian*** – access to a range of specialist resources and services that you will find invaluable in your quest to complete your research.

1 YEAR
for only
£31

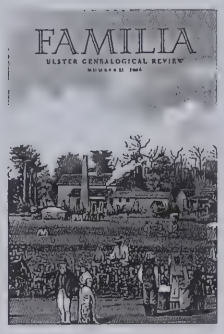
► What records will I find on ancestryireland.com?

We have over 2 million records available to search online including **Birth, Marriage & Death (BMD) records, Gravestone Inscriptions, Street Directories, Census Records** and more. Members receive a 50% discount on BMD records and can view all our other records for free!

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

► Share your Research Interests

Have your own research interests published in our annual Directory to be shared with thousands of other members. Members can submit details for up to 6 ancestors and can include names, dates, locations and occupations.



Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review

► Receive our Annual Publications

Guild members receive two annual publications, *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review* and *Directory of Irish Family History Research*. Members are welcome to make submissions for consideration for publication in *Familia*.

► Get Massive Discounts on all our Products & Services

- 50% off all of our birth, death and marriage records
- 15% off all UHF publications on booksireland.org.uk
- Free access to our Research Library
- Browse all 53,000+ gravestone inscriptions from historyfromheadstones.com
- Browse online *History of the Irish Parliament* resource including 2,300 biographies of MPs
- Access to our 200+ members only databases covering all of Ireland

► Take part in Educational & Social Events

Be part of a vibrant Irish research community. The Ulster Historical Foundation frequently holds local and international lecture tours, book launches and other social functions. Your membership ensures that you are kept informed of the next event near you.

► Members' Area

Our members' area contains over 160 articles from past editions of Familia from 1985-2005, an abridged version of Dr William Roulston's *Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors* and Robert K. O'Neill's *Irish Libraries* and further articles on research and sources. In addition, we are continually adding content throughout the year to make it an even better resource for any genealogist.

Membership starts from as little as £31! *Visit ancestryireland.com for more info or complete the form overleaf to join the Guild.*

1. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Personal Information

Mr/Ms/Miss/Mrs/Other _____

First Name _____ Surname _____

Address _____

Post/Zip Code _____

Email Address _____

Membership Type (Choose one option)

- ☐ Annual Membership (Surface Mail) - **£31**
- ☐ Annual Membership (Airmail) - **£36**
- ☐ Five Year Membership - **£95**
- ☐ Life Membership - **£220**
- ☐ Starter Kit CD-ROM - **£49.99** *(Includes 1 year membership, 12 Birth, Marriage & Death Look-ups, Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors & much more.)*

Gift Aid

- ☐ Please treat all gifts of money that I have made in the past 6 years and all future gifts of money that I make from the date of this declaration as Gift Aid donations. (Please tick the box)

Charity Name: Ulster Historical Foundation (Ref. No. XN 48460)

Signature _____

Date _____

giftaid it

1. From 6 April 2008 the UK Government will add an extra 3p for every £1 donated under Gift Aid, which means that a charity will receive 28p for every £1 donated.
2. You can cancel this declaration at any time by notifying the charity.
3. If in the future your circumstances change and you no longer pay sufficient tax, you should cancel the declaration by notifying the charity.
4. If you pay tax at the higher rate you can claim further tax pay in your Self Assessment tax return.
5. If you are unsure about whether your donations qualify for Gift Aid tax relief, ask the charity, or refer to the HM Revenue & Customs website.
6. Please notify the charity if you change your name or address.

2. PAYMENT DETAILS

Choose your Payment Type

- ☐ Cheque (Payable to Ulster Historical Foundation)
- ☐ Credit/Debit Card (Complete form below)

Paying by Card?

Cardholder's Name _____

Please debit my American Express/Maestro/Visa/Mastercard

Date Valid From _____ Expiry Date _____

Security No. _____ Issue No. (Maestro only) _____

Amount £_____

Signature _____ **Date** _____

X

Once payment has been confirmed you will be sent your membership number and password by email.

Renewals

If you are renewing your current membership or previously had an account and want to retain your membership number, please enter it below.

You will **not** be automatically charged once your membership expires. We will send a reminder to your registered email address when your renewal date approaches.

Previous Membership Number

3. YOUR RESEARCH INTERESTS

Complete the form below to have your research interests included in the annual *Directory of Irish Family History Research* and on our website at www.ancestryireland.com

You can list up to 6 ancestors, including names, dates, locations and occupations. Please follow the format shown in the example.

Note: You can also submit this information online at www.ancestryireland.com.

Murphy John c. 1820-8

Kilkeel, Co. Down, farmer

▼

- ☐ Do not include my contact details on your website
- ☐ Do not include my contact details in the *Directory of Irish Family History Research*

Send this form to: Ulster Historical Foundation, 49 Malone Road, Belfast, BT9 6RY.

Ten Great Gathering Ideas

If you're planning an event for 2013, plan on having it in Ireland

Bring all the family home

Meet your Alumni Group in Ireland

Get married In Ireland!

Gather your GAA club

Discover your Irish links with golf buddies

Bring your Irish-American Association

Plan your Irish Clan Gathering

Trace your roots on a Group Genealogy Trip

Tour Ireland with your Church Group

Gather in Ireland with your Police or Fire Dept.

the gathering IRELAND 2013

ireland.com

Ulster Historical Foundation Researching Registration Form

We can perform a detailed investigation into the genealogy of one or more families. The research is carried out by one of our small team of researchers who have between them over 80 years of experience in family history research.

Stage 1 > Initial Assessment

The purpose of an initial assessment is to highlight the potential for a successful in-depth genealogical investigation. Once it is complete, you can decide whether or not to proceed with a Full Report.

Please note that the initial assessment is not in-depth research, its purpose is to consider the feasibility of research and it should therefore not be viewed as a genealogical report in its own right.

It takes 8 weeks to complete and costs £30.

Stage 2 > Full Report

Our reports are interpretative as well as factual. We seek to build up a profile of your ancestors by examining original documents and microfilm copies in archives and libraries such as the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, the General Register Office of Northern Ireland and the Linen Hall Library.

This in-depth investigation takes 6 months to complete and the minimum budget is £150.

Family Research Consultation Service

A consultation with a member of our experienced research team could save you a considerable amount of time and greatly increase your chances of succecss.

The fee for a 30 minute consultation is £15 (£12 for Guild members) or £25 for an hour (£15 for Guild members). Please telephone 028 9066 1988 to book an appointment. Alternatively email enquiry@uhf.org.uk.

Testimonials

"*I am very impressed with the product and will recommend your researchers to others. Your researchers are obviously natural analysts. The report was well written and equally well researched.*"

George Schroeder

"*I have just received your incredible report. I want to thank you for all your amazing research. You have not only done a wonderful report, you and your researchers (angels) have filled a huge hole in my mother's heart and soul. We are so grateful to you all.*"

Barbara McByrne Irving

"*This excellent piece of work reached me via the post today. Now THAT'S a report! Cover sheets even! I'm pleased with the quality and, yes, I found it very interesting and informative.*"

Ed Callaway, Indiana

"*I have received the results on the research the Foundation did for me. The results were excellent. The search was very high quality, and the amount accomplished was well worth the money spent. I now feel very confident in giving recommendations to others to use the Foundation's services, in fact I am going to have more research done.*"

Tom McFarland, Chairman of Nebraskans of Irish and Scots-Irish Ancestry

"*Your search established the blood relationship to our complete satisfaction and we are in constant correspondence with our relatives in Ireland and have visited them at their home. They are as thrilled as we are at the success of your research.*"

Howard T Pollock, USA

Payments should be made payable to Ulster Historical Foundation, 49 Malone Road, Belfast, BT9 6RY, Northern Ireland

Complete the form below to register your research

Personal Details

Full Name _____ Email Address _____

Your Address _____

Your Ancestor's Background Information

1 Name _____

2 Date of birth/baptism _____

3 Place of birth _____

4 Religious denomination _____

5 Name of parents Father _____ Mother _____

6 Parents' marriage Date _____ Location _____

7 Trade or occupation _____

8 Marriage (if in Ireland) Date _____ Spouse _____ Location _____

9 Children born in Ireland _____

10 Date/port of emigration _____

11 Sources you have checked _____

Please send all additional information (including copies of certificates if possible) with this registration form.

Research Objective

1 _____

2 _____

Payment Details

☐ Initial Assessment (£30) ☐ Full Report (Please specifiy budget £_____ (min. £150, incl. VAT)

Signature _____

I authorise you to undertake research to my stipulated maximum of £_____ (UK pounds sterling) to be paid for by cheque/postal order/credit card.

Card No. _____ Expiry Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

This form can also be completed online at ancestryireland.com

---

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2 Date of birth/baptism _____

3 Place of birth _____

4 Religious denomination _____

5 Name of parents Father _____ Mother _____

6 Parents' marriage Date _____ Location _____

7 Trade or occupation _____

8 Marriage (if in Ireland) Date _____ Spouse _____ Location _____

9 Children born in Ireland _____

10 Date/port of emigration _____

11 Sources you have checked _____

Please send all additional information (including copies of certificates if possible) with this registration form.

Research Objective

1 _____

2 _____

Payment Details

☐ Initial Assessment (£30) ☐ Full Report (Please specifiy budget £_____ (min. £150, incl. VAT)

Signature _____

I authorise you to undertake research to my stipulated maximum of £_____ (UK pounds sterling) to be paid for by cheque/postal order/credit card.

Card No. _____ Expiry Date _____

Signature _____ Date _____

This form can also be completed online at ancestryireland.com

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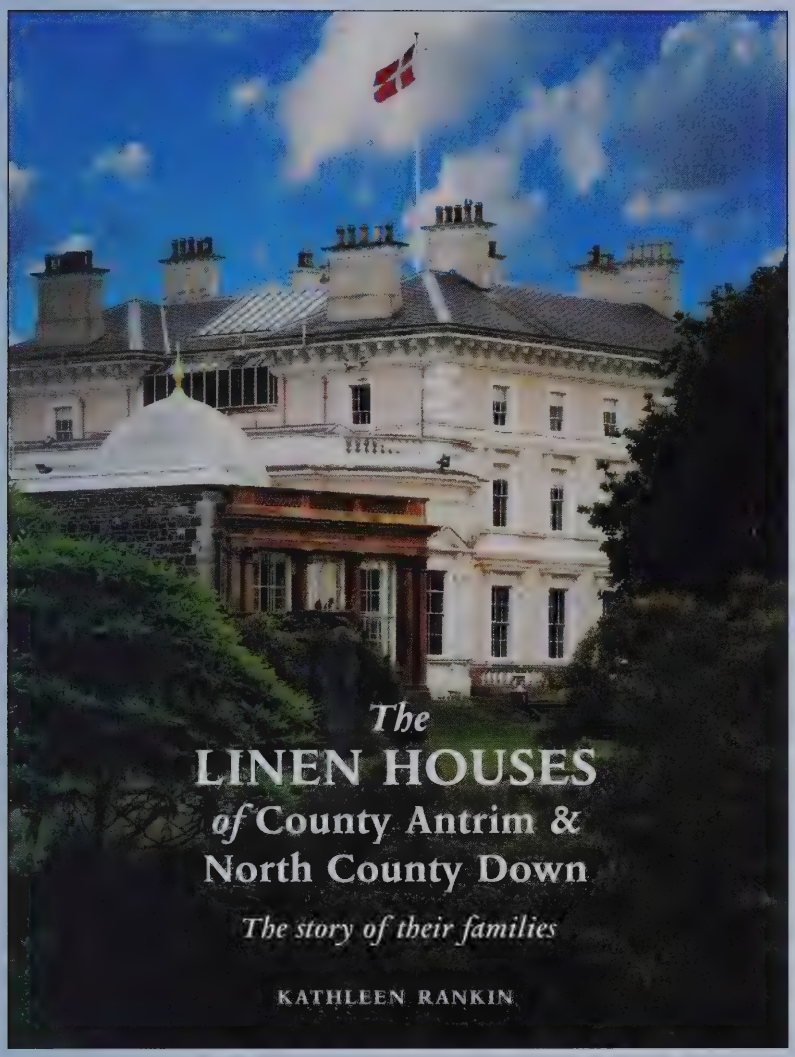
Payments should be made payable to Ulster Historical Foundation, 49 Malone Road, Belfast, BT9 6RY, Northern Ireland

New from Ulster Historical Foundation

The Linen Houses of County Antrim and North County Down: The story of their families

Kathleen Rankin



By the late nineteenth century Belfast had developed into one of the great industrial cities in the British Isles. Much of this new found wealth was based on the manufacture of linen. The opulent lifestyle that came to be so characteristic of the great linen barons is reflected perhaps best of all in the houses they built. Many travelled from their imposing mansions in south east County Antrim, and in north County Down on the new railways which converged on Belfast. Others, particularly bleachers, lived in equally resplendent houses near the linen works they had already established, particularly on the Six Mile Water, and on the River Maine in County Antrim. Significant linen spinning mills existed in Comber, County Down, and Mossley, County Antrim, where their owners lived adjacent to their works. This book provides an illustrated and informed commentary on the major linen families and their magnificent houses in County Antrim and north County Down. The images – exterior views of the actual houses, interior scenes of the stately rooms and portraits of their owners, many selected from private collections of the families themselves – present tantalising and poignant glimpses of a bygone age, when Belfast was justifiably known as 'Linenopolis'.

FORMAT: Hardback ISBN: 978-1-908448-53-8 EXTENT: 224pp PRICE: £24.99

About the author

Dr Kathleen Rankin is a graduate of Queen's University, Belfast where she completed her Ph.D. on the In-service Education of Teachers with particular reference to science. For many years she was involved with the organisation of both Chemistry and Biology courses for teachers at the Queen's University Teachers' Centre.

In addition she is a graduate of Trinity College, University of Dublin where she obtained an M.Litt. in Education. Dr Rankin is the daughter of the late Herbert R. Lilley, a well known linen designer, and since retirement as a lecturer in Lisburn Institute, she has been involved with Living Linen, an organisation associated with the gathering of information on the Irish Linen Industry in the twentieth century.

Kathleen Rankin has written several books on a range of subjects, mostly concerning Irish linen. They include *Linen Houses of the Lagan Valley: The story of their families*, and on the same theme, *Linen Houses of the Bann Valley: The story of their families*.

Kathleen Rankin was appointed MBE in the 2010 New Year's Honours List.

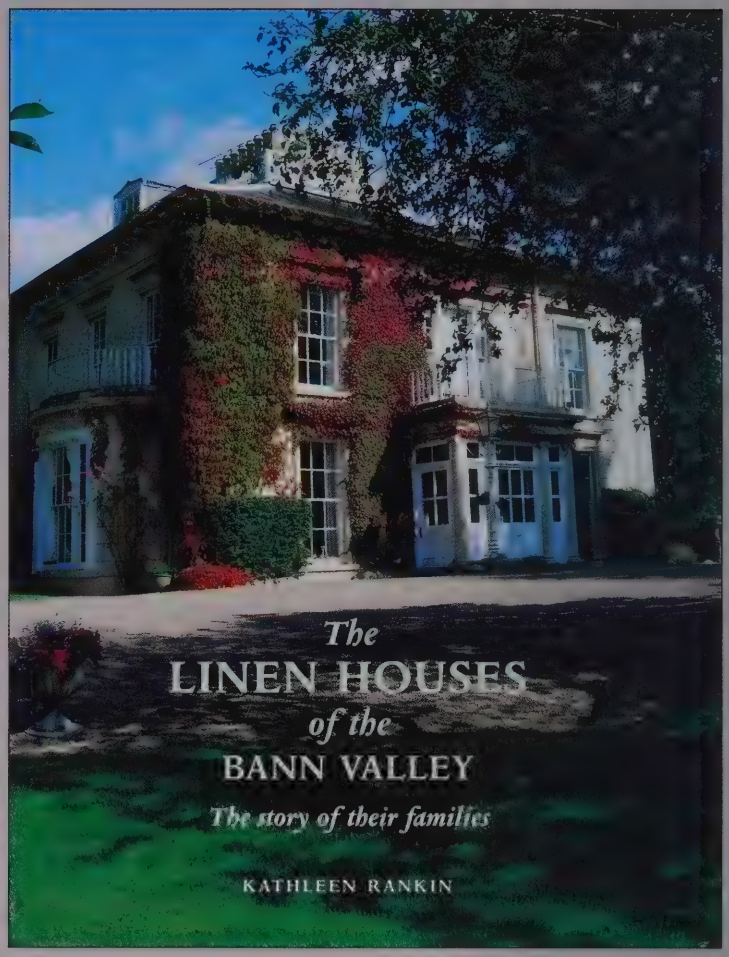
Linen Houses of the Bann Valley: The story of their families (Reprint, first published 2007)

Kathleen Rankin

The River Bann is the longest river in Northern Ireland, flowing for eighty miles from the Mourne Mountains and eventually entering the sea north of Coleraine. The water power of the River Bann was a significant factor leading to the early establishment of the linen industry in the rich farmland around Banbridge and Gilford. Portadown also had a considerable linen industry, along with the famed excellence of early hand loom weaving around Lurgan. Many of the linen barons lived in resplendent houses near the linen works they had already established close to the River Bann. This book provides an illustrated and informed commentary on the major linen families and the magnificent houses they lived in along the Bann Valley in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The images – exterior views of the actual houses, interior scenes of the stately rooms and portraits of their owners, many selected from private collections of the families themselves – present tantalising and poignant glimpses of a bygone age.

FORMAT: Hardback ISBN: 978-1-903688-70-0

EXTENT: 280pp PRICE: £24.99



Order Form

* All charges (books and postage) are made in UK pounds, US dollar and Euro prices are given for comparison only

Title(s)	Quantity	Price (£)	Postage**	Total
Linen Houses of County Antrim and North County Down				
Linen Houses of the Bann Valley (reprint)				

TOTAL ORDER _____

Customer Details

Name _____

Address _____

Email _____

Postage*

Item	UK	Rep. of Ire.	Europe	Rest of World
First book	£3.20	£3.50/€4.20	£4.00/€4.80	£5.15/$8.15
subsequent books	£1.75	£2.00/€2.50	£2.50/€3.00	£3.00/$4.75

Payment (return with payment to adress below)

☐ **Cheque** Make payable to Ulster Historical Foundation. If in a currency other than UK pounds sterling, please add an additional $7.50 (or equivalent) to cover the cost of conversion.

☐ **Credit Card** Please debit my American Express/Diners Club/Visa/Mastercard.

Expiry Date _____ Check Digits ☐☐☐

Date _____ Amount £ _____

Signature _____

Return to: Ulster Historical Foundation,
49 Malone Road, Belfast, BT9 6RY
Tel: +44(0)28 9066 1988
E-mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk
www. booksireland.org.uk

Tracing your Irish and Scots-Irish Ancestors

Fintan Mullan

1 Before beginning your research in Ireland
2. Main rcord repositories in Ireland
3. The Four Courts Fire 1922
4. Irish records in historical context

1 Tracing your Irish Ancestors
* John Grenham

Digital Ireland
History from headstones
Ireland.ie
National Archives Ireland
www.Roots~~.com~~Ireland.ie
1641
Military Archives

nicknames
Liverpool - many left from England
Dublin or Belfast
Grave stones
go in morning so sun is behind stone
quarterland is an old tiny piece of land
Surnames - various spellings
gaelic names
The surnames of Ireland
" " " Scotland

Ask about Ireland. ie ~~com~~

1851 Census destroyed

Griffith's Valuation
Valuation of 1830 VAL/1B
Griffith's Valuation VAL/2B
Maps accompanying valuation VAL/1A
Annual Revisions VAL/12B

Tithe ~~Appo~~ Applotment Survey - 1823-1828
~~Bally - Bally~~ Bally Branigan ~~[illegible]~~

1901 and 1911 Census of Ireland
Form B1 and B2
School registers
[illegible] Rate Fre
Su
Title Deeds Letters
Tithe
18th Century
18th Century -

Ulster Historical Society

Scotch-Irish from Northern Ireland because the Episcopalian Church ran the country and looked down on the Presbyterian and Catholic. Both sects came to America. The port of Darius is where many departed. Presbyterians came to America for religious freedom. 1720 from Donegal

Music and a memory of a place to America.
Gaelic names and places were not always found when the British did the 1830 Census.
The United Irish movement in the 1790's influenced by the American Revolution.
Many flew to America to escape.
Many came thru Philadelphia because it was one of the few ports that the British allowed to send ships to Ireland.
Flax seed was sent to Ireland and the ships would bring back people to make money.
Wm Penn, Quaker, was born in Ireland and opened the door to the Irish. The Scotch-Irish settled in the frontier and dealt with the Indians. Families would come with their own Presbyterian ministers.

The British Crown gave plantations to large landowners who were absentee but kept control by making leases for the property. Ulster and Cork county 40,000 2 to 1 Scotch - English. 13,000 names listed.

A high portion of the people coming from Ulster before 1790 were indentured to the ship owners for their passages. Some entire families indentured themselves to travel to America. Many could sell their leases to others to make money to come to America.

America was a vast wilderness with lots of land to settle. These people had to pay titles to the Episcopalans who were only 12% of the families in Northern Ireland. In the 19th Century the single women were the most refugees. By living in a city, there were jobs for domestics which gave women the opportunity to be independent. Because the life expectancy of women was five years less than men.

Church records in Ireland

Main denominations in Ireland
Types of records
samples of records
annotations to Catholic records
other avenues to try for "church" records

Civil registration
non-catholic marriages from April 1, 1845
all births, deaths, and marriages recorded
from January 1, 1864

80% Catholic
10% Angelican church of Ireland - Episcolopean
Presbyterian
19th Century Methodist - left Angelican church in the 19th Century
Quakers - birth
19th Century { Baptist Church
Congregational Church
Methodist

majority Scotland Presbyterian Churches in Ireland
Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Church
Reformed Presbyterian Church
Secession Church

registers of baptism
marriages
burials
registers

name of child, baptism, and the name of father sometimes they provide some info like the date of birth, mothers name, and place.
Penal laws
Reformation - Vestry Minutes
Church of Ireland - state church gave the structure of the state which came to own burial grounds, parishes and state. Minority denominations were required to obey its laws and show up on their records.
At the end of the 17th Century, more laws were passed by the Episcopalian run parliament which ~~impacted~~ impacted the minority ownership of land so no records were kept.

Records of church administration - vestry minute books were at the local parish levels and listed many names. Names of those paying the parish title, poor people and the names of seat holders of the Church of Ireland church. Private records survived because they were at the local level and were not destroyed in 1922.
Pressure to conform and only those marriages performed by the Anglican church were legal.

Presbyterian Churches

Many different sects of the Presbyterian Church.
Session records
Presbytery records
General Synod of Ulster records.
marriages bans
letters for those immigrating to America so they could join a church.
letters of bad conduct
1820's & 1830's before good records were kept.

Catholic Church

Baptism Records were annotated with additional information like marriages.
Records written in Latin.
Most marriages held in bride's parish then the information would be annotated in both parishes.
Illegitacy and family close relatives.

Sisters of Mercy looked after the poorest of the people. Orphans and workhouse listings.

Fraternal organizations
Wills and probate records
Church directories

Potato Famine

1845 to 1856
40% of the Irish people disappeared during this time period either thru death or immigration primarily to America.

90% of the population eaked out a living from the land. Ireland was a series of little islands of land with a big house. These absent landlords used a middle man to take care of leasing the land and collecting rent. Concentration of the big houses were in Ulster.

Ulster and Northern Ireland

Ulster - 9 counties

Munster - 9 counties

Civil Parishes in Ireland
Ordnance Survey recorded
2,428 civil parishes in 1830's.

Townlands are the oldest Irish names for the small land divisions thus some of the names were used formally by the English and these became the official place-names of the country.

Townland marker on the road signs

Genealogical Studies, com

free course August 2013
password Mable9

Understanding Townlands

Place
identity
administrative divisions

30,000 place names in Britain, 64,000 time land names in Ireland.

Irish place names 4 provinces, 32 counties baronies and parishes

* Townland - smallest unit of land for record purposes describing the area and often very old and some not even written down or even lived in.

* Civil Parish
Important for record parishes and this Episcopalian area usually listed within each county although they may be divided by barony. In many cases they ~~the~~ straddle lines 2,500

Barony - Historically Anglo-Normans and based on tribal territory. Barony do not always conform to counties

County

Ulster - a

Ulster Historical Foundation
Charity Ref. No. XN 48460

Historical Timeline

1603 – Treaty of Mellifont brings to an end the Nine Years War

1603 – James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England

1603 – Death of Elizabeth brings to an end the Tudor period.

1607 – Flight of the Earls

1609–11 – Beginning of the Plantation of Ulster

1641 – Outbreak of rebellion

1642 – Beginning of English Civil War

1649 – Charles I beheaded, monarchy abolished.

1660 – Monarchy restored, Chalres II becomes King.

1688 – William of Orange invited to become king of England.

1690 – Defeat of James II by William III at the Battle of the Boyne

1745 – Jacobite rebellion

1750 – Beginnings of the Industrial Revolution

1776 – American Declaration of Independence

1778 – Irish Volunteers formed

1798 – Rebellion involving United Irishmen

1801 – Union of Great Britain and Ireland

1805 – Battle of Trafalgar

1815 – Wellington victorious over Napoleon at Battle of Waterloo

1837 – Queen Victoria comes to the throne

1846–8 – Great Famine

1854–56 – Crimean War

1885–6 – First Home Rule crisis

1898 – Local government act for Ireland

1899–1902 – Boer War

1901 – Queen Victoria dies

1901 – earliest surviving census for the whole of Ireland.

1912 – Ulster Covenant

1914–18 – First World War

1916 – Easter Rising

1920 – Government of Ireland Act

1920s to present – war memorials erected in many towns in Ireland

1961 – City of Belfast Crematorium opened, the first of its kind in Northern Ireland.

20th century – Break-up of British Empire

1939–45 – Second World War

1985 – Anglo-Irish Agreement

1998 – Good Friday Agreement

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Gravestones Timeline

11th–12th centuries – Anglo-Norman grave slabs erected in graveyards of east Ulster

Late 14th century – Cooey-na-Gall O'Cahan's tomb erected in Dungiven Priory.

15th–16th centuries – cadaver tombs erected in parts of Ireland

1585 – Earliest sculpted memorial bearing an inscription. Jones ,Ardglass CI, Co. Down

1552 – Office of Arms founded.

Early 1600's – influx of English/Scots settlers to Ulster bringing their gravestone traditions

1611–22 – Ulster Plantation records

1625 – death of Sir Arthur Chichester who commissioned the finest 17th-century monument in Ireland

1630–1 – Ulster muster rolls

1659 – 'census' compiled

1660s – Hearth money rolls.

Late 17th century – sculpted headstones in the north Fermanagh/west Tyrone area

1697 – Law passed forbidding burial in the graveyard of a suppressed monastery or abbey

1708 – Registry of Deeds established in Dublin

Early 18th century – headstones with mortality symbols in south Fermanagh/Monaghan

1772 – law passed by Irish parliament banning burial within churches

1775 – Dissenters' petitions

Late 18th century – mortality symbolism almost disappears from Ulster gravestones

1795 – Site acquired for a burying ground at Clifton Street, Belfast

Early 19th century – Classical mausolea become popular in Ulster

1824 – Law passed requiring clergy, other than CI, to apply in writing to perform a burial service.

1856 – 'An act to amend the laws relating to the burial of the dead in Ireland' passed

1869 – Belfast City Cemetery opened by the Corporation.1869 – Milltown Cemetery opened in Belfast by the Roman Catholic Church

1884 – Cremation ruled legal.

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Timeline for the Plantation of Ulster: Researching Seventeenth Century Families

Date	Events	Historical sources	Migration stories
1552		Office of Arms founded	
1569			Many Scottish mercenaries arrive in NW Ulster following marriage of Turlough Luineach O'Neill to Lady Agnes Campbell
1572	Sir Brian O'Neill rebels against Queen Elizabeth		
1575	Sir Henry Sidney: east Ulster 'all waste and desolate'		
1601/2	Con O'Neill is arrested for 'levying war against the Queen'		
1603	Death of Queen Elizabeth I		
1521–1603		Fiants of the Tudor sovereigns	
1603	James VI of Scotland succeeds to the throne as James I of England		
1603	Treaty of Mellifont ends the Nine Years War		
1605			George Montgomery appointed bishop of Derry, Raphoe and Clogher; introduces Scots to his bishopric lands"
1606	Hamilton and Montgomery settlements in County Down		James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery settle north-east County Down with Lowland Scots families
1607	Flight of the earls. Preparations for plantation begin		
1610	Plantation of Ulster gets underway: scheme completed and lands allocated to undertakers		Beginning of significant migration to west Ulster from England and Scotland
c.1610>		Summonister rolls	
1611		Sir George Carew's survey	
1611	At least 350 settlers on Scottish estates in planted counties		
1613		Sir Josias Bodley's survey	
1613	Nearly 500 settler families on Scottish estates in planted counties		
1618–19		Captain Nicholas Pynnar's survey	
1618–19	Around 4,400 British adults on estates administered by Scots		
1622		The Irish Commission of 1622	Around 6,500 adult Scots in the six officially planted counties

Date	Events	Historical sources	Migration stories
1603–c.1630?		Calendars of patent rolls of James I and Charles I	
1630	Around 14,500 British men in Ulster as a whole, a majority of them Scots		
1618/1630–31		Muster rolls	
c.1605–34		Grants of denization and naturalisation	
1636			First attempt to sail from Ulster to America – 'Eagle Wing' voyage led by deposed Presbyterian ministers; ship forced to return because of storms
1641	Outbreak of native Irish rebellion		
1641		Depositions of 1641	
1645–56		The Civil Survey	
1649	Cromwell's massacre of Drogheda		
1650s			Quaker families mainly from the north of England begin to settle in Ulster, principally in the Lagan Valley and north Armagh
1659		Census of Ireland c.1659 ('Pender's Census')	
c.1662		Poll tax books, Co. Tyrone	
1663		Court of Claims, Submissions and Evidence"	
1662–6		Subsidy rolls	
1663–9		Hearth Money Rolls	
1667		Excommunications in Derry diocese	
1660–70s		Books of survey and distribution	
1670s–80s			Covenanter families from Scotland seek refuge from persecution in Ulster
1670–71		Franciscan petition lists, Armagh diocese, 1670–71	
1685	James II becomes King		
1688	The Glorious Revolution: William of Orange invited to become King		
1689–92		Fighters of Derry (records relating to the Siege of Derry)	
1689		Names of those attainted by James II	
1689	Siege of Derry		
1690	Battle of the Boyne		
1690s			Huguenots begin to arrive in Ulster principally in Lisburn area

Researching Irish Ancestors:
an introduction to the sources and the archives

Ulster Historical Foundation
Charity Ref. No. XN48460

Interest in researching Irish ancestors has never been greater. Given Ireland's history of emigration, it is hardly surprising to find that around the world tens of millions of people have a family connection with the island. Much of this interest comes from Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. What follows is a very basic introduction to researching Irish ancestors. It highlights what the major sources are and where they can be found. Prior to 1922 Ireland was under one jurisdiction and so where we refer to *Ireland* we mean the entire island. Where we are referring specifically to Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland we will try to make this clear.

Some background information

Exploding a myth

A popular misconception about researching Irish ancestors is that it is a fruitless exercise because so many records were destroyed. There is no denying that the loss of so many records in the destruction of the Public Record Office, Dublin, in 1922 was a catastrophe as far as historical and genealogical research is concerned. Three main categories of record were destroyed in 1922:

- Virtually all census returns, 1821–51
- The registers from over 1,000 Church of Ireland parishes
- Virtually all original wills probated before 1900

Many other records, including records relating to government and the courts, were also lost. However, *not* destroyed in 1922 were the registers from some 600 Church of Ireland parishes as well as church records for all the other denominations in Ireland. Neither were official records of births, deaths and marriages destroyed. Since 1922 the work of archivists to gather records of historical importance has resulted in a vast amount of material being available for the genealogical researcher to peruse.

Getting started

As is the case anywhere, the best way for someone to begin researching their Irish ancestry is within their own family. In nearly every family there is at least one member with an encyclopaedic knowledge of who married who and how many children they had and where they lived etc., etc. Collect as much information as possible on names, dates and places relating to your family; write it down and begin to plot out the skeleton of a family tree. Occasionally wrong information may be given, yet it is surprising just how often an elderly person's reminiscences prove to be an accurate recollection of the facts. A family Bible is another possible source of information on your ancestors. Gathering this information before you visit the archives can save a great deal of time. Once you find out what you do know you will then be aware of the gaps and will have a clearer idea of what you should be looking for.

The internet

The internet has transformed genealogy around the world and Ireland is no exception. To list all the websites that deal with Irish genealogy would be impossible as they seem to be increasing almost by the day. A website providing a fairly comprehensive listing of internet sites relating to Irish genealogy is www.cyndislist.com/ireland.htm Some websites focus on a particular county or district and contain extensive lists of digitised sources, while others concentrate on a particular family. Many of the genealogical centres affiliated to the Irish Family History Foundation have made their records available on a pay-per-view basis at www.rootsireland.ie.

Administrative divisions
The following are the main units of administration in Ireland:

Barony
A unit used in Ireland between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries for administrative (census, taxation, and legal) purposes. Often drawn on pre-existing Gaelic divisions, baronies consisted of large groupings of townlands within a county. The 1891 census is the last to use the barony as an administrative unit.

County
There are 32 counties in Ireland, six of which are now in Northern Ireland. The county system as a form of territorial division was introduced into Ireland shortly after the Norman Conquest in the late twelfth century. The creation of counties or shires was gradual, however, and the present arrangement of county boundaries was not finalised in Ulster until the early seventeenth century.

Parish
This territorial division refers to both civil and ecclesiastical units. Civil parishes largely follow the pattern that was established in medieval times. Ecclesiastical parishes do not always coincide with civil parish boundaries, however. Following the Reformation in the sixteenth century, the Church of Ireland more or less maintained the pre-Reformation arrangement. Church of Ireland parishes are, therefore, largely coterminous with civil parishes. When the Catholic Church began its institutional re-emergence in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it constructed a new network of parishes which did not necessarily follow the civil parish network.

Poor Law Union
Under the Irish Poor Law Act of 1838 commissioners were empowered to "unite so many townlands as they think fit to be a union for the relief of the destitute poor". A Union was a group of parishes usually centred on a market town, where a workhouse might be built, with parishes and townlands as subdivisions. Rates, land based taxes, were collected within these areas for maintenance to the poor. They were named after a large town. The same districts later became used as General Register Districts.

Province
Provinces are composed of groups of counties. There are four provinces in Ireland: Ulster in the north, Leinster in the east, Munster in the south, and Connacht (Connaught) in the west.

Townland
This is the smallest administrative territorial unit in Ireland, varying in size from a single acre to over 7,000 acres. Originating in the older Gaelic dispensation, townlands were used as the basis of leases in the estate system, and subsequently to assess valuations and tithes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They survive as important markers of local identity.

The archives
A listing of the principal archives in the island of Ireland will be found at the end. The most important in the Republic of Ireland are the National Archives of Ireland, the National Library of Ireland and the General Register Office. An indispensible book is *Guide to Irish Libraries, Archives and Genealogical Centres* by Robert K. O'Neill (2nd edition, 2006) which provides contact details, as well as summary information on collections held by the main archives in Ireland. The abbreviations used in this article for the main archives are:

GROI – General Register Office of Ireland
GRONI – General Register Office of Northern Ireland
NAI – National Archives of Ireland
NLI – National Library of Ireland
PRONI – Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Civil registration
Civil registers of births, marriages and deaths provide basic family history information. However, their usefulness for the genealogist will depend on the period being researched. Civil or state registration of all births, deaths and marriages began in Ireland on 1 January 1864. Non-Catholic marriages, including those conducted in a government registry office, were required in law to be registered from 1 April 1845. Civil registration followed the administrative divisions created by the Poor Law Act of 1838. Under this act the country had been divided into over 130 Poor Law Unions. The Poor Law Unions were subdivided

into dispensary districts, each with its own medical officer. Under civil registration the area covered by a Poor Law Union was used as the basis of each superintendent registrar's district, while the dispensary districts corresponded to the registrar's districts. In some cases the medical officer also served as the registrar. In overall charge of registration was the Registrar General in Dublin. Certified copies of all registers compiled locally were sent to his office and, from these, master indexes covering the whole of Ireland were produced.

Birth certificates

Birth certificates record the date and place of birth of the child. Normally the name of the child is also given, but in some cases only the sex is given, i.e. the child had not been given a name by the time the birth was registered. The name and residence of the father is given. Usually this will be the same as the place of birth of the child, but in some cases it will show that the father was working abroad or in another part of Ireland when the child was born. The father's occupation is also given. The mother's maiden name is provided as well as her first name. Finally, the name and address of the informant is given, together with his or her qualification to sign. This will usually be the father or mother or someone present at the birth, such as a midwife or even the child's grandmother.

Marriage certificates

Civil records of marriage normally give fuller information than birth and death certificates, and are the most useful of civil records. Information on the individuals getting married includes their name, age, status, and occupation. The names and occupations of their fathers are also given. The church, the officiating minister and the witnesses to the ceremony are named. In most cases the exact age of the parties is not given, and the entry will simply read 'full age' (i.e. over 21) or 'minor' (i.e. under 21). If the father of one of the parties was no longer living, this may be indicated in the marriage certificate by the word 'deceased' or by leaving the space blank, but in many cases it is not.

Death certificates

Civil records of death in Ireland are rather uninformative in comparison to other countries. The name of the deceased is given together with the date, place and cause of death, marital status, the age at death, and occupation. The name and address of the informant is also given. Usually this is the person present at the time of the death; this may be a close family member.

The indexes

Indexes to civil marriages 1845–63 are hand-written, but thereafter all indexes are printed. From 1864 to 1877 indexes for births, marriages and deaths consist of a single yearly volume covering the whole of Ireland. From 1878 the annual indexes are arranged on a quarterly basis. In each index the surnames will be arranged alphabetically, followed by the first names. The name of the superintendent registrar's district is also given, followed by the volume number and page number of the master copies of the registers in Dublin. In the indexes to deaths the age of the deceased will be provided.

These civil registration indexes are now available online through www.familysearch.org from 1845 to 1922 for all of Ireland and up to 1958 for the Republic of Ireland.

The General Register of Ireland (www.groireland.ie)

The administrative headquarters of the General Register Office in the Republic of Ireland is now in Roscommon, but there is a research facility open to members of the public in Lower Abbey Street in Dublin. The GROI holds master copies of births, death and marriages for all of Ireland up to 1921 and thereafter for the Republic of Ireland only.

General Register Office of Northern Ireland (www.groni.gov.uk)

The General Register Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast holds the original birth and death registers recorded by the local district registrars for Northern Ireland from 1864. Marriage registers for Northern Ireland are also available from 1845 for non-Catholic marriages and from 1864 for all marriages.

Church records

Prior to the commencement of civil registration the main sources of family history information are church registers. PRONI has a vast collection of microfilms and photostat copies of church records, as well as some original material, relating

to nearly all denominations in Ulster. Family historians should consult the *Guide to Church Records* published by the Ulster Historical Foundation in 1994. This lists, parish by parish, all the church records held by PRONI. Copies of the *Guide* are available in the Public Search Room at PRONI and online at www.proni.gov.uk/guide to church records.pdf

Denominations

The single largest denomination in Ireland is the Roman Catholic Church. Following the Reformation in Ireland the Catholic Church went through a lengthy period when its activities were severely curtailed. The Penal Laws were a series of enactments of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries designed to remove the rights of Catholics to public office and to careers in certain professions. In spite of the Penal Laws, Catholic priests and bishops operated freely in most areas. During the eighteenth century the Catholic Church was able to set up diocesan and parochial structures. It is important for family historians to bear in mind that Roman Catholic parishes generally do not conform to civil parishes. Many Catholic parishes have more than one church. Sometimes only one register was kept for the entire parish, but at other times each church had its own registers.

The Church of Ireland is the largest Protestant denomination on the island of Ireland. Until 1870 it was the established or state church and enjoyed various privileges in consequence of this. The Church of Ireland was required to keep proper records of baptisms, marriages and burials from 1634, but very few registers survive from the seventeenth century. In general, however, the records of the Church of Ireland start much earlier than those of other Protestant denominations and of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church of Ireland is organised into parishes which in general conform to civil parishes. In 1922 over 1,000 Church of Ireland registers were lost in Dublin in the destruction of the Public Record Office of Ireland.

Presbyterianism came to Ireland from Scotland in the early seventeenth century. It did not become an organised denomination until the second half of the seventeenth century, however. The distribution of Presbyterian churches in Ulster is generally a reflection of the pattern of Scottish settlement in the province. As well as the main Presbyterian Church in Ireland there are two smaller historic denominations, the Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Methodism emerged in Ireland in the eighteenth century as a result of John Wesley's many visits to the island. To begin with the majority of Methodists belonged to the Established Church and they remained members of their own local churches. Therefore they continued to go to the parish church for the administration of marriages, burials and baptisms. In 1816 a split developed between the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, who retained their links with the Established Church, and the Wesleyan Methodists, who allowed their ministers to administer baptisms.

The information found in church records can be categorised as follows:

Baptismal registers

The basic information provided in a baptismal register is the name of the child, the name of the father and the date of baptism. The mother's name will usually be given as will a specific location. The occupation of the father and the date of birth of the child may also be provided. Roman Catholic registers will normally give the names of the sponsors of the child.

Marriage registers

Prior to the standardisation of marriage registers after 1845 for non-Catholics and 1864 for Catholics, these will give in their simplest form the date of the marriage and the names of the bride and groom. The residence and the name of the father of each party are often provided. The names of the witnesses may also be given.

Burial registers

Burial registers can be fairly uninformative, with the name of the deceased, the date of burial and occasionally the occupation and age at death given. The deaths of children will usually include the name of the father, while the burial of a wife may include her husband's name. Many Catholic 'burial' registers are actually registers recording payments made at the funeral of the deceased.

Vestry minute books

Vestry minute books record the deliberations of the parish vestry and will be found, where they

survive, with the Church of Ireland records for a particular parish. The role of the vestry included the upkeep of the Church of Ireland church, the maintenance of roads in the parish and the care of the destitute and abandoned children. The money to pay for these things was raised through a cess or tax on the land in the parish. Vestry minute books are a rich source of information on life in a parish in bygone times. Occasionally they will include a list of the names of the parishioners drawn up for taxation purposes.

Most surviving church records for Northern Ireland prior to *c.*1880 are available in PRONI, usually on microfilm, but sometimes as originals or photocopies. Some registers are still in local custody. Generally these post-date the introduction of civil registration and it is usually not necessary to check these if the details of the birth or marriage are available elsewhere.

The National Library of Ireland has microfilms of pre-1880 Roman Catholic registers for the majority of parishes in the Republic of Ireland.

The Representative Church Body Library in Dublin holds the original registers of many Church of Ireland parishes.

A large number of Church records are now available online, either in transcription format through the pay-per-view website www.rootsireland.ie or in transcription and/or digitised format through the website www.irishgenealogy.ie which covers Counties Cork, Carlow and Kerry as well as Dublin City.

Gravestone inscriptions and burial records

The value of gravestone inscriptions for ancestral research has long been recognised. The discovery of a single gravestone may provide more information on the history of a family than could otherwise be gleaned from hours of searching through documentary sources. A visit to the graveyard in which your ancestors are buried is, therefore, an essential part of compiling your family tree. Discovering the graveyard in which your ancestors are buried is not necessarily straightforward. They may be buried in the graveyard adjoining the church to which your family belongs. Alternatively they may be buried in a graveyard no longer in use or adjoining another church. Burial registers kept by a church are one way of finding the place of burial, but as was explained above, these have limitations and do not survive for every graveyard. In many of the older graveyards it is not unusual to find all denominations buried.

The information recorded on a gravestone varies considerably. Some gravestones will record the dates of death of several generations of one family. Others may simply record the family surname. In most graveyards there will be at least one gravestone that has an overseas connection, recording the name of a family member who had died abroad. Ages of death on gravestones should be treated with some caution as they are often guesses or have been rounded up. Nonetheless they provide a basis for working out the year of birth which can be useful when it comes to looking for a birth certificate or record of baptism. The Ulster Historical Foundation has recordings for a large number of graveyards in Northern Ireland. These are available on its *History from Headstones* website: www.historyfromheadstones.com. Another major resource on this website is a series of maps showing the location of graveyards.

Census records

The first census was held in Ireland in 1821 and thereafter every ten years until 1911. Unfortunately, the earliest census that survives in its entirety for the whole of Ireland is the 1901 census. Census returns 1821-51 were almost entirely lost in 1922 in the destruction of the Public Record Office in Dublin. Census returns 1861-91 were completely destroyed by government order, many during the First World War as scrap paper.

1901 census

On 31 March 1901, a census was taken of the whole island of Ireland. The original returns are deposited at the National Archives in Dublin; microfilm copies of the returns for Northern Ireland are available at PRONI under reference MIC/354 but are also now available for free through the National Archives of Ireland's website www.census.nationalarchives.ie. The information in the census is listed under the following headings: name; relationship to the head of the household; religion; literacy; occupation; age; marital status; county of birth (or country if born

outside Ireland); and ability to speak English or Irish. Every town, village and townland is represented and those inhabitants who were at home on 31 March 1901 are listed. The 1901 census is arranged by district electoral division (DED). To find out the DED a particular townland is in it is necessary to consult the *Townland Index* of 1901 which is available on the shelves of the Search Room in PRONI. Each DED is listed in a series of calendars which will give you the appropriate reel number. Within each DED in the 1901 census the townlands are arranged alphabetically and numerically.

1911 census
The 1911 census was taken on 1 April of that year and contains additional information including the number of years a wife was married, the number of children born and the number still living. Microfilms of the original census returns can be viewed at the National Archives in Dublin. Again this census is also now available for free through the National Archives of Ireland's website www.census.nationalarchives.ie

Old age pension claims
It is worth checking the old age pension search forms, as they contain extracts from the 1841 and 1851 censuses, the originals of which were almost completely destroyed. The old age pension was introduced on 1 January 1909 for those over seventy years of age. For many born before 1864, when the state registration of births began in Ireland, it was necessary to pay for a search to be made of the 1841 and 1851 censuses in order to prove their entitlement to the pension. The forms submitted by the claimants include such information as the names of parents, location at the time of the 1841 or 1851 census, and age at the time of the claim and during the relevant census year. Individual application forms completed by or on behalf of the applicant are known as 'green forms'.

The green forms are held at the National Archives, Dublin, under reference CEN/S/8. Another form of evidence related to the old age pension returns are 'form 37s', which were submitted by local pensions offices. These include the applicant's name, stated age, parents' names and address at the time of the census. Details of the search were added to the form, and each claim was bound according to barony in a series of volumes that are now deposited in PRONI. A partial index is available on microfiche (MF/9/1/1–9), but its entries relate to the Mormon microfilm copy and do not always correspond to the originals. A volume based mainly on surviving old age pension claims was compiled by Josephine Masterson of Indianapolis, USA. This is entitled *Ireland: 1841/1851 Census Abstracts (Northern Ireland).*

The Ulster Covenant, 1912
Prime Minister H.H. Asquith introduced the Third Home Rule Bill to the House of Commons on 11 April 1912. It provided for a parliament in Dublin with limited powers, and it met with strong oppositions from Ulster Unionists who saw it as the first step to Irish independence. On 'Ulster Day', 28 September 1912, the Ulster Covenant was signed by 237,368 men and 234,046 women who pledged themselves to use 'all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland'. The Ulster Covenant Signatories of 1912 are an invaluable, if underused, genealogical resource and has been included here because it acts as an early twentieth-century census substitute. Obviously it will be of more interest to those with ancestors of a Unionist persuasion. This source is more than simply a list of names and includes street addresses, townlands, etc. The signatures have been indexed and digitised by PRONI and a searchable database is available on its website www.proni.gov.uk

Republic of Ireland's Military Census, 1922
A census of the National Forces of the Republic of Ireland was taken at midnight on the night of the 12th/13th of November 1922. This census is now available online at http://census.militaryarchives.ie/ Information includes name, age, marital status, religion and home address of the individual as well as their rank and corps, the date and place of their attestation and the name and address of their next of kin.

Records relating to the occupation of land
Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-1838
In 1823 the Composition Act was passed which stipulated that henceforth all tithes due to the Established Church, the Church of Ireland, were to be paid in money rather than in kind as they

previously could have been. This necessitated a complete valuation of all tithable land in Ireland, the results of which are contained in manuscript form in the tithe applotment books arranged by parish. The tithe applotment books contain the name of the tithe-payer, the size of his farm and the amount of tithe he paid.

Copies of these for Northern Ireland are available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and for the Republic of Ireland in the National Archives of Ireland. The National Archives has recently digitised their tithe applotment books which are now available through www.genealogy.nationalarchives.ie/

The Primary or Griffith's Valuation, 1848–64

The 1848–64 valuation gives a complete list of occupiers of land, tenements and houses. This Primary Valuation of Ireland, better known as Griffith's Valuation after the Commissioner of Valuation, Sir Richard Griffith, is arranged by county, within counties by Poor Law Union division, and within Unions by parish. It includes the following information: the name of the townland; the name of the householder or leaseholder; the name of the person from whom the property was leased; a description of the property; its acreage; and finally the valuation of the land and buildings.

Griffith's Valuation is of particular interest to anyone wishing to trace their family tree, due to the fact that so little of the nineteenth century census returns has survived. It is available in manuscript form at PRONI (VAL/2B). A bound and printed summary version is available on the shelves of the Public Search Room, PRONI, and at major libraries. These volumes are arranged by Poor Law Union within counties, and then into parishes and townlands. There is an index at the front of each volume which enables searchers to identify the page or pages in which a specific townland may be found. The Householders' Index can be used as a guide to the surnames listed in the Griffith's Valuation. The valuer's annotated set of Ordnance Survey maps showing the location of every property is available at PRONI (VAL/2A). These enable a researcher to identify the exact location of the house in which an ancestor may have lived. An index to Griffith's Valuation for all of Ireland is available on CD-ROM from Irish World in Coalisland, County Tyrone. Griffith's Valuation is now available for free online (with accompanying maps) at www.askaboutireland.ie

Valuation revision books, from c.1864

The manuscript valuation books were updated on a regular basis. The so-called 'cancelled books' consist of manuscript notebooks kept by the valuation office and updated to take account of changes in tenure. When a change of occupancy occurred, the name of the lessee or householder was crossed off and the new owner's name written above it, while the year was noted on the right-hand side of the page. Different-coloured ink was often used to differentiate between years with a key at the start of each book to indicate which colour went with each year.

The years in which changes in occupancy took place help to establish significant dates in family history, such as dates of death, sale or emigration. On rare occasions there can even be a comment to the effect that a family had emigrated or that an individual had died. Changes in the valuation of buildings can indicate when a new house was built or when the existing one was abandoned. Valuation revision books for Northern Ireland are available in PRONI (ref. VAL/12B) and for the Republic of Ireland in the Valuation Office in Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

Landed estate records

Until the early part of the twentieth century, most of the land in Ireland was possessed by landowners whose estates ranged in size from 1,000 acres or less to, in some cases, over 100,000. Nearly all of the farmers in Ireland were tenants on such estates. The records generated by the management of landed estates are a major source of genealogical information. The best collection of Irish estate papers is housed in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. A two-volume *Guide to Landed Estate Papers*, covering the six counties of Northern Ireland, is available for consultation in the Public Search Room. It is arranged by county with the estate collections listed alphabetically according to the name of the landowning family. A brief synopsis of what is available is provided for each estate collection along with reference numbers. PRONI also holds estate collections from other counties in Ireland, notably Donegal and Monaghan. For several of the larger estates there are excellent records. In the Republic of Ireland the best collection of estate papers is in the

National Library. The catalogues of many of the estate collection can be downloaded as PDFs from its website www.nli.ie

Some categories of estate papers are more useful to genealogists than others. Title deeds are concerned with the legal ownership of an estate, and are generally of limited value to genealogists. The same can be said of mortgages. Wills and marriage settlements usually refer only to the members of the landowner's family. However, rentals, leases, lease books, maps and correspondence can all be extremely useful to those searching for their ancestors within landed estate records.

Early sources

The further one goes back in time the more difficult it becomes to discover precise details about family history. Sources specific to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are rarely more than lists of names, sometimes arranged by townland and parish. They will usually not provide information on family relationships, and because they almost always give the name of the head of the household nearly all of the names will be those of men. Occasionally two men with the same name will be found in the one townland and may be distinguished with the words, 'senior' and 'junior', in which case it is reasonable to infer that they are father and son. At the same time, despite their limitations sources from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are useful if they can be used to demonstrate that a particular name occurred in a parish or townland at a certain date. The principal sources from this period are listed below:

Hearth money rolls, 1660s

In the 1660s the government introduced a tax on hearths as a means of raising revenue. The returns, arranged by parish and usually with townland locations, list the names of all householders paying this tax survive for half the counties in Ireland with coverage most complete in Ulster (in full or in part for all counties except Down). Surviving hearth money rolls will be found in PRONI. A searchable database of names from this source is available on www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster

The 'census of Protestant householders', 1740

What has generally been termed a 'census of Protestant householders' was compiled in 1740. The returns were made by the collectors of the hearth money and it has, therefore, been suggested that this 'census' is actually a hearth money roll and for some areas includes Catholics as well. It is no more than a list of names arranged by county, barony and parish and, reflecting its supervision by the inspector responsible for collecting hearth money, it is occasionally divided into 'walks'. Some parishes are also divided into townlands. The original records of this survey were destroyed in Dublin in 1922, but a volume containing transcripts of the original returns is available in the Public Search Room of PRONI. A searchable database of names from this source is available on www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster

The religious census of 1766

In March and April 1766, Church of Ireland rectors were instructed by the government to compile complete returns of all householders in their respective parishes, showing their religion, as between Church of Ireland (Episcopalian), Roman Catholic (termed 'Papists' in the returns) and Presbyterians (or Dissenters), and giving an account of any Roman Catholic clergy active in their area. Some of the more diligent rectors listed every townland and every household, but many drew up only numerical totals of the population. All the original returns were destroyed in the Public Record Office in 1922, but extensive transcripts survive. Bound volumes of these transcripts can be found in the Public Search Room at PRONI as well as online under their Name Search database www.proni.gov.uk

Petition of Protestant Dissenters, 1775

The Petition of Protestant Dissenters is a list of names of Dissenters on either a parish or a congregational basis which were submitted to the government in October and November 1775. Most of them relate to the province of Ulster. A bound volume containing a typescript of the petitions can be found in the Public Search Room of the PRONI as well as online under their Name Search database www.proni.gov.uk

The Flaxgrowers' List, 1796

In 1796 as part of a government initiative to encourage the linen industry in Ireland, free spinning wheels or looms were granted to farmers who planted a certain acreage of their holdings with flax. The names of over 56,000 recipients of

these awards have survived in printed form arranged by county and parish. A photocopy of the original volume is available in the Public Search Room at PRONI (reference T/3419), and a microfiche index is available (reference MF/7/1). A searchable database of names from this source is available on www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster

Wills and testamentary papers

Prior to 1858 the Church of Ireland was responsible for administering all testamentary affairs. Ecclesiastical or Consistorial Courts in each diocese were responsible for granting probate and conferring on the executors the power to administer the estate. Unfortunately, nearly all original wills probated before 1858 were destroyed in Dublin in 1922. However, indexes to these destroyed wills do exist and are available on the shelves of the Search Rooms at PRONI and the National Archives in Dublin. These are useful, for although the will cannot now be produced, the index contains the name and residence of the testator and the date that the will was either made or probated. Occasionally the testator's occupation is given. Because the Church of Ireland was responsible for administering wills, the indexes are arranged by diocese, not by county. Despite the loss of virtually all pre-1858 wills, there are numerous abstracts, extracts and duplicate copies of the originals. In PRONI alone there are some 13,000 of these deriving from a wide variety of sources including landed estate papers, solicitors' collections, and the papers of private genealogists. There is a typed index to surviving testamentary papers in the Public Search Room of PRONI. This index is now available under their Name Search database www.proni.gov.uk

The testamentary authority of the Church of Ireland was abolished by the Probate Act of 1857. Testamentary matters were brought under civil jurisdiction and exercised through District Probate Registries and a Principal Registry in Dublin. The wills of wealthier members of society tended to be probated at the Principal Registry. The district registries retained transcripts of the wills that they proved and of the administrations intestate that they granted before the annual transfer of the original records (20 or more years old) to the Public Record Office of Ireland in Dublin. The original wills were destroyed in Dublin in 1922 but the transcript copies in will books survived. These are now on deposit in PRONI and the National Archives. Bound annual indexes called 'calendars' are available at PRONI and the National Archives. These calendars are of value to genealogists since they provide the name, address, occupation and date of death of the testator as well as the names, addresses and occupations of the individual or individuals to whom probate was granted, the value of estate and the place and date of probate. Each calendar covers a single year and the entries are in alphabetical order. The Ulster Historical Foundation has an index to the calendars covering the period 1858–1900 on its website (www.ancestryireland.com). This index gives the date of death and county of residence.

PRONI has in its custody all wills for the districts of Belfast and Londonderry from 1900 to, at present, the mid-1990s, and Armagh from 1900 until it closed in 1921. After 1900 the original wills and their associated papers are available filed in a separate envelope for each testator. If the person did not make a will there may be letters of administration that give the name, residence and occupation of the deceased as well as the name and address of the person or persons appointed to administer the estate. Post-1900 wills are found by using the annual will calendars located in the reception area at PRONI.

The will indexes and summaries from 1858-1943 are now available online at www.proni.gov.uk. This website also has scanned images from the copy will books of wills from 1858 until around 1900.

School records

A state-run system of education was established in Ireland in 1831. Prior to this (and for some time after it) there were several different organisations and institutions providing education in Ireland. These included the Capel Street Association for Discountenancing Vice, the Kildare Street Society, the London Hibernian Society as well as the different churches. From 1831 National Schools were built with the aid of the Commissioners of National Education and local trustees. Between 1832 and 1870 about 2,500 national schools were established in Ulster. The records of over 1,500 schools in Northern Ireland are held at PRONI. Of particular interest are the enrolment registers. These record the full name of the pupil, his or her date of birth (or age at entry), religion, father's

address and occupation (but unfortunately not his name), details of attendance and academic progress and the name of the school previously attended. A space is also provided in the registers for general comments, which might tell where the children went to work after leaving school or if they emigrated. Some registers have an index at the front that can greatly ease searching. As they include the age of pupils, school registers can be cross-referenced to other records such as baptismal records or birth certificates.

Election records

Election records come in various forms. Registers of freeholders list the names and addresses of individuals entitled to vote at parliamentary elections. Poll books (often in printed form before the Ballot Act of 1872) list the names of voters and the candidates they voted for. Until the late nineteenth century the qualification for voting was generally linked to the tenure of land, and only a small minority of men had the right to vote. In Ireland, from 1727 to 1793, only Protestant men with a 40-shilling freehold had the right to vote. Between 1793 and 1829 both Protestants and Roman Catholics with 40-shilling freeholds had votes, although a Catholic still could not become a member of parliament. The 40-shilling freehold was property worth 40 shillings a year above the rent, and either owned outright or leased during the lives of named individuals. Many important and indeed prominent people had no vote because they leased their property on the wrong terms. Surviving electoral records are available at PRONI and most of them have been digitised and are available as a database on its website www.proni.gov.uk

Board of Guardians records

The new English system of Poor Law administration was applied to Ireland in 1838. Destitute poor who were previously granted relief at parish level were to be accommodated in new workhouses, where conditions were to be as unpleasant as was consistent with health. Ireland was divided into 137 Poor Law Unions. These ignored traditional divisions, such as the county, barony and parish, and were centred on a market town where a workhouse was built. The management of the workhouses was the responsibility of the Boards of Guardians. In the minute books kept by the Guardians are details of the day-to-day running of the workhouse, including information on many of the inmates and those employed in the workhouse as teachers, nurses, chaplains, etc. Indoor registers provides the names of those who were admitted to the workhouses. The information recorded also includes the townland, age, spouse's name and religion of each inmate. Outdoor relief registers include similar information to the indoor registers, but concern those who received assistance without going into the workhouse. Vaccination registers are another useful source among the Board of Guardians records. Surviving Board of Guardians records for Northern Ireland are deposited at PRONI under reference BG. Access to some of these records can be a problem, as there is a 100-year closure rule on all documents in the Boards of Guardians papers.

Printed sources

Ordnance Survey memoirs

Ordnance Survey memoirs provide a great deal of background information on the character and habits of the people who lived in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century. The memoirs were written descriptions intended to accompany the original Ordnance Survey maps, containing information that could not be fitted on to them. They are a unique source for the history of the northern half of Ireland before the Great Famine, as they document the landscape and situation, buildings and antiquities, land-holdings and population, employment and livelihoods of the parishes. The surveyors recorded the habits of the people, their food, drink, dress and customs. Details of ruined churches, prehistoric monuments and standing stones were also included. The Ordnance Survey memoirs were published in 40 volumes by the Institute of Irish Studies at The Queen's University of Belfast, with an additional index volume covering the entire series. These volumes are available through the Ulster Historical Foundation's online bookstore www.booksireland.org.uk

Street directories

Street directories contain a great deal of information on the gentry, the professional classes, merchants, etc. They include information on even the smallest of market towns and ports in Ireland. Beginning with a description of the town and surrounding countryside, the names and addresses

of the local butchers, pawnbrokers, blacksmiths and coach-builders are given, as well as the various places of worship, with the names of the local ministers etc. and the location of local schools. Street directories can therefore be useful if you wish to find out which church or school your ancestor attended. The names and addresses of the local members of parliament, magistrates, Poor Law Guardians and town commissioners are also included in many street directories. In fact the only classes that are excluded from all directories are the small tenant farmers, landless labourers and servants.

There is a good collection of street directories in Belfast Central Library, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, and the Linen Hall Library. PRONI has digitised all its pre-1900 street directories and they are available through its website.

Newspapers

Newspapers are an important source of family history information. The major drawback with using them is usually the lack of an index of names. Of particular interest to genealogists are birth, death and marriage notices. In many cases a newspaper notice may be the only record of one of these events if it took place prior to civil registration and if a church record has not survived. For a full list of newspapers printed in Ireland with dates of publication and availability visit the following website: www.nli.ie/en/catalogues-and-databases-printed-newspapers.aspx

Useful books

Numerous books on Irish genealogy have been written. Probably the best general guide is John Grenham's *Tracing your Irish Ancestors* (2006); the fourth edition of which was published in 2012. Another useful guide is *Tracing Irish Ancestors* by MacConghail and Gorry (1997). A more recent volume is Anthony Adolph's *Collins Tracing Your Irish Family History* (2007).

Other volumes deal more closely with a specific area, period or theme. Maxwell's *Tracing your ancestors in Northern Ireland* (1997) is primarily concerned with records in PRONI. He is also the author of two county guides: *Researching Armagh Ancestors* (2000) and *Researching Down Ancestors* (2004). For County Derry/Londonderry there is Bill Macafee's CD-Rom: *Researching Derry & Londonderry Ancestors: a practical guide for the family and local historian* (2010). Guides for counties Clare, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo and Westmeath have been published by Flyleaf Press. Dr Maxwell has more recently published two additional guides: *Tracing Your Northern Irish Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians*; and *How to Trace Your Irish Ancestors: An Essential Guide to Researching and Documenting the Family Histories of Ireland's People.* William Roulston's *Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: the essential genealogical guide to early modern Ulster, 1600–1800* (2005), also by the Ulster Historical Foundation, provides a comprehensive overview of sources for studying family history in the 17th and 18th centuries, including a summary listing of sources for virtually every parish in Ulster.

An indispensable book is *Irish Libraries, Museums, Archives and Genealogical Centres: A Visitors' Guide* by Robert K. O'Neill (2nd edition, 2007) which provides contact details and summary information on collections in main archives in Ireland.

Useful books on Irish surnames include Edward MacLysaght's *The Surnames of Ireland* (1957, Irish Academic Press, numerous reprints), considered to be the standard reference work on this subject. Although dated but still of value, is Rev. Patrick Woulfe's *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall ((Irish Names and Surnames)*, 1923, reprinted 2007).

For surnames in the province of Ulster, researchers should check Bell's *Surnames of Ulster* (The Blackstaff Press, 1988, several reprints). Given the preponderance of Scottish names in Ulster, George F. Black's *Surnames of Scotland* (first edition 1946, several reprints) can be helpful.

Useful addresses

ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION
49 Malone Road,
Belfast, BT9 6RY
Email: enquiry@uhf.org.uk
Website: **www.ancestryireland.com**

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE OF IRELAND
(administrative headquarters)
Convent Road,
Roscommon
Website: **www.groireland.ie**

(public research room)
Irish Life Centre,
Lower Abbey Street,
Dublin 1.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND
Oxford House
49/55 Chichester Street
Belfast, BT1 4HL
Email: gro_nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
Website: **www.nidirect.gov.uk/gro**

LINEN HALL LIBRARY
17 Donegall Square North
Belfast, BT1 5GD
Website: **www.linenhall.com**

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND
2 Titanic Boulevard,
Belfast, BT3 9HQ
Email: proni@gov.uk
Website: **www.proni.gov.uk**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF IRELAND
Bishop Street
Dublin 8
Email: mail@nationalarchives.ie
Website: **www.nationalarchives.ie**

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
Email: info@nli.ie
Website: **www.nli.ie**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HERALD/GENEALOGICAL OFFICE
2–3 Kildare Street
Dublin 2, Ireland
Website: **www.nli.ie**

IRISH FAMILY HISTORY FOUNDATION
Karel Kiely, Secretary
c/o Riverbank, Main St.
Newbridge, Co. Kildare, Ireland
E-mail: enquiries@rootsireland.ie
Website: **www.rootsireland.ie**

VALUATION OFFICE
Irish Life Centre
Abbey Street Lower, Dublin 1
Email: info@valoff.ie
Website: **www.valoff.ie**

REGISTRY OF DEEDS
Henrietta Street
Dublin 1, Ireland
Website: **www.landregistry.ie/eng**

THE MELLON CENTRE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES
Ulster-American Folk Park
2 Mellon Road, Castletown
Omagh, Co. Tyrone, BT78 5QY
Website: **www.qub.ac.uk/cms**

THE MILITARY ARCHIVES
Cathal Brugha Barracks, Rathmines
Dublin 6, Ireland
Telephone: +353 (0)1 804 6457
Website: **www.militaryarchives.ie/home**

THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND
The Library, 14 Braemor Park,
Rathgar, Dublin 6
Website: **www.ireland.anglican.org**

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
26 College Green,
Belfast BT7 1LN
www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND
36 Lower Lesson Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.
www.catholicireland.net

Other useful website addresses

www.historyfromheadstones.com
Gravestone inscriptions for NI. Free index search, charge for full inscriptions

www.bob-sinton.com
Gravestone inscriptions for areas of County Armagh-Quakers and other denominations

www.ancestryireland.com
IGP centre for Counties Antrim and Down, with church and civil records.
Free index search, charge for full inscriptions

www.rootsireland.ie
General website for all IGP county centres in Ireland, detailing civil and church records as well as passenger lists. Free index search, charge for full inscriptions.

www.census.nationalarchives.ie
1911 and 1901 census online for whole of Ireland

www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/ulster_covenant.htm
Ulster Covenant online through PRONI's website

www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/ecatalogue.htm
PRONI's e-catalogue to search for specific churches, schools, personal names etc

www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com
Presbyterian Historical Society's site listing church registers only available in their library

www.lennonwylie.co.uk
Certain street directories online

www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/street_directories.htm
Certain street directories online through PRONI's website (pre-1900)

www.ucs.louisiana.edu/bnl/
Belfast Newsletter index, 1737-1800

www.familysearch.org
Website detailing a limited amount of church records and the index to civil births, marriages and deaths in Ireland, 1845-1958

www.nifhs.org/publications.htm
North of Ireland Family History Society's website detailing publications on gravestone inscriptions and birth, marriage and death notices from local newspapers

www.nidirect.gov.uk/gro
General Register Office, Northern Ireland

www.groireland.ie
General Register Office, Ireland

www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk
Civil records, 1855-2006, church and census records for Scotland

www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates
General Register Office, England and Wales

www.1901censusonline.com
1901 Census online for England and Wales

www.1911census.co.uk
1911 Census online for England and Wales

www.freebmd.org.uk
Free birth, marriage and death index for England and Wales

www.findmypast.com
Census, civil and church records for UK (mainly Britain). Free for index search but payment required for actual images.

www.askaboutireland.ie
Griffith's Valuation, 1848-1864 available free online

www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/will_calendars/
Wills calendar summaries available through PRONI's website, 1858-1943

www.ulsterancestry.com/ua-free-pages.php
Free pages of assorted information e.g. 1851 Census, Co. Antrim & Markethill Yeomanry

www.failteromhat.com

1796 Flax list & Hearthmoney Rolls

www.irishtimes.com/ancestor/browse/counties/ulster/
List of records and resources available for Ulster Counties (from John Grenham's 'Tracing your Irish Ancestors')

www.cwgc.org/
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/looking-for-person/default.htm
National Archives, London's people pages (Irish soldiers were part of the British Army so many records held there)

www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster/
Hearthmoney Rolls, Muster Rolls, Protestant Householders, Flaxgrowers' List

www.workhouses.org.uk
Information on workhouses in Ireland and the United Kingdom

www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/freeholders_records
Searchable freeholders registers available through PRONI's website

www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com
Useful pages on how to organise your information and on key records

www.cyndislist.com/ireland.htm
Comprehensive list of genealogical sites on the internet (covers every country although this link is for Ireland)

www.catholiclibrary.ie
Central Catholic Library, 74 Merrion Square, Dublin 2

www.sistersofmercy.ie
Sisters of Mercy
Catherine McAuley Centre, 23 Herbert Street, Dublin 2 (Note: strictly postal enquiries only)

www.irishmethodist.org
Methodist Church in Ireland
1 Fountainville Avenue, Belfast BT9 6AN

www.ellisisland.org
American Family Immigration History Center
www.immigrantships.net
Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild

www.pro.gov.uk
Public Record Office
Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU.

www.ballymoneyancestry.com
Ballymoney ancestry

www.eppi.ac.uk
Enhanced British Parliamentary papers on Ireland (EPPI)

www.originsnetwork.com
British and Irish family history website

www.eneclann.ie
Eneclann

www.college-of-arms.gov.uk
College of Arms (for England, Wales & Northern Ireland)

www.gro-scotland.gov.uk
General Register Office for Scotland

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

www.rootsweb.com/~nirwgw
Northern Ireland GenWeb

www.catholic-hierarchy.org
Catholic Hierarchy

www.placenamesni.org
Northern Ireland Placename Project

www.seanruad.com/
Irish Placename website

www.dippam.ac.uk
Centre for Migration Studies database including British Parliamentary Papers

www.irelandoldnews.com
Ireland Old News

www.irishtimes.com/ancestor/

Irish ancestors (Irish Times)

www.familyhistory.ie
Genealogical Society of Ireland

www.st-andrews.ac.uk/history/ssne
Scotland, Scandinavia & Northern Europe 1580–1707

www.coastguardsofyesteryear.org
Coastguards of yesteryear

www.dfpni.gov.uk/lps/
Land and Property Services Northern Ireland

http://maps.osni.gov.uk/
Ordnance Survey maps (Northern Ireland)

www.censusfinder.com/irish-census-records2.htm
Miscellaneous census material

http://books.google.com/advanced_book_search
Google Books

http://sources.nli.ie/
The National Library of Ireland has a very detailed database of records

Scotland, Scandinavia & Northern European biographical database, 1580–1707

www.thebraid.com/genealogy.aspx
Ballymena area gravestone inscriptions etc

http://sources.nli.ie/
The National Library of Ireland has a very detailed database of records

www.1718migration.org.uk/
The 1718 migration: The Scots-Irish Journey to the New World

www.landedestates.ie
Searchable, online database of all Landed Estates in Connacht and Munster

http://gale.cengage.co.uk/state-papers-online-15091714.aspx
Please note: State Papers Online, 1509–1714 is available for trial and purchase by institutions. It is not available at this stage for individual purchase or subscription.

http://www.militaryarchives.ie/collections/online-collections/bureau-of-military-history-1913-1921
The Bureau of Military History (1913–1921)

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Web: www.ancestryireland.com www.historyfromheadstones.com www.booksireland.org.uk

Bibliographies for Eighteenth Century Irish Migration & The Great Famine and Irish Emigration

Eighteen Century Irish Emigration to America

Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718–1775	R.J. Dickson
Scotch-Irish Merchants in Colonial America (2009)	Richard K McMaster
Ireland, Irishmen, and Revolutionary America (1981)	David N. Doyle
Irish Immigrants in the land of Canada, 1675–1815 (2003)	Bruce D. Boling David N. Doyle Kerby A. Miller Arnold Schrier
Ireland, Philadelphia and the Reinvention of America, 1760–1800 (2008)	Maurice Bric
Ulster & North America; transatlantic perspectives on the Scotch Irish (1997)	H. Tyler Blethen
Irish-American Trade, 1660–1783 (1988)	Thomas M. Truxes

The Great Famine and Irish Emigration

Atlas of the Great Irish Famine, Cork University Press (2012)	J. Crowley, W.J. Smyth and M. Murphy (eds)
Black '47 and Beyond: the Great Irish Famine in History, Economy & Memory (Princeton 1999)	Cormac O'Grada
The Great Irish Famine (Cambridge 1996)	Cormac O'Grada
Famine, Land & Politics (1999)	Peter Gray
The Irish Famine; a documentary history (1995)	Noel Kissane
Why Ireland Starved; a quantitative & analytical history of the Irish economy, 1800–1850	Joel Mokyr
Annals of the Famine in Ireland (1998)	ed. M. Murphy
The Great Famine in The New History of Ireland, vol.5 (1989)	J.S. Donnelly
The Land & People of 19th Century Cork (1973) [chapter 2 deals with Famine]	J.S. Donnelly
The Great Famine: Studies in Irish History (Dublin 1956)	R.D. Edwards T.D. Williams

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E-mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk Web: www.ancestryireland.com

Date	Events	Historical sources	Migration stories
1690s			As many as 50,000 Scots migrate to Ulster largely as a result of severe famine conditions in Scotland
1691–1703		Records relating to the Williamite land settlement	
1703		'A view of the archbishopric of Armagh'	
1703–1838		Convert rolls	
1708		Registry of Deeds established in Dublin	
1718			Large-scale migration of Scots-Irish to America begins
1719	Toleration Act officially recognises Presbyterians		
1737		*Belfast News Letter* founded (still published as a morning daily)	
1737–43			Nearly 2,000 convicts transported from Ireland to America
1740	Census of Protestant householders'		
1749		The census of Elphin	
1761			First settlement of Ulstermen in Canada – in Nova Scotia, settlement called Londonderry
1765			Andrew Jackson's parents leave Carrickfergus for America
1766		Religious census	
1771–2		Hearts of Steel memorials	
1772			Rev. William Martin leads 5 shiploads of settlers from Ulster to South Carolina
1775		Petitions of Protestant Dissenters	
1778		Irish Volunteers formed	
1781–2		Catholic and Protestant Dissenters Relief Acts	
1791	Society of United Irishmen formed		
1795–6		'Catholics migrating from Ulster'	Transportation from Ireland to Australia begins
1796		Flaxgrowers Bounty (Premium) List	
1798	United Irishmen Rebellion		
1798			Some United Irishmen seek refuge in America
1799-1800		Records relating to the 1798 rebellion	
1800	Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland	Petitions relating to the Act of Union	
1803–4		Agricultural censuses for Antrim and Down	

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INDIANA

INDIANA COUNTIES, COUNTY SEAT AND ZIP CODE

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	ZIP
ADAMS	Decatur	46733
ALLEN	Ft. Wayne	46802
BARTHOLOMEW	Columbus	47201
BENTON	Fowler	47944
BLACKFORD	Hartford City	47348
BOONE	Lebanon	46052
BROWN	Nashville	47448
CARROLL	Delphi	46923
CASS	Logansport	46947
CLARK	Jeffersonville	47130
CLAY	Brazil	47834
CLINTON	Frankfort	46041
CRAWFORD	English	47118
DAVIESS	Washington	47501
DEARBORN	Lawrenceburg	47025
DECATUR	Greensburg	47240
DeKALB	Auburn	46706
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DUBOIS	Jasper	47546
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FAYETTE	Connersville	47331
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FOUNTAIN	Covington	47932
FRANKLIN	Brookville	47012
FULTON	Rochester	46975
GIBSON	Princeton	47570
GRANT	Marion	41952
GREENE	Bloomfield	47424
HAMILTON	Noblesville	46060
HANCOCK	Greenfield	46140
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HENDRICKS	Danville	46122
HENRY	New Castle	47362
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HUNTINGTON	Huntington	46750
JACKSON	Brownstown	47220
JASPER	Rensselaer	47978
JAY	Portland	47371
JEFFERSON	Madison	47250
JENNINGS	Vernon	47282
JOHNSON	Franklin	46131
KNOX	Vincennes	47591
KOSCIUSKO	Warsaw	46580
LAGRANGE	Lagrange	46761
LAKE	Crown Point	46307
LaPORTE	LaPorte	46350
LAWRENCE	Bedford	47421
MADISON	Anderson	46011
MARION	Indianapolis	46206
MARSHALL	Plymouth	46563
MARTIN	Shoals	47581
MIAMI	Peru	46970
MONROE	Bloomington	47401
MONTGOMERY	Crawfordsville	47933
MORGAN	Martinsville	46151
NEWTON	Kentland	47951
NOBLE	Albion	46701
OHIO	Rising Sun	47040
ORANGE	Paoli	47454
OWEN	Spencer	47460
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PUTNAM	Greencastle	46135
RANDOLPH	Winchester	47394
RIPLEY	Versailles	47042
RUSH	Rushville	46173
SAINT JOSEPH	South Bend	46601
SCOTT	Scottsburg	47170
SHELBY	Shelbyville	46176
SPENCER	Rockport	47635
STARKE	Knox	46534
STEUBEN	Angola	46703
SULLIVAN	Sullivan	47882
SWITZERLAND	Vevay	47043
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TIPTON	Tipton	46072
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VERMILLION	Newport	47966
VIGO	Terre Haute	47801
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WARREN	Williamsport	47993
WARRICK	Boonville	47601
WASHINGTON	Salem	47167
WAYNE	Richmond	47374
WELLS	Bluffton	46714
WHITE	Monticello	47960
WHITLEY	Columbia City	46725

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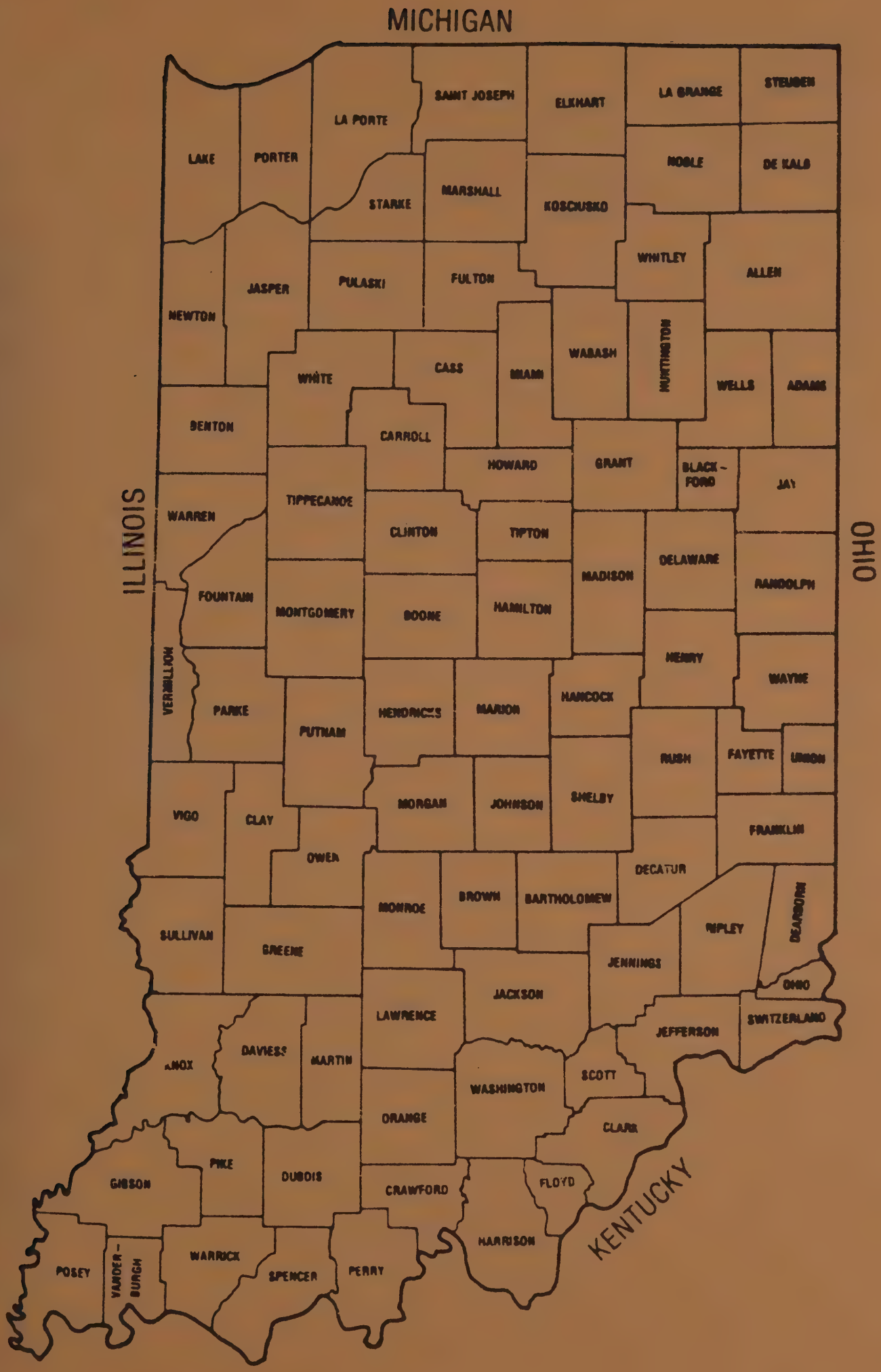
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CRAWFORD
FLOYD
HARRISON
POSEY
VANDER-BURGH
WARRICK
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PERRY

INDIANA COUNTIES, COUNTY SEAT AND ZIP CODE

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	ZIP
ADAMS	Decatur	46733
ALLEN	Ft. Wayne	46802
BARTHOLOMEW	Columbus	47201
BENTON	Fowler	47944
BLACKFORD	Hartford City	47348
BOONE	Lebanon	46052
BROWN	Nashville	47448
CARROLL	Delphi	46923
CASS	Logansport	46947
CLARK	Jeffersonville	47130
CLAY	Brazil	47834
CLINTON	Frankfort	46041
CRAWFORD	English	47118
DAVIESS	Washington	47501
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DECATUR	Greensburg	47240
DeKALB	Auburn	46706
DELAWARE	Muncie	47305
DUBOIS	Jasper	47546
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VANDERBURGH	Evansville	47708
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VIGO	Terre Haute	47801
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WARRICK	Boonville	47601
WASHINGTON	Salem	47167
WAYNE	Richmond	47374
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BEGINNING GENEALOGY

Lloyd Hosman, M.A.

1. Start with yourself.

2. Learn something of the <u>history</u> and <u>geography</u> of the time.

3. Census Records. Organized by County.
   State Library
   1790 - 1920
   1790 - first censos
   1820 - head of household
   1850 - lists names and ages
   1880 - asks where parents are born
   1890 - burned - unavailable
   1910 - previously most recent
   1920 - just released

4. Vital Statistics.
   Death Records - Church Records
   Family Records
   State - Indiana as of 1882 had to keep records

   Birth Records - same as above, only for immediate family

   Marriage Records - need license from county to get married.
   indexed as to county and courthouse.

5. Land Records (Deeds).
   County Records - Could not sell without wife's permission.
   Metes (direction & length of line) and Bounds (physical boundary) Colonial land survey used until 1850. In 1785 law passed surveys all done on the rectangular system. Censos records had a value for real estate. Ohio was first state.
   A section is a 1 mile each direction.

6. Wills and Probates.
   Index in Indiana thro 1880 at State Library.
   Order Books, Complete Records.
   Intestate - die without a will.

7. Military.
   Strykers - Revolutionary War Soldiers
   Military Files

BEGINNING GENEALOGY

8. Emigration and Naturalization. After the Revolutionary War. Before 1906 records in court. After 1906 the records have been sent there in Washington. 1900 or 1910 check column where it asked where naturalized. 30% of these people did not make it. Passenger lists in 1820.

9. Migration. 1882 Ellis Island.

10. Church Records.

11. Cemeteries. Find dates from tombstone. Look for obituary notices close to the dates.

12. Mormon Records. Mormon Library on Stop 11
888-6002 Barbara Surface
1. IGI - Marriages, Births, Deaths, Census Records (Country, State, Date)
2. Library Catalog
3. Family Registry
4. Ancestoral File
5. Social Security Death Index, name - when born, when died, SS#

13. Newspapers. Not indexed. Need a place and a time.

14. Societies, Libraries, Periodicals, Books.

BEGINNING GENEALOGY: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Genealogical Helper - Everton
$22.00 yearly - Periodical

NEWSPAPER COLUMNS

Bartholomew County

Columbus Notebook
THE REPUBLIC
333 Second Street
Columbus, 47201
A potpourri column of short items run about once a week.

Dearborn County

Climbing the Family Tree
DEARBORN COUNTY REGISTER and OHIO COUNTY NEWS
P.O. Box 31
Lawrenceburg, 47025
Covers Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties since 1975, no indexes. By Chris McHenry.

Jefferson County

Family Trees, Twigs and Chips
THE MADISON COURIER and THE WEEKLY HERALD
George H. Miller
3115 Samara Drive
Tampa, Fl. 33618
Queries must have reference to Jefferson, Switzerland, Clark Scott, Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn or Ohio Indiana Counties; Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, Grant, Owen, Henry, Shelby, Jefferson or Oldham Kentucky Counties. HAROLD subscriptions $9 most states, $7.50 Indiana and Ky. Single copies $1. Order from HAROLD, 310 Madison Square, Madison, In. 47250. Approximate publication date if SASE included.

Jennings County

Branches of Winding Waters
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Dupont, 47231
Must have Jennings Co. reference.

Grant County

Kin-Ship
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Marion, 46952
For Grant County and surrounding area by Ferne Metzger. Limited to 30 word queries.

Kosciusko County

Genealogy
by Charlotte Siegfried
TIMES-UNION
P.O. Box 232
Milford, 46542
Published third Thursday of ea. mo. Queries limited to Kosciusko and surrounding counties.

Relatively Speaking
by Doris L. Camden
THE PAPER
KCHS-GS
P.O. Box 1071
Warsaw, 46580
Kosciusko County only. Appears Wednesdays as space permits.

Madison County

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Marion County

Indiana Ancestors
THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR
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Indianapolis, 46204
State-wide coverage. Limit 50 words. Approximate publication date if SASE included. Query backlog of 5-6 months. Copy of newspaper with column included is $1.75.

Monroe County

Family Tree Leaves
by Mona Robinson
SUNDAY HERALD-TIMES
c/o Life Style Department
P.O. Box 909
Bloomington, 47402
Southwestern Indiana County coverage. Five to eight queries per week. Two to six month backlog. Subscription rate $39. Indexes each year since 1975 are $1 each plus SASE.

Montgomery County

Family Roots
MONTGOMERY - YOUR COUNTY MAGAZINE
R.R. 4
Crawfordsville, 47933
Montgomery and surrounding county coverage. Limit 50 words.

Noble County

Speaking of Genealogy
NOBLE COUNTY AMERICAN
124 N. Orange Street
Albion, 46701
Published periodically as material and space permits. Limited to Noble County. Written by Robert C. Gagen, Jr.

Ohio County

See Dearborn County

Owen County

SPENCER WORLD
Box 226
Spencer, 47460
Editor will print queries about people, cemeteries, genealogy, etc. under "Ancestors." There is no regular column

Putnam County

Heritage Trail
BANNER-GRAPHIC
R.R. 1, Box 28
Bainbridge, 46105
Published twice per month.
Limit 50 words.

* St. Joseph County

Michiana Roots
by Carol Collins
SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE
223 W. Colfax Avenue
South Bend, 46626
Limited to 25 words for Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. First 4 column years indexed 1972-'77, $15.95. About 8-10 wk. backlog. Index 1976-'79 out of print. For a SASE will look up surnames in either index. Typed queries or printed surnames.

* Scott County

Scott County Ancestors
THE SCOTT COUNTY JOURNAL
268 North Railroad Street
Scottsburg, 47170
Queries for Scott and surrounding counties published when queries are material are adquate. Editor usually allows column inclusion once per month. Subscription rate is $3,70 for Scott County residents and $10 per year outside of county. Query fee of $2. A copy of query is $.25 plus SASE or $2 for entire paper.
Columnist Jeannie Noe Carlisle started in 1984 and does do research. Column started in early 70's.

* Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois

Illiana Ancestors
COMMERCIAL NEWS
write:
Joan Feistel Griffis
105 Poland Rd.
Danville, Ill. 61832
Special emphasis on Vermillion Co., Ill.,
and surrounding Ind. and Ill. Counties.
Illinois: Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Douglas,
Champaign, Ford, Iroquois.
Indiana: Vermillion, Parke, Fountain, Warren, Benton,
Vigo, Clay.
No restriction. Compiled index for 1981, 1982, 1983,
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Started by Illinois State Archivist, Lowell Volkel in 1964.

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Welcome! We would love to hear from you!

Ask us a question!

The JCPL's local history-genealogy staff can provide brief, factual answers to questions via email.

Please complete and submit the form below providing details where possible. The question will be reviewed by our specialist and answered as soon as possible.

Our genealogy policy

Fees for Research:

Copies of obituaries are $2.00 each.

A $5.00 minimum fee is charged for all other historical or genealogical look-ups. We also charge ten cents per copied page and ask that you reimburse postage.

The library provides only basic look-ups such as checking marriages records, will records, census records, checking family files, etc. In depth research should be done by the individual or by obtaining the services of a professional researcher.

Thanks!

Ask a local heritage question at your library

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Your Question or Comments

submit

Resources @ MJCPL

The Jefferson County Public Library collects historical and genealogical materials from Madison, Hanover and Jefferson County, Indiana, and surrounding counties.

Books and clipping files : Our collections include books and thousands of clipping files on county, regional and Indiana history and genealogy.

Newspapers: Jefferson County newspapers (http://mjcpl.org/historyrescue/resources/newspapers-on-microfilm) from 1813 to the present are available at the library on microfilm.

Records: MJCPL genealogy records available on microfilm. (http://mjcpl.org/historyrescue/resources/genealogy-records-on-microfilm)

Ask Us

Our specialist is available...
Monday and Wednesday 1-5; Thursday 4-9 and Saturday 9-5. Ask a question online (http://www.mjcpl.org/historyrescue/contact/ask-a-history-genealogy-question) or call us at 812-265-2744.

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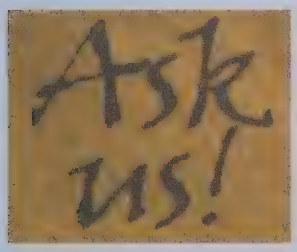

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This site is best viewed with Internet Explorer 7, Firefox, or the Safari Browsers

History Rescue News

- July: List of new records added (http://www.mjcpl.org/historyrescue/news/july-list-of-new-records-added)
- June: New funeral home and marriage records (http://www.mjcpl.org/historyrescue/news/june-new-funeral-home-and-marriage-records)

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State Library Speakers Bureau

Ron Sharp 317-232-3727

or rsharp@library.in.gov

INDIANA RESEARCH

I. FORMATION OF THE STATE

A. PART OF VIRGINIA UNTIL 1787 WHEN IT BECAME PART OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

B. IN 1800 IT BECAME "INDIANA TERRITORY."

C. IN 1816 IT BECAME A STATE

D. COUNTY BOUNDRIES CHANGED UNTIL 1858 WHEN N E W T O N COUNTY WAS FORMED.

II. MIGRATION

A. DOWN THE OHIO RIVER TO SOUTHERN INDIANA. MANY OF THESE WERE IRISH, SCOTCH-IRISH AND GERMAN MERCENARIES FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

B. FROM THE SOUTHEAST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY SETTLERS MOVED IN AFTER THE NORTHWEST THERRITORY WAS ESTABLISHED.

C. AS THE QUAKERS BECAME MORE OPPRESSED BY THE SLAVE OWNERS THEY MOVED NORTH. MANY OF THEM CAME FROM NORTH CAROLINA AROUND PERQUIMENS, PASQUOTANK, GUILFORD AND OTHERS INTO WAYNE AND RANDOLPH COUNTIES INDIANA.

D. THE NORTHERN, OR CALUMET REGION, WAS NOT HEAVILY SETTLED UNTIL LATER. THESE SETTLERS CAME BY THE GREAT LAKES, FOR THE MOST PART THEY WERE FIRST OR SECOND G E N E R A T I O N IMMIGRANTS FROM NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

E. DURING THE 1850'S AND THE CIVIL WAR ERA, HOOSIERS MOVED WITH THE WESTWARD TIDE TO OKLAHOMA, IOWA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

III. CENSUS RECORDS

A. 1807 TERRITORIAL CENSUS

B. 1820 FIRST FEDERAL CENSUS

C. 1820 - 1910 (EXCEPT 1890) ARE ALL AVAILABLE.

D. ALL ARE AT LEAST PARTIALLY INDEXED

NOTE: MOST OF THE CENSUS FILM FOR INDIANA IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. IT IS LESS USED AND IN MUCH BETTER CONDITION THAN THAT AT THE STATE LIBRARY OR FORT WAYNE.

IV. LAND RECORDS

A. ORIGINAL LAND RECORDS ON MICROFILM IN STATE ARCHIVES.

B. FEDERAL LAND OFFICE COMMISSIONERS CLEARED TITLE TO LAND. THESE FILES ARE IN SUITLAND, MARYLAND. PLAT BOOKS ARE IN THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

U.S.DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EASTERN STATES OFFICE
350 S. PICKETT STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22304

C. SUBSEQUENT SALES WERE MADE BY STATE OR COUNTY.

D. SALES WERE NOT ALWAYS RECORDED IF SOLD TO FAMILY MEMBER.

E. WILLS LEFT LAND "FOR LOVE AND AFFECTION" OFTEN STATED RELATIONSHIPS.

F. TAX RECORDS AND CENSUS RECORDS OFTEN REVEAL LAND OWNERSHIP.

G. ALL LAND EXCEPT CLARK'S GRANT IS SURVEYED BY RECTANGULAR SYSTEM. (CLARK'S GRANT WAS MADE BY VIRGINIA)

H. VINCENNES AND CINCINNATI LAND RECORDS WERE PUBLISHED BY MARGARET WATERS. OTHERS ARE BEING COMPILED AND PUBLISHED YB JANET COWEN.

V. VITAL RECORDS

A. WPA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY 1930'S AND EARLY 1940'S.

1. SURVEYED ALL COUNTY RECORDS, OFFICE BY OFFICE, NOT ALL ARE PUBLISHED BUT MANUSCRIPTS ARE IN THE STATE ARCHIVES.

2. BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RECORDS COUNTY BY COUNTY. ALSO, ALL LEGISLATION AFFECTING THEM.

3. COUNTY HISTORY INDEXING PROGRAM (INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS AND OF FIRMS)

4. INDEXING OF VITAL RECORDS. (PUBLISHED)

a. BIRTHS/DEATHS 1882-1922
b. MARRIAGES 1850-1922

B. MARRIAGE RECORDS

1. KEPT BY COUNTY CLERK FROM FORMATION OF COUNTY.

2. 1800-1852 SOME MARRIAGES ARE RECORDED IN LEGISLATURE. "LAWS OF A LOCAL NATURE".

3. SOME DIVORCES ALSO RECORDED HERE. (RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS WAIVERS.)

C. DIVORCE RECORDS CAN BE IN:

1. CIRCUIT COURT

2. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

3. IF YOU KNOW APPROXIMATE DATE COUNTY CLERK CAN TELL YOU.

D. PROBATE RECORDS AND WILLS

1. MOSTLY CIRCUIT COURTS BUT SOME COUNTIES HAVE PROBATE COURTS.

2. YE OLDE GENEALOGIE SHOPPE HAS PUBLISHED AN INDEX OF ALL TESTATORS BEFORE 1881 FOR THE ENTIRE STATE.

3. RUTH SLEVIN ABSTRACTED THE WILLS OF ABOUT FORTY OF THE COUNTIES. MANY OF THESE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

4. NOT ALL WILLS WERE ~~FILED~~ Probated IN THE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE.

E. BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
1330 WEST MICHIGAN ST.
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206

1. MOST EXIST SINCE 1882

2. BIRTHS REQUIRED BY STATE SINCE 1905

3. DEATHS REQUIRED BY STATE SINCE 1900

4. COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS ALSO HAVE RECORDS. DIFFICULTY IN GETTING COPIES VARIES FROM COUNTY TO COUNTY.

5. BIRTH RECORDS ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. YOU CAN USUALLY GET A CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH.

6. DEATH CERTIFICATES ARE LESS DIFFICULT AND YOU USUALLY GET A PHOTOCOPY OF THE CERTIFICATE.

VI. SOURCES

A. INDIANA STATE LIBRARY
140 NORTH SENATE
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
315 WEST OHIO STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46202

THESE ARE BOTH THE SAME BUILDING

1. GENEALOGY DIVISION - 2ND FLOOR

2. INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY - 4TH FLOOR INDIANA HISTORICAL LIBRARY - 3RD FLOOR

3. NEWPAPERS - BASEMENT

4. STATE ARCHIVES - FIRST FLOOR

5. CAFETERIA IN BASEMENT OF STATE OFFICE BUILDING THROUGH TUNNEL

6. THEY EVEN HAVE A BANK BRANCH WERE YOU CAN GET CHANGE FOR COPY MACHINES.

7. PARKING IS AT A PREMIUM AND YOU MAY NOT PARK ON THE DOWNTOWN STREETS AFTER 3:00 P.M. YOUR CAR WILL BE TOWED AWAY!

8. CAROLYNNE MILLER, FORMER HEAD OF THE GENEALOGY DIVISION, "SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE INDIANA STATE LIBRARY."

9. INDIANA ROOM
   a. NEWSPAPER CLIPPING FILES

   b. COUNTY HISTORIES

   c. CITY DIRECTORIES

   d. BIOGRAPHIC FILES OF PROMINENT HOOSIERS.

10. WRITE FOR A DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE

B. FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
900 WEBSTER STREET
FORT WAYNE, IN 46802

1. ONE OF THE LARGEST LIBRARIES IN THE WORLD

2. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE

3. TRADED DURING THE PERIOD OF FRED REYNOLDS AND BUILT COLLECTION.

C. WILLIARD LIBRARY
21 FIRST AVENUE
EVANSVILLE, IN 47701

1. SOUTHERN INDIANA, CENTRAL AND WESTERN KENTUCKY AND

SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS.

2. TRI-STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY SUPPORTS THEM.

3. WHEN UNIGRAPHIC WAS IN BUSINESS THEY PLACED A COPY OF MOST BOOKS THEY PRINTED AND/OR REPRINTED IN THE LIBRARY.

4. THEY ALSO HAVE THE KENTUCKY PORTION OF WILLARD HEISS COLLECTION.

VII. CHURCHES
INDIANA RELIGIOUS HISTORY ASSOCIATION
% INDIANA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
1100 WEST 42ND STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46208

A. METHODIST

B. QUAKER

C. LUTHERN

D. JEWISH

E. MONNONITE

F. PRESBYTERIAN

G. BRETHREN

H. CATHOLIC

I. BAPTIST

VIII. NEWPAPERS
A. INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

B. INDIANA UNIVERSITY

C. HOOSIER STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION
115 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

D. COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE

NOTE: 1852 RECORDERS WERE PERMITTED TO MAINTAIN FILE OF ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY. DISPOSITION IS OFTEN NOT KNOWN. CHECK WPA INVENTORY.

E. INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLISHED A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIANA NEWPAPERS BY JOHN W. MILLER.

IX. PUBLICATIONS

A. HOOSIER GENEALOGIST
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
COMES WITH MEMBERSHIP TO INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

B. HOOSIER JOURNAL OF ANCESTORY
PUBLISHED SPORADICALLY BY:
NAOMI KEITH SEXTON
P.O.BOX 33
LITTLE YORK, IN 47139

C. TRI-STATE TRADER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, 50 WEEKS A YEAR.
HAS A GENEALOGY SECTION WELL WORTH THE PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
TRI-STATE TRADER
P.O.BOX 90
KNIGHTSTOWN, IN 46148

1. RESEARCHING AT THE LIBRARY
   Homework: Determine WHO, WHERE, and/or WHEN is being sought.
   Reference: R. Enochs, "We DON'T Spell our Name THAT Way!", IGS Journal, Jun 1993.
   1. Guide Books
      Indiana: IN Genealogical Source Directory & IN Sources for Genealogical Research in the IN State Library.
      National: Handy Book, Red Book, Source, etc.
      County location, genealogy, record availability.
      EXAMPLE: Dearborn Co., IN formed 1803 from Clark Co. For residents of Dearborn before 1803 consult Clark or Hamilton Co., OH.
   2. Atlas: State, County, Township, Local Area.
   3. Author, Title, Subject Catalogs:
      Card, older items.
      Computer, newer items; but use BOTH!
      ISL: S = Marion County [In
      Also consult the state, e.g. Indiana.
      Note prefixes to call numbers, e.g. PAM, p.f., f., & q.
   4. Publication Forms:
      Print: Book, Pamphlet, Periodical, & Manuscript.
      Microtext: Microfilm & Microfiche.
      CD ROM.

2. BASIC RECORDS
   1. County Vital Records:
      WPA Indicies.
      Marriages c1850-1920, Births 1882-1920, & Deaths 1882-1920.
      Microfilmed marriages & CRIMP.
      Marriage applications & returns.
      Death Registers.
   2. Other County Records:
      Grantor/Grantee Index & Deeds.
      Warranty & Quit Claim Deeds/
      Probate Records - Order & Minute Books.
      Commissioner Records, & Tax Lists.
   3. State & Federal Records - military & land offices.
   4. Cemetery Internment Records.

3. CENSUS
   1. Indexed:
      Soundex - all for 1920, 1900, & under age 10 for 1880
      Most states from 1860 to 1790.
      NO Index for IN 1870 & 1910. Check town or township in census on either side. NO 1890 IN Census.
   2. Full reading:
      Co., Twp., Page, Date, Dwlg., Household.
      1900 times & years married; children born & living.
      Real property value 1850-70.
      Married within year 1870.
   Reference: D. Bourne, "Census Research," IGS Journal, Mar 1994.
   3. Schedules other than Population: Mortality, Manufacturing, & Agricultural 1850-80.

4. COUNTY HISTORIES
   1. Persons & Firm Index.
   2. AGLL = Amer. Genal. Lending Library (microfiche).
   3. Tract Maps. Are houses shown?
   4. Tract Books (First Purchasers).

5. PERIODICALS
   Accumulative & Annual Indicies.

6. OTHER SOURCES
   1. Lineage Societies, e.g. DAR Roll of Honor.
   2. Military Pension Applications.
   3. Family Genealogies, including those of intermarriage.
   4. American Compendium of Genealogy.
   5. Published State Archives, e.g. MD, NC, NJ, NY, & PA.
   6. Collective Records, e.g. KY Records.
   7. City Directories.

7. ACCESSION
   1. Open Shelf.
   2. Pamphlet File.
   3. Index Drawers, e.g. IN Marriages to 1850, DAR Bible Records, Civil War Pension Enrollments, & IN Mortality Schedules.
   4. Closed Stacks: Call Slip.
      Limit 5/6 books at a time.
      Seat Number.
      Call Number - Dewey Decimal System vs. Library of Congress.
      977.201 W359y vs. E673.87 Y

8. NOTE TAKING - TOTAL Authority Citation:
   1. Resource: where found and date.
   2. Author, Compiler, Editor.
   3. Title:
      a. Book or Magazine underlined.
      b. Chapter of separate authorship or Article enclosed in "quotation" marks.
   4. Publisher.
   5. Location.
   6. Year of Publication.
   7. Series/Volume/Page/Footnote.

EXAMPLE 1. IN State Library, Geneal. Div., 19 Sep 1992.
W. H. Egle, ed., PA Archives, E. K. Meyers, Harrisburg, 1893, 2s19:296 n7.
Jo White Linn, "Hugh Montgomery of Rowan County", Rowan Co. Register, Salisbury, NC, 1992, pp.1591-3.

EXAMPLE 2. Repetitive citations, Hereafter cited as:
PA2s,19:299; or RCR, p.1150.

Extraction Accuracy/Scope of Evidence: A Marriage Bann, Bond, or License evidences intent to marry: not fulfillment. (b./l.d.)
EXAMPLE 3. 17 May 1852 John Smythe and Mrs.Janey "Jonas" [Jones?].

9. ALTERNMATIVE RESOURCE CENTERS
   Become acquainted with the holdings, access procedure, & operating schedule of an individual facility in the order of its proximity to your home.
   Note the individual library's winter and summer operating schedule and
   1. State Library Building: IHS Smith Library, 3rd floor; Indiana Div., 2nd floor; IN State Archives, 1st floor; and Newspaper Room, Basement.
   2. College Libraries (History, Georgraphv, and Biography):
      IUPUI Library - IN Census Records.
      McCracken Library, Ball State - Regional Material.
      Irwin Library, Butler.
      IU Bloomington, Main Library - 6th floor, open stacks.
   3. Indianapolis Public Library:
      Central Branch - Local Newspapers (microfilm & copier), 3rd floor North Annex; IN City Directories and Out-of-town Telephone Directories (Media Room) 1st floor Pennsylvania St. entrance; and Genealogy How-to Books, Travel, History, & Biography, Open Stacks.
      Regional (Nora) Branches: Bowkers Books in Print, Black's Law Dictionary.
   4. LDS (Mormon) Family History Center Branch: Census, Catalog (fiche), Family Ancestry File, & International Genealogical Index.
   5. Local Libraries:
      Speedway, Noblesville/Hamilton Co., Brownsburg, Danville, Plainfield/Guilford Twp., Greenwood, Franklin/Johnson Co., Edinburg, Shelbyville, and Anderson.
   6. Historical Society:
      Sullivan Museum, Zionsville, and Johnson Co. Hist. Soc., Franklin.
   7. County Courthouse: Archives, Recorder & Clerk.
   8. Cemetery.
   9. ACPL (Allen Co. Public Library, Ft. Wayne). This is the 2nd largest genealogy collection in country. Microtext & copy.

10. GENEALOGY ROOM, IN STATE LIBRARY
    West Wall Open Shelves
    Compendium Guides Immigration States Census Index Files
    Gen. IN Co. Hist.
    WPA Indicies
    Call Slips
    New Books
    Computer Exch. File
    Atlas
    Card Catalog
    Register
    Information Entrance
    Marriage Index

FORMAL SOURCES

IN State Archives, Indianapolis

National Archives, Washington D.C.

Regional Field Branches of National Archives

Family History Center Library of Latter Day Saint Church
Stop 11 Road in Southport & Sunblest in Fishers & Columbus & Salt Lake City UT

Library of Congress, Washington D.C.

DAR National Library, Washington D.C.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston MA

New York Public Library, New York

Newberry Library, Chicago IL

Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne IN

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester MA

Lee Library (Brigham Young University) Provo, UT

Dallas Public Library, Dallas TX

Detroit Public Library, Detroit MI

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg PA

Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles CA

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison WI

Sutro Library, San Francisco State University CA

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland OH

local courthouse

local county library and state library

our own IN State Library
Smith Library
Reference Room
Historical Bureau

University and college libraries

PROBLEM SOLVING by Richard A. Enochs

1. Definitions:
   1. Resource: Library, Courthouse, Cemetery.
   2. Source: Public File, Book, Correspondence.
   3. Evidence: Deed, Specific Court Record, Tombstone caused to be created by an event.
   4. Extracted Information.
      a. Events: Birth, Marriage, Migration, Death.
      b. Relationship: Family, Neighbor, Evidentiary.
2. Person, Place, & Time - Who, Where, or When?
3. What event may have caused the creation of what evidence which might provide the answering information?
   What source might contain such evidence?
   At what resource center migth that source be accessed.
4. Tie Event to Evidences.
   EXAMPLE: Event of death may cause creation of these evidences: death regiister/certificate, obituary, church record, ministerial entry, Bible entry, mortuary record, cemetery internment, sexton record, tombstone reading, surviving spouse remarriage, probate, and/or quit claim deed.
5. Time Marks:
   Census every ten years.
   Correlated records in years between census.
   Tax List every year.
   Correlated records in months between tax lists.
6. Time Line.
   Reference: R. Enochs, <u>From A to B: Migration Research</u>.
7. More than one person of same name. Define place & time.
8. Conflicting and/or doubtful evidences. Qualify the sources by asking HOW good is it? How was it created? By WHOM? When? Where? Remember: We all take mismakes!
9. An evidence is not where one might think it should be. Could it be in an adjoining county?
10. Research travels from known to unknown. Create a subject profile listing all knowns of the subject. Look for that specific person, not merely the same name.
11. If desired evidence of the subject cannot be found, could similar evidence of another person be accessed which gives equal information?
    EXAMPLE: Research goal is to establish parentage of the subject. No evidence is found. A biography of a sibling does establish that sibling's parentage. Siblings of the full blood have the same parentage.

Mostly German, English, Irish, Scottish descent. All ready to acquire land (land mont power).

1790 US Census lost when English burned depository during war of 1812. Reconstructed from land tax reports. Incomplete.

1810 Census indexed by 3 companies. Check all three.

1880 Soundex does not cover any household without children under 10 yrs.

Union Veteran 1890 Census listed with other questions answered. Slaves and whites on separate schedules.

Mortality schedules for 1850, 1860, 1870

Virginia sold and granted land in Kentucky before it was surveyed. Plat map of 1 lg allowed 200 acres. Teaps and bounds method of surveying.

Register of the Ky Historical Society has a list of water courses and the county

Prior to 1793 land records are in Richmond VA.

1. Deeds were not needed until the land was sold from land grant and familial descent.

1. Until 1798 Marriage records were under VA law. Posted bans for 3 weeks. No record was filed at any other sight. Marriage license required in county of bride's residence. Married several times. Consent varies with times and ages 14 to 21.

1852 - 878 County clerks recorded the information.

Probate records may include a record of all property.
Filed the first term after death. Inventory was 1/3 the wife's and the rest was usually sold for claims. All debts were listed with a final accounting. Lawsuits were common.

Circuit Courts determine where the records were kept.

Birth records reported to State Auditor. On microfilm at State Library.
School census list head of household and all children and names and ages.
Local counties.

Dept of Military Affairs - National Archives, Posters
Frankfort
1812 - National Archives

Tax lists - various repositories for various years

Draper papers - no index - State Library
Calendar -

Historical Atlas of Kentucky - Wendel Rowen

History of KY by Parrins Bio sketches

Kentucky Pioneers and their descendents.

Bessie M Cosey: Early families of KY.
Pioneers of KY.

C Glenn Clift - KY Marriages

~~McAdams~~
Olson - KY Land Grants

Georg Schultzer - Marriages & Deaths

~~KY Bible in print~~

Entries and deeds only tells you one thing.

Jillson's Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds

Master Index (Blue Book)
Virginia Surveys and Grants. KY Historical Society
Patent Warrent

Micro film at Kentucky Historical Society lists the complete patent warrent and its deeds.

8 to 4:30 Historical Society

Military Warrants
warrent #
look up patent #
4627 cutof

No war of 1812 Land Grants honored in KY.

Public Domain State Land

13 Original Colonies

Kandie Adkinson
Secretary of State's Office
Land Office
Capitol Bldg
Frankfort KY 40601
(502) 564-3490
$1.00 per grant, per warrant

Military

over 4627 contact KY if not
contact KY.


DENTON'S STATION
YOCUM'S STATION
McMURTY'S STATION
McGARY'S STATION
GORDON'S STATION
TRIGG'S STATION
SMITH'S STATION
BOWMAN'S STATION
McBRIDE'S STATION
BOILING SPRING OR HARROD'S STATION
DUTCH STATION
COHAN'S STATION
PARKER'S STATION
LAWRENCE'S STATION
CROW'S STATION
CLARK'S STATION
GIVEN'S STATION
(18) JAMES McAFEE'S STATION
(19) WILLIAM McAFEE'S STATION
(20) WILSON'S STATION
(21) HARLAN'S STATION
(22) CALDWELL'S STATION
(23) IRVIN'S STATION
(24) HARBESON'S STATION
(25) BROWN'S STATION
(26) JOHN BUNTON'S STATION
(27) IRISH BUNTON'S STATION
(28) HENRY THOMAS' STATION
(29) HOGAN'S STATION
(30) WLM. FIELD'S STATION
(31) HAGGIN'S STATION
(32) ST. ASAPH'S STATION
(33) DAVIESS' STATION
(34) MONTGOMERY'S STATION
(35) CARPENTER'S STATION
(36) CASEY'S STATION
(37) WLM. WHITLEY STATION
(38) WORTHINGTON'S STATION
(39) ENGLISH'S STATION
(40) McCORMACK'S STATION
(41) PETTIT'S STATION
(42) SHELBY'S STATION
(43) CRAIG'S STATION
(44) FORKS OF DICK'S RIVER STATION
(45) McKINNEY'S STATION
(46) IRVINE'S STATION
(47) HARDIN'S STATION
(48) FORT HARTFORD
(49) PITTMAN'S STATION (GREENSBURG)
(50) HOBSON'S CHOICE
(51) FORT WASHINGTON (CINCINNATI)
(52) FORT NELSON (LOUISVILLE)
(53) RUDOLPH'S STATION
(54) MARTIN'S STATION
(55) ELISHA CRAIG'S STATION
(56) BLUE LICKS
(57) MORGAN'S STATION
(58) COX'S STATION
(59) KINCHELOE'S STATION
(60) McCLELLAND'S STATION (GEORGETOWN)
(61) FLOYD'S STATION
(62) A. STURGUS STATION
(63) BRASHEAR'S STATION
(64) SQUIRE BOONE'S STATION
(65) KENTON'S STATION
(66) MEFFORD'S STATION
(67) McCONNELL'S STATION
(68) SANDUSKY'S STATION
(69) SULLIVAN'S STATION
(70) TODD'S STATION
(71) STRODE STATION
FORT HARROD
(LANCASTER)
(STANFORD)
(CRAB ORCHARD)
(MUSTERVILLE)
FORT McINTOSH
FORT PITT (PITTSBURGH)
BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT
JAMES HARROD'S BIRTHPLACE
DANIEL BOONE'S B
BERKS CO. - PA.
FORT REDSTONE
CLARK'S RIVER ROUTE
BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT
BIG BONE LICK
FALMOUTH
HARROD'S RIVER ROUTE
FORT FINNEY
CLARKSVILLE
CORN ISLAND
FALLS OF THE OHIO
DRENNAN'S LICK
LEESTOWN (FRANKFORT)
HARROD'S LANDING 1774
BRYAN'S STA. (LEXINGTON)
BOONESBOROUGH
SHERMERSVILLE
HARRODSBURG
(BARDSTOWN)
RICHMOND
BIG HILL
CRAB ORCHARD
DANVILLE
ST. ASAPH'S
LOGAN'S FORT (STANFORD)
HAZEL PATCH
(LONDON)
RACCOON SPRING
WALKER'S CABIN
CUMBERLAND FORD (PINEVILLE)
GLADE SPRING
NATURAL TUNNEL
SAPLING GROVE
TREATY WAUTUGA
LONG ISLAND (KINGSPORT)
CUMBERLAND GAP
ROGERSVILLE
CAPT. "BILLY" RUSSELL'S STA. (CASTLE WOOD)
TAZEWELL
DEAN'S
VINCENNES
PADUCAH
FORT MASSAC
GAULEY MTS.
STAUNTON
WILDERNESS ROAD
TYPICAL 1 FAMILY STATION
OHIO
Kanawha River
Big Sandy River
Green River
Big Barren
Cumberland R.
Tennessee R.
Wabash R.
Little Wabash River
Gauley River
Yadkin River
Potomac
SHENANDOAH
GEO. ROGERS CLARK RT.
JAMES MEANS CLARK RT.


FORT MC INTOSH
(GEORGETOWN)
Allegheny
FORT PITT
(PITTSBURGH)
BRADDOCK'S
DEFEAT
RIVER
JAMES HARROD'S
BIRTHPLACE
DANIEL BOONE'S
BERKS CO. - PA.
FORT
REDSTONE
Monongahela
Potomac
PLEASANT
SHENANDOAH
River
Gauley
GAULEY MTS.
STAUNTON
New
River
ROAD
TYPICAL 1 FAMILY STATION

IMPORTANT DATES IN LAND GRANT HISTORY

1763 - King George III of England issued the Proclamation of 1763 declaring soldiers who fought in the French & Indian War would be issued land warrants in lieu of cash. The amount of acreage was determined by the soldier's rank. This Act also prohibited western settlements thus nullifying previous land company arrangements until the Crown determined how the land would be distributed.

1772 - Fincastle County (now Kentucky and a portion of Virginia) was formed by Virginia.

1776 - Fincastle County was divided into three counties: Kentucky, Montgomery and Washington.

1779 (May) - The Land Law was passed by the Virginia General Assembly. A Land Office was established and commissioners appointed to settle land disputes and issue certificates of settlement and preemption warrants. Every settler who had occupied a tract of land and raised a crop before January 1, 1778, was entitled to 400 acres of land @ $2.25 per 100 acres and a right of preemption for an additional 1,000 acres @ $40.00 per 100 acres. No Grant was to be issued in the South of Green River region as it was reserved for Revolutionary War soldiers. George May was named County Surveyor for the Kentucky District; Judge Richard Henderson was granted a 200,000 acre tract as reimbursement for his purchase of land from the Cherokee Indians. This Grant was located at the mouth of the Green River in Western Kentucky.

1779 (October) - First Treasury Warrants were sold by Virginia Land Office. Could not be used until May 1, 1780, allowing time for Preemption Warrants to be filed.

1780 (Jan. 29) - Gen. George Rogers Clark was issued 300 Virginia Treasury Warrants to be used for paying his soldiers for their 1777/1778 Northwestern offensive based at Corn Island. Known as Clark's Grant, the land was located across from the Falls of Ohio.

1780 - Kentucky County, Virginia, was divided into three counties: Jefferson, Fayette & Lincoln. George May selected Jefferson County and began copying previous entries in what were now Lincoln and Fayette Counties. Those books would then be turned over to the surveyors' offices who would be responsible for subsequent entries.

1781 (November) - The Virginia Land Office Register was authorized to appoint a deputy to reside in Kentucky, conduct the business of the Land Office, and forward papers to Richmond semiannually.

1782 - The Virginia Land Office issued the first warrant for Revolutionary War service; acreage was to be determined by rank.

1784 (March) - Virginia signed a deed of cession to western claims; land was to be used as payment for military service. A tract of 150,000 acres had already been assigned to George Rogers Clark's men; another reserve of 3,770,000 acres was authorized north of the Ohio River between Scioto and Miami Rivers in the event there was not enough

1818 - Lands West of the Tennessee River (Jackson Purchase) ceded to the United States by the Chickasaw Indians. This would form the basis for the West of Tennessee River Military Claims and West of Tennessee River Land Grants.

1819 (February) - An Act defining the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee (west of the Tennessee River).

1820 (February) - An Act providing for the laying off of lands West of Tennessee River into townships and sections, excluding patents issued as West of Tennessee River Military Claims.

1820 (December) - Act authorizing the printing and publishing of William Henderson's map of the Lands West of the Tennessee River.

1820 (December) - An Act was passed authorizing poor widows with children to receive Warrants for 100 acres of land, no fee assessed, following the filing of affidavits with county or circuit courts. Excluded were lands West of Tennessee River and South of Walker's Line.

1820 (December) - An Act authorizing the surveying of Military Claims West of the Tennessee River and directing the comparison of those claims with Henderson's Map of proposed townships and sections. (William Croghan was named Surveyor for the project.)

1820 (December) - An Act authorizing the deputization of Virginia soldiers and the laying off of 4,000 acres for the establishment of a town for their benefit. The town would be located West of the Tennessee River on the Mississippi River near the Iron Banks.

1821 (December) - Amending Act for the surveying of the West of Tennessee River Military Claims.

1821 (December) - An Act providing for the auctioning of "odd sections" in the West of Tennessee River area by the Land Office Register. Sales would be held in Princeton;upon presentation of a receipt, the Register would issue a certificate for the patent.

1824 (December) - An Act appropriating the vacant lands in the state of Tennessee between South of Walker's Line and the latitude of 36°30', east of the Tennessee River @ $20 per 100 acres. This would form the basis for the South of Walker's Line Land Grants.

1825 (January) - An Act providing for the auction of odd sections in the West of Tennessee River by the Receiver of Public Moneys. Sales would be held in Waidsborough (Calloway Co.). Upon presentation of a receipt, the Register would issue a certificate for the patent.

1826 (June) - Deadline for surveyor to file West of Tennessee River Military Claims, entries made before May 1, 1792.

1828 (January) - Preemption rights were given to settlers in the West of Tennessee River region for a one-year period.

1829 (January) - Act reducing the price of land to 25¢ per acre for settlers in the West of Tennessee River area and established the patent process there.

1830 - Congress authorized the exchange of Virginia Warrants for scrip for purchase of lands in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

1830 - Land Office Register ordered by the General Assembly to copy all Court of Appeals entries made with the surveyors of each county since statehood.

1831 (December) - The General Assembly reduced the price of Tellico lands to $5.00 per 100 acres as the land was of poor quality & owned by poor persons.

1833 (January) - Vacant land was appropriated in the South of Walker Line area for the improvement and completion of the road from Monticello (Wayne County) to the state line via Barbourville.

1835 (February) - An Act reducing the price of West of Tennessee River lands to 12½¢ per acre and giving nine month preemption rights to two quarter-sections, limit one preemption per settler.

1835 (February) - General Assembly gave all vacant lands to counties within their boundaries at the rate of not less than $5.00 per 100 acres. Upon presentation of the court order authorizing the survey and the surveyor's plat and survey description, the Land Office Register would issue the Grant finalizing the patent. County fees were to be used for roads and bridges. This would form the basis for the County Court Order Grants.

1839 (December) - The Land Office at Waidsboro, where West of Tennessee River Entries were filed, was closed by the General Assembly.

1842 (March) - Land Office Register would now be appointed by the Governor to serve a four-year term.

1842 - Congress declared Warrants for Revolutionary and War of 1812 service could be honored in any land under public domain.

1844 (May) - Land Office opened at Mayfield for filing West of Tennessee River Entries. The Receiver of Public Moneys would be appointed by the Governor.

1850 - Federal Bounty Land Act gave acreage, graduated accoring to term of service, to all veterans (or their beneficiaries) of the War of 1812 or any Indian War since 1790 and to each commissioned officer in the War with Mexico.

1850 (March) - Whitley County Land Warrants can be purchased with cash or bond (labor) as long as a county treasurer's receipt accompanies the warrant to the Land Office. Proceeds can also be used to pay for roads as well as schools.

1850 (June) - Duties and term of Land Office Register included in Constitution of Kentucky.

1852 - Virginia ceded the remaining Ohio Land Reserve for Revolutionary War soldiers to the United States.

1855 - Federal Bounty Land Act extended benefits to wagon masters, teamsters, volunteers at Battle of King's Mountain (Revolutionary War); Battle of Nickijack; Lewiston, Delaware in War of 1812; and Chaplains in all wars. (Fourteen days service in one battle was only requirement.)

1856 - Federal Bounty extended to officers, seamen and marines in naval service during Revolutionary War.

1862	-	Homestead Act gave minor privileges to Civil War veterans. (Because nearly 75% of earlier Bounty Land Warrants issued under Bounty Acts of 1850's were reassigned, Congress was reluctant to issue bounty land warrants to veterans of this war. They feared ambitious land speculators buying warrants for large acreages.)
1864 (February)	-	All books in the Land Office were ordered re-bound, as needed.
1868 (March)	-	Act legalizing issuance of Grants for quantities of land greater tha 200 acres. Surveyors or their deputies are excluded. (Using severa 200 acre Warrants to receive one Grant was deemed legal.)
1873 (April)	-	Act limiting persons to one survey on one warrant of 200 acres per year.
1876 (March)	-	Kentucky gave permission and tax-exempt status to the United States for the purchase of up to five acres of land anywhere in Kentucky for specific purposes; Commonwealth reserved the right to execute powers, both civil and criminal.
1898 (March)	-	Act abolishing the office of Register of the Land Office and consolidating his duties with the Office of Auditor of Public Accoun
1914 (March)	-	Act giving consent to Federal Government for acquisition of such lands as needed for establishing National Forest Reserve.
1926 (March)	-	Act regarding patenting of Ohio River Bed property.
1934	-	Reorganization places Land Office under Secretary of State's control.
1942	-	Statutes enacted regulating land patenting and the Secretary of State's responsibilities regarding land records. (KRS Chapter 56)
1968	-	Kentucky Historical Society began microfilming Land Records.
1974	-	Secretary of State's Office entered into a contract with the Kentucky Historical Society for the research, lamination and preservation of all Kentucky Land Grants.

PLEASE NOTE:

Due to the magnitude of such legislation, Acts regarding Seminaries, Academies, Road Construction, Turnpikes and Bridges are not included in this timetable. That information is available to the researcher by studying the Acts of Kentucky.

GLOSSARY OF LAND PATENTING TERMS

1. ABBREVIATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PATENTING:

   a. D.D. - Deed Delivered
   b. Mk - Marker for Surveying Party
   c. CC - Chain Carrier for Surveying Party
   d. HK - Housekeeper for Surveying Party
   e. SFC - Surveyor of Fayette County (Will Correspond to County named in Survey)
   f. DSFC - Deputy Surveyor of Fayette County
   g. ch - Chain (1 Chain = 100 Links or 66 Feet)
   h. L.O. - Land Office
   i. Reg. - Register
   j. Aud. - Auditor of Public Accounts
   k. po - pole = 1 Rod = 16.5 Feet

2. CAVEAT:

   Instrument filed by interested party stopping the process of obtaining a grant until the courts decide if the land is actually unappropriated & eligible for patenting.

3. ENTRY:

   The county surveyor's recording of an applicant's intention to file for a patent. The type of warrant being used, the acreage, and the approximate location of the land to be appropriated is included.

4. EXCHANGE WARRANT:

   One issued in exchange for an original treasury, military or preemption warrant.

5. GRANT:

   Document issued by the governor finalizing the patenting process. The original is sent to the recipient of the land and a copy is entered in the Land Office Grant Books. Sales of Grants are known as "Deeds" and they are filed with the appropriate county clerk's office.

6. IMPORTATION WARRANTS:

   Authorized the surveying of unappropriated land to persons transporting or paying the costs of transporting individuals to the colonies. Warrant recipients were given 50 acres for each new colonist.

7. LAND ACT OF 1796:

   Passed by the Kentucky General Assembly, this legislation reaffirmed the Virginia Land Law of 1779.

8. LAND LAW OF 1779:

   This legislation, passed by the Virginia General Assembly, established the patenting system as a method of appropriating vacant land; formed a commission to settle land disputes; established preemption warrants and settlement certificates; declared the South of Green River region of Kentucky reserved for patenting by Revolutionary War soldiers; established a county surveyor's position for the Kentucky District; and gave Judge Richard Henderson a 200,000 acre tract in western Kentucky as reimbursement for his land transaction with the Cherokee Indians.

9. LAND OFFICE REGISTER:
Under the Land Act of 1796, Kentucky established a Land Office to conduct the business of land patenting. The Register of the Land Office would be appointed by the Legislature. In 1842, the General Assembly voted to make the Register's position a Governor's appointment; in 1898 the Office of the Land Register was abolished and his duties were consolidated with the Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1934, a Constitutional revision transferred the Register's duties and records to the Secretary of State.

10. MILITARY WARRANT:
Document given to soldiers as payment for military service. It authorized the patenting of unappropriated land; although the exact location was not specified, each colony issued warrants in her frontier territory. The size of the land allotment was determined by the soldier's rank; if the soldier did not wish to relocate, he could assign the warrant to another party in exchange for money or other goods. Warrants for service in the War of 1812 and later wars were honored in PUBLIC DOMAIN STATES.

11. PATENT:
Method of appropriating vacant land owned by the Commonwealth. First used to pay soldiers for their military service, the patenting system was later expanded to include homesteaders' claims. Warrants were eventually introduced entitling the buyer to purchase vacant lands directly from the Commonwealth without the customary homesteading requirement. Patents consist of three progressions: WARRANT, SURVEY, AND GRANT.

12. PLAT:
Surveyor's drawing of the tract to be patented, usually included with the survey certificate.

13. PREEMPTION WARRANT:
Under the Virginia Land Law of 1779, settlers in the Kentucky Territory before January 1, 1778, were entitled to exercise their option to patent another 1,000 acres @ $40.00 per 100 acres in addition to their settlement certificate. Settlers after January 1, 1778, were entitled to 400 acres adjacent to their settlement. In both instances, the preemption warrant could be issued only if it did not interfere with another homesteader's settlement certificate.

14. PROCLAMATION WARRANT:
Documents based on the 1763 order by King George III granting land to veterans of the French and Indian War.

15. PUBLIC DOMAIN STATE:
A state in which land is appropriated by the Federal Government. Military Warrants for service in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, some Revolutionary War Warrants issued under Pension Acts of the 1830's, and all Homestead Warrants are recognized in these states.

16. QUIT-RENT:
An established rent paid yearly to the crown allowing the homesteader to use the land without direct ownership.

17. SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE:
Under the Land Law of 1779, every settler who had occupied a tract of land and raised a crop before January 1, 1778, was entitled to 400 acres of land @ $2.25 per 100 acres.

18. STATE-LAND STATE:

A state or commonwealth in which land is appropriated directly by the state government. The thirteen colonies plus Kentucky, Maine, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia are state-land states; all others are in PUBLIC DOMAIN.

19. SURVEY CERTIFICATE:

County Surveyor's description of metes and bounds included in the tract to be patented. This document usually includes a drawing of the plat, the date of survey, acreage, the type of warrant being used, closest watercourse (if any), linear and angular description of the tract, members of the surveying party, and the name of the county surveyor or assistant conducting the survey. Except for the Jackson Purchase area of Kentucky where federal surveying guidelines are employed, survey descriptions are acceptable if they include natural markings, such as trees and rocks, and/or names of adjacent property owners. Surveys can be assigned to other persons before the grant is issued.

20. TREASURY WARRANT:

Document purchased from the Land Office authorizing a survey to be made. The land allotment was determined by the amount of legal tender rendered.

21. VILLAGE RIGHTS:

Families who settled in villages or townships and who helped plant a crop were entitled to 400 acres of land outside the village.

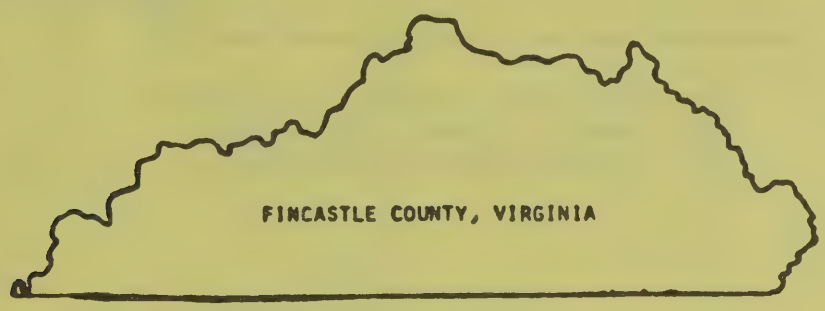
22. WARRANT: (syn. COUNTY ORDER, COUNTY CERTIFICATE)

The first step in obtaining a land patent, this document authorizes a survey to be made. Warrants do not stipulate where the land had to be located, only the size of the tract allotted. There are various types of Warrants: MILITARY, TREASURY, PROCLAMATION, SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE, PREEMPTION, IMPORTATION, AND EXCHANGE (see separate entry for the definition of each).

FORMATION OF KENTUCKY

All of Kentucky was at one time a part of Virginia.

On December 1, 1772, there was officially established Fincastle County, Virginia. This included all of what is now the present state of Kentucky, and a small southwest portion of what is today still Virginia.



On December 31, 1776, this was divided into three counties:

1. Kentucky County, Virginia
2. Montgomery County, Virginia
3. Washington County, Virginia

[Kentucky County comprised all of what is now present-day Kentucky.]

On November 1, 1780, Kentucky County was divided into three counties:

1. Jefferson County, Virginia
2. Fayette County, Virginia
3. Lincoln County, Virginia

By the time that Kentucky acquired separate status as a state, the area of what is now Kentucky was divided into eight distinct counties. These were at first Virginia counties.

1. Mercer County
2. Jefferson County
3. Woodford County
4. Bourbon County
5. Mason County
6. Nelson County
7. Lincoln County
8. Fayette County
9. Madison County

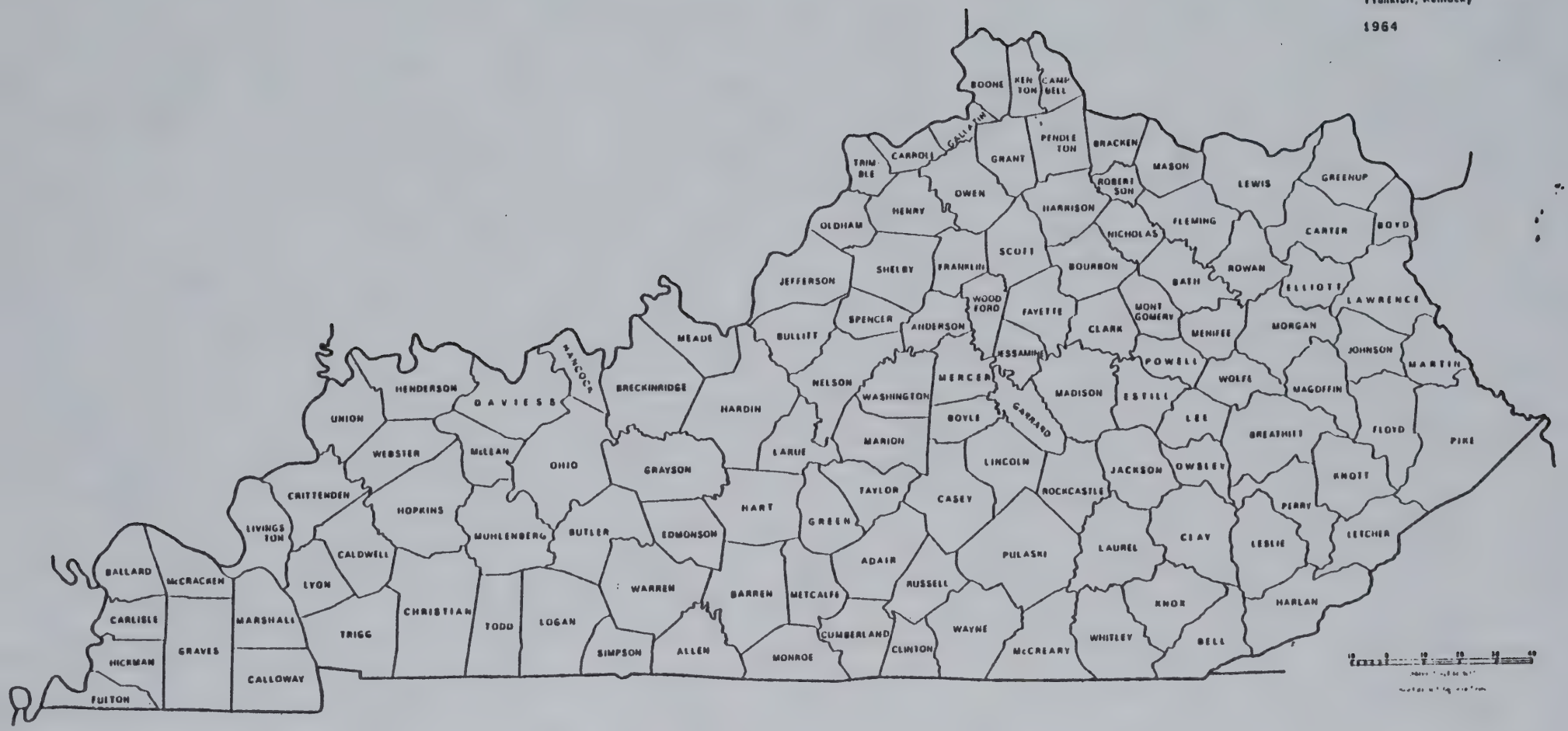
FROM: Fincastle and Kentucky Counties, Va/Ky., Records & History, Vol.I.
Courtesy of Michael Cook & Bettie Cummings Cook


MAP OF
KENTUCKY
1780 - 1784
LOUISVILLE
JEFFERSON
1780
LINCOLN
1780
LEXINGTON
HARRODSBURG
FAYETTE
1780
FINCASTLE
COUNTY
1774

KENTUCKY Base Map Series B 5

Compiled and distributed by
Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky

1964



Saddlebag Notes

Technical Leaflet
The Circuit Rider
Historical Confederation of Kentucky
Vol. 13, No. 3: May/June 1990

THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANT SYSTEM

by Kandie Adkinson, Administrative Specialist, Land Office of the Secretary of State

Are you tired of wandering through a maze of county deeds and puzzling over county formation dates in order to research early land transactions, only to find out your ancestor received a Kentucky Land Grant? Are you certain your ancestor (who did not serve in the Revolutionary War) did not obtain a land patent? A few minutes with the proper publications could possibly end your research frustrations and save you hours--even years--of valuable research time.

The miraculous texts to which we refer are the listings of land grant recipients from the time Kentucky was a part of Virginia to the present. Of course, the prospects of a fruitful search are in direct proportion to the historian's knowledge of the land grant system.

Highlights in Land Grant History
Under the King's Proclamation of 1763, the British Government declared land would be awarded to veterans of the French & Indian War in lieu of cash. Land grants authorized by these military warrants can be found in the Virginia and Old Kentucky Land Grant Series. Names of soldiers receiving warrants for service in the French & Indian War are included in Philip Fall Taylor's publication entitled *A Calendar of the Warrants for Land in Kentucky Granted for Service in the French & Indian War*, published by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., copyright 1967, and available in the Kentucky Historical Society Library.

After the Revolutionary War, Virginia continued and expanded the land grant system through its Land Law of 1779. Kentucky, in turn, reaffirmed the system after separation from Virginia with the Kentucky Act of 1796. The land grant system is still in use today as a method of appropriating Kentucky land. Structurally, the process has changed very little since its inception. Administrative duties have shifted, but since 1934 all original land records have been the responsibility of the Secretary of State's Office.

What is a Land Patent?
"Patenting" refers to the system of land appropriation used in Kentucky to transfer land from the Commonwealth to an individual or group of individuals. All deeds trace back to an original patent recorded in the Kentucky Land Office. Land patenting consists of four steps, all of which must be completed before title is granted.

Step #1: The Warrant (syn. Certificate, Order)
This document authorizes a survey to be made. It does not specify the exact location of the land, although Revolutionary War Warrants were supposed to be used in the Military District located South of Green River--there are some exceptions. Present-day County Court Orders (Warrants) are to be used within the county in which they are issued.

A count of Virginia & Old Kentucky Patents, labeled "Military" by Kentucky Historical Society researchers, reveals that only 11 percent of all patents in both series were awarded for military service. The remainder were authorized by such warrants as settlement certificates; preemption claims; treasury, importation or village rights warrants; and special Acts of the General Assembly, such as "for the relief of poor persons," "for surveying," and for seminary funding. It is imperative that the researcher study the type of warrant authorizing the patent in order to understand why the patent was issued.

It should also be added that warrants can be traded, sold, or reassigned, in whole or in part, anytime during the patenting process. We strongly advise researchers

The Kentucky Land Grant System
(continued)

to examine both sides of warrants when studying the patenting process because assignments are recorded on the "back."

Step #2: The Entry
This record is often considered a patent in itself when, in actuality, it is merely an intention to file for a patent. The surveyor records in his entry book the name of the person wishing to reserve for patenting a particular piece of land, the type of warrant authorizing the survey, and the date the intention is declared. Entries are not binding and may be altered or withdrawn if an individual so desires. Jillson's *Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds* lists entries in early Jefferson, Lincoln, and Fayette counties as well as the Military District. The originals of those records, with the exception of the Jefferson County Entry Books housed at the [redacted] in Louisville, are stored in the Land Office in Frankfort. Subsequent surveyor entry books are housed on the county level. The passage of time has resulted, at best, in a scattered availability of those records. Jefferson Co. Archives

Step #3: The Survey (syn. Plat, Survey Certificate)
The next stage in land patenting is the preparation of the Survey depicting the tract and describing metes and bounds. In a statement prepared by the county surveyor, the name of the person having the survey made is given as well as the type of warrant authorizing the survey. Any assignments that have already occurred are also mentioned. The county is recorded as well as the name of the closest watercourse, in most instances. Points such as trees, "bear wallows," and schoolhouses were accepted in the survey description; surveyors today use more modern methods of measuring distance and bearing. (The only area in Kentucky that meets federal surveying guidelines, that is, sections, townships, ranges, etc., is the Jackson Purchase mapped in 1820.) Surveys, like warrants, can also be traded, sold, or reassigned, so it is imperative the researcher study both sides of the document to determine if a transfer was made after the Survey and before the Grant was issued.

The name of the county surveyor, or his deputy, is given at the end of the survey description, generally in the right column. The names of the surveying party are recorded in the left column; the list most generally includes chain carriers, markers, and housekeepers.

Step #4: The Grant (syn. Patent Deed, Patent)
The issuance of the Governor's Grant finalizes the land patenting process. Easily recognized by the governor's name in the heading, this document states the name of the land recipient as well as the other assignees involved in the patent. Also included is the date of survey, the type of warrant used, the metes and bounds description, the date of grant issuance and the governor's signature. The original record (grant) is mailed to the land recipient and a copy is entered in the Land Office Grant Book. Sales of the property then become a county responsibility and are known as "deeds." Deeds are not registered in Frankfort; therefore it is incumbent upon each county clerk, as well as county historical agencies, to ensure all records of land transactions within their area are secured and properly preserved.

There are two other terms associated with land-patenting that need to be included in our study of the patent system. Kentucky is known as a "state-land-state" meaning the Kentucky government has assumed the responsibility for land appropriation within our borders. Other state-land-states include the thirteen original colonies as well as Maine, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia. The remaining states are in "public domain" meaning the federal government acts as the appropriating agency.

How Are Land Grants Filed?
Time periods and possible land locations play an important role in determining which group or groups of land grants need to be researched. For example, if the historian feels the grant was issued before June 1792, the first series to study would be the Virginia Land Grant Series. No, that does not require a trip to Richmond, Virginia; records of all Virginia-issued land grants are in Frankfort at the Land Office.

--Virginia Series
Generally includes Warrants, Surveys, and Grants completed before 1792. There are some instances where the researcher will have to obtain copies of the Warrant and Survey from the Virginia Series, then copy the Grant from the Old Kentucky Series. Approximately 10,000 patents are filed with this grouping, some of which were authorized by military warrants. Although the researcher can find the grant book reference in Jillson's *Index to Kentucky Land Grants*, the patent number of this series will have to be researched using the *Master Index to Virginia Surveys and Grants* prepared by the Kentucky Historical Society.

--Old Kentucky Series
There are over 7,600 patents filed in this series, some of

The Kentucky Land Grant System
(continued)

which were classified as "military." In the Old Kentucky grouping, the Grant was issued after June 1792. The researcher can find the grant book reference in Jillson's *Index to Kentucky Land Grants*, then obtain the patent number, in most cases, by checking the left margin of the grant. If the number is not entered, study the *Index for Old Kentucky Surveys and Grants*, also published by the Kentucky Historical Society. (NOTE: Thorough researchers will check the latter publication even if the patent number is on the grant; the Historical Society books are indexed by Survey name with a cross-index for Grant name. This gives a second source of names to research and provides "insurance" in the event the name is listed incorrectly in Jillson's book.)

--South of Green River Series
This series was established by a 1795 Act of the General Assembly which opened the former Military District to settlers meeting certain requirements. The purchaser of the Warrant/Certificate had to be 21 years of age or older and a resident on the property in question for one year. An improvement, such as planting a crop or building a cabin was also required. There are over 16,600 patents filed in this series, many of which are located out of the South of Green River area and as far north as Pendleton County. Due to repeated time extensions by the General Assembly for the payment of required patent filing fees, many of these patents span several decades from the time of their inception to finalization. The South of Green River patents are often known as the "Headrights Claims."

--Warrants for Headrights
Research continues on this series of land grant records. To date, it has not been determined why this grouping of 55 patents was not filed under one of the major series.

--Tellico Series
This area of Kentucky was purchased from the Cherokee Indians in 1805. In 1810, the Kentucky General Assembly passed an act appropriating the land under the patent system. Confirmed residents of the area (minimum residence time of six months) were entitled to warrants of 100 to 200 acres of land at $40.00 per 100 acres. Moneys generated from the sale of the warrants were to be used to procure arms for the state militia. In 1831, the cost was reduced to $5.00 per 100 acres. There are 590 patents in this series; although the land is primarily located in southeastern Kentucky, there are a few exceptions.

--Kentucky Land Warrant Series
By 1815, the Kentucky Land Office was issuing land patents under three separate series, namely, Old Kentucky, South of Green River, and Tellico. This undoubtedly produced an abundance of confusion as there are numerous patents which appear to be filed under an inappropriate series--land location would warrant a different series than that which was actually used. By 1815, the Kentucky General Assembly addressed the Land Office dilemma by passing an act establishing the Kentucky Land Warrant system which combined all three series. Unappropriated areas of Kentucky, with the exception of the Jackson Purchase, were eligible for land patenting with the purchase of a warrant from the Kentucky Land Office. Under the warrant's authorization, the county surveyor would then complete the survey; the warrant and survey would then be sent to Frankfort where the grant would be issued. Under this series of 26,080 patents, we see various types of warrants used. Not only are there warrants that were simply purchased in Frankfort, but there are also warrants issued to poor widows under the Act of 1820 as well as warrants issued by the General Assembly to trustees and commissioners overseeing educational institutions, building roads, or constructing bridges. Again, read the warrant to determine why it was authorized.

--West of Tennessee River Military Claims
In 1818, land west of the Tennessee River, now known as the Jackson Purchase, was ceded to the United States by the Chickasaw Indians. There were, at that time, numerous Revolutionary War veterans who had settled in the area, undoubtedly to assist George Rogers Clark at Fort Jefferson in the protection of the northwest frontier. In 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation directly affecting the newly acquired territory. Veterans were advised to apply for patents on their lands as soon as possible, and 4,000 acres of land were donated by the Commonwealth for the establishment of a town near the Iron Banks for "the benefit of the soldiers." Soldiers' patents in the Jackson Purchase may be researched by studying the "West of Tennessee River Military Claims," a group of 242 patents. If you have been unable to locate your soldier in the Virginia or Old Kentucky Series, we suggest you study this grouping before deciding he did not use his warrant.

--West of Tennessee River Series (Non-Military)
Also in 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation mandating the mapping of the Jackson

The Kentucky Land Grant System
(continued)

Purchase into townships and sections following federal surveying guidelines. An act authorizing the printing and publishing of William Henderson's map was also passed by the Legislature. In 1821, lands which were not patented by the veterans were ordered sold at public auction if a minimum state price was met. Sales were to be held in Princeton and later in Waidsborough. Documents available for researching this series of 9,308 patents include the receipt showing amount paid and the grant finalizing the patent. It is also possible to plat the exact location of the patent using the 1885 Loughridge map of the Jackson Purchase.

--*South of Walker's Line Series*
Due to surveying error, the Kentucky Land Office became responsible for patenting lands in a small northern area of Tennessee north of the parallel 36 degrees and 30 minutes. The series includes 4,327 patents issued by Kentucky for lands in Tennessee.

--*County Court Order Series*
All series of land patents were combined into one by the 1835 Act of the General Assembly establishing the county Court Order system. Under this series, counties sold warrants for unappropriated land within their boundaries at the rate of $5.00 per 100 acres. Later legislation set the maximum acreage at 200 acres per warrant. Under the authorization of the warrant (or order), the county surveyor completes the survey description and plat drawing. The warrant and survey, along with affidavits declaring the land to be unappropriated to the "best knowledge of the surveyor and applicant," are then sent to Frankfort where the grant is issued. This series of over 70,000 land patents is the last to be researched, laminated, and microfilmed by the Kentucky Historical Society under a contract with the Land Office. The index for this grouping is also being computerized; this will provide access not only to survey and grant name, but also watercourse, time period, and county. A separate Warrants Index will list how the county warrants were used; this is particularly helpful when warrants are divided and used in several patents.

Key Points to Remember in Land Patenting
--The only Military Warrants recognized in the Kentucky Land Grant system were for service in the French & Indian War and the Revolutionary War (by Virginia soldiers). No Military Warrants were used in Kentucky land patents for service in the War of 1812 or later wars.

--Follow the patent through step-by-step. Study the Warrant first, Entry if available, Survey Description & Plat, and then the Grant. This will help place the order of the transaction, particularly when numerous assignments have been made.

--Microfilm of the original documents is available on a limited basis. Some libraries restrict their holdings to copies of the Land Office Survey & Grant books; although these are extremely helpful in platting country patents, for example, warrants and miscellaneous papers, such as caveats and wills, are not included in those books. The Kentucky Historical Society and the Secretary of State's Land Office are the only Frankfort agencies housing complete documentation for the Kentucky Land Grant records.

--There is no "master patent map" available. Due to a shortage of Land Office staff, as well as the lack of a state surveying team, no patent map was made as patents were issued. There are, however, several historians on the county level who have accepted the challenge of mapping early land patents within their county or particular area. IT CAN BE DONE! (What is the status of your county? Have early patents been researched and platted?)

--Remember, Warrants & Surveys could be traded, sold, or reassigned anytime during the patenting process. Study both sides of each document to trace the order of assignments.

--Last, but definitely not least, all original records of Kentucky Land Grants are housed with the Office of Secretary of State in Frankfort. You are invited to inspect the documents anytime during regular working hours, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Due to the direct involvement of each Secretary of State since the 1960s, we are happy to report the documents are being preserved in bound volumes and microfilmed according to archival standards by the staff of the Kentucky Historical Society Micrographics Division. The Land Office will also be happy to work with researchers by phone if they have questions regarding the patenting system or need to order copies. Familiarize yourself with the Kentucky Land Grants--they may be just what you are needing to answer those land acquisition questions. We are ready to assist you in any way we can.

For further information, contact the Land Office, Secretary of State, Capitol Building, Frankfort, KY 40601-3493; (502) 564-3490.

THE COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY

Geographical Source and Date of Establishment

ADAIR, 1801, Green.
ALLEN, 1815, Barren, Warren.
ANDERSON, 1827, Franklin, Mercer, Washington.

BALLARD, 1842, Hickman, McCracken.
BARREN, 1798, Green, Warren.
BATH, 1811, Montgomery.
BELL, 1867, Harlan, Knox.
BOONE, 1798, Campbell.
BOURBON, 1785, Fayette.
BOYD, 1860, Carter, Greenup, Lawrence.
BOYLE, 1842, Lincoln, Mercer
BRACKEN, 1796, Campbell, Mason.
BREATHITT, 1839, Clay, Estill, Perry.
BRECKINRIDGE, 1799, Hardin.
BULLITT, 1796, Jefferson, Nelson.
BUTLER, 1810, Logan, Ohio.

CALDWELL, 1809, Livingston.
CALLOWAY, 1822, Hickman.
CAMPBELL, 1794, Harrison, Mason, Scott.
CARLISLE, 1886, Ballard.
CARROLL, 1838, Gallatin.
CARTER, 1838, Greenup, Lawrence.
CASEY, 1806, Lincoln.
CHRISTIAN, 1796, Logan.
CLARK, 1792, Fayette, Bourbon.
CLAY, 1806, Floyd, Knox, Madison.
CLINTON, 1835, Cumberland, Wayne.
CRITTENDEN, 1842, Livingston.
CUMBERLAND, 1798, Green.

DAVIESS, 1815, Ohio.

EDMONSON, 1825, Grayson, Hart, Warren.
ELLIOTT, 1869, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan.
ESTILL, 1808, Clark, Madison.

FAYETTE, 1780, Kentucky.
FLEMING, 1798, Mason.
FLOYD, 1799, Lincoln, Mason, Montgomery.
FRANKLIN, 1794, Mercer, Shelby, Woodford.
FULTON, 1845, Hickman.

GALLATIN, 1798, Franklin, Shelby.
GARRARD, 1796, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer.
GRANT, 1820, Pendleton.
GRAVES, 1823, Hickman.
GRAYSON, 1810, Hardin, Ohio.
GREEN, 1792, Lincoln, Nelson.
GREENUP, 1803, Mason.

HANCOCK, 1829, Breckinridge, Daviess, Ohio.
HARDIN, 1792, Nelson.
HARLAN, 1819, Floyd, Knox.
HARRISON, 1793, Bourbon, Scott.
HART, 1819, Hardin, Barren.
HENDERSON, 1798, Christian.
HENRY, 1798, Shelby.
HICKMAN, 1821, Caldwell, Livingston.
HOPKINS, 1806, Henderson.

JACKSON, 1858, Clay, Estill, Laurel, Madison, Owsley, Rockcastle.
JEFFERSON, 1780, Kentucky.
JESSAMINE, 1798, Fayette.
JOHNSON, 1843, Floyd, Lawrence, Morgan.

KENTON, 1840, Campbell.
KNOTT, 1884, Floyd, Letcher, Breathitt, Perry.
KNOX, 1799, Lincoln.

LARUE, 1843, Hardin.
LAUREL, 1825, Clay, Knox, Rockcastle, Whitley.
LAWRENCE, 1821, Floyd, Greenup.
LEE, 1870, Breathitt, Estill, Owsley, Wolfe.
LESLIE, 1878, Clay, Harlan, Perry.
LETCHER, 1842, Harlan, Perry.
LEWIS, 1806, Mason.
LINCOLN, 1780, Kentucky.
LIVINGSTON, 1798, Christian.
LOGAN, 1792, Lincoln.
LYON, 1854, Caldwell.

MADISON, 1785, Lincoln.
MAGOFFIN, 1860, Floyd, Johnson, Morgan.
MARION, 1834, Washington.
MARSHALL, 1842, Calloway.
MARTIN, 1870, Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, Pike.
MASON, 1788, Bourbon.
McCRACKEN, 1824, Hickman.
McCREARY, 1912, Pulaski, Wayne, Whitley.
McLEAN, 1854, Daviess, Muhlenberg, Ohio.
MEADE, 1823, Breckinridge, Hardin.
MENIFEE, 1869, Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Powell, Wolfe.
MERCER, 1785, Lincoln.
METCALFE, 1860, Adair, Barren, Cumberland, Green, Monroe.
MONROE, 1820, Barren, Cumberland.
MONTGOMERY, 1796, Clark.
MORGAN, 1822, Bath, Floyd.
MUHLENBERG, 1798, Christian, Logan.

NELSON, 1784, Jefferson.
NICHOLAS, 1799, Bourbon, Mason.

OHIO, 1798, Hardin.
OLDHAM, 1823, Henry, Jefferson, Shelby.
OWEN, 1819, Franklin, Gallatin, Scott.
OWSLEY, 1843, Breathitt, Clay, Estill.

PENDLETON, 1798, Bracken, Campbell.
PERRY, 1820, Clay, Floyd.
PIKE, 1821, Floyd.
POWELL, 1852, Clark, Estill, Montgomery.
PULASKI, 1798, Green, Lincoln.

ROBERTSON, 1867, Bracken, Harrison, Mason, Nicholas.
ROCKCASTLE, 1810, Knox, Lincoln, Madison, Pulaski.
ROWAN, 1856, Fleming, Morgan.
RUSSELL, 1825, Adair, Cumberland, Wayne.

SCOTT, 1792, Woodford.
SHELBY, 1792, Jefferson.
SIMPSON, 1819, Logan, Warren, Allen.
SPENCER, 1824, Bullitt, Nelson, Shelby.

TAYLOR, 1848, Green.
TODD, 1819, Christian, Logan.
TRIGG, 1820, Caldwell, Christian.
TRIMBLE, 1836, Gallatin, Henry, Oldham.

UNION, 1811, Henderson.

WARREN, 1796, Logan.
WASHINGTON, 1792, Nelson.
WAYNE, 1800, Cumberland, Pulaski.
WEBSTER, 1860, Henderson, Hopkins, Union.
WHITLEY, 1818, Knox.
WOLFE, 1860, Breathitt, Morgan, Owsley, Powell
WOODFORD, 1788, Fayette.

LIBRARY
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box H
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602

KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS

1. Virginia Grants. (1782-1792)
   Issued for service in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War.

2. Old Kentucky Grants. (1793-1856)
   Includes military, seminary, academic, treasury warrants and pre-emption grants. Some of these were based on warrants and surveys issued by Virginia.

3. Grants South of Green River. (1797-1866)
   Virginia had reserved these lands for distribution to Revolutionary Soldiers. After 1797 the land was opened to settlers who were given a "headright".

4. Tellico Grants.(1805-1853)
   Grants apply to lands ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians under the treaty of 1805. Issued for Treasury warrants.

5. Kentucky Land Warrants.(1816-1873)
   Issued on a Treasury warrant. Originally $20 per 100a.

6. Grants West of the Tennessee River. (1822-1858)
   Issued on a Treasury warrant.

7. Grants South of Walker s Line. (1825-1923)
   Issued on a Treasury warrant. Located between the present state line and 36° 30 min. parrallel.

8. Courty Court Orders. 1836- .
   An act of the Legislature passed on February 28, 1835 gave all unappropriated lands to the respective courts of the county where the land lies. Not less than five dollars per 100 acres was to be charged. The sale price constituted a fund for roads and bridges.

The original land records are located in The Land Office, Secretary of State, The Capitol, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. The Library has microfilm copies of the land records available for research, but requests for copies should be directed to the Land Office.

LAND DISTRIBUTION IN KENTUCKY

The Treasurer of the Commonwealth received payment for land. The Auditor of the Commonwealth prepared a Voucher showing the quantity of land to shich a person was entitled.

The Warrant

A person entitled to land because of military service, settlement, purchase, or headright, received a Warrant. These Warrants were of four types:

1. Military Warrants issued by the Land Office on the basis of a Military Certificate,
* 2. Preemption Warrant issued by the Land Office for actual settlement on the land or the raising of a crop,
3. Treasury Warrant issued when a Voucher was given for land purchases,
4. Exchange Warrant issued when it became necessary to exchange an original Military, Preemption or Treasury Warrant.

Some Warrants were issued for headrights. A headright was given to a person who paid the transportation costs for persons desiring to settle the land.

The Warrant could be assigned.

The Survey or Plat

The Warrant was presented to the surveyor who listed the name of the Warrant holder and the date of Entry in the surveyor's record book. The entry date was very important if there were conflicting claims.

It was the responsibility of the County Surveyor to keep accurate records to prevent duplication of surveys. However, because of poor markings and the surveying of huge tracts of land in the early years, as well as shifting areas of responsibility, many duplicate or overlapping surveys were made.

Surveys could be assigned.

The Grant or Patent

When the survey was completed a copy was sent to the Governor's office. The Governor, Virginia's before June 1792, Kentucky's after June 1, 1792, then issued a Patent or Grant.

The Grant or Patent could not be assigned.

NOTE: Unless land was sold outside the family, no deed was required. Heirs, if they kept the property, could retain ownership for generations without having a deed made. However, if there was litigation for an estate settlement, deeds were made.

*Virginia Preemption rights required a purchase price unless a settler could prove to the satisfaction of the County Court that he or she could not pay the stated price. The court could then give a preemption of 400acres to those settled in Kentucky by 1780.

Register of Ky. Hist. Society
1921 — Vol. 19

LOCATIONS AND WATER COURSES

In preparing the following list of locations and water courses no effort has been made to include all the streams now on the map of Kentucky, but those which are mentioned in the "Certificate Book" of the Virginia Land Commission have, we believe, been located with fair accuracy. In the location of the early Stations and Forts Collins' History and Filson's map of Kentucky have been of great assistance, and for the water courses, Elihu Barker's map of 1795 and J. Russell's map of 1794, with maps of Kentucky showing the present county outlines have been used.

Confusion is likely to occur to some extent on account of the frequent repetition of names, as for instance; Otter Creek, Mill Creek, Wolf Creek, Muddy Creek, Clear Creek, Cedar Creek, Buffaloe Creek, Cane Creek, &c., all of which appear in widely separated parts of the State. It is sometimes possible to determine just which of these creeks is meant by the place of hearing and by examination of the locations of the other claimants whose applications are filed on the same day. For instance if a claim is located "on Muddy Creek" *without other description,* the location of that particular meeting of the Land Commission might help us to decide whether the creek of that name in Madison County or Ohio County was intended. If the sitting of the Commission on that day was at Boonesboro, we should certainly believe it was the former; if at the Falls of the Ohio, it might very well be the latter. If the location was on Otter Creek while the Commission was sitting at Boonesboro, we should not expect to look for the record of the land in McLean, or one of the other counties where there was a creek by that name, but in Madison. If the hearing was at St. Asaphs or Logan's Fort, and the land in question was on Canoe Creek, we should expect to find that it was located in Rockcastle rather than in Henderson County. However, we must not conclude that the claim was *always* filed at the nearest meeting place of the Commission, for on page 12, we find that during a sitting of the Commission at St. Asaph's, October 19 (?), 1779, James Cobun, "Heir-at-law to Samuel Coburn deceased," produced a claim for a tract which is so particularly described that we know it must have been located in the present county of Shelby.

In more than one instance it is apparent that the surveyor has erred in describing a creek as tributary to the wrong stream, but when we consider the dangers and hardships accompanying the making of these early surveys, the difficulties of transportation and navigation, and the interlocking of the headwaters of many of the rivers, the descriptions are wonderfully correct.

Locations

Barrens—Meade and Hardin Cos.

Barrens—Barren, Warren and Edmonson.

Big Forks of Elkhorn—Franklin Co.

"Bigg Meadow"—South of Cumberland River.

Blue Licks (Upper and Lower)—Nicholas Co.

Boiling Springs—Mercer Co.

Boonesborough—Madison Co.

Boones Station—Same as Boonesborough.

Boones Trace—"Wilderness Road" through Cumberland Gap to Boonesborough.

Bowman's Station—Mercer Co.

Brashear's Station—Bullitt Co.

Bryan's Station—Fayette Co. 5 miles from Lexington.

Buffaloe Trace—From Blue Licks to Big Bone Lick through Nicholas, Harrison. Scott, Franklin, Henry, Owen and Boone Cos.

Bullitt's Salt Lick—Bullitt Co.

Carpenter's Station—Lincoln Co.

Clark's Station—Boyle Co.

Clark's Station—Mason Co.

Cooper's Station—Bourbon Co.

Coxes Settlement—Nelson Co.

Crab Orchard—Lincoln Co.

Craig's Station—Garrard Co.

Crittenden's Cabbins—Probably in Bourbon Co.

Crittenden's Camp—Woodford Co.

Crow's Station—Boyle Co.

Drenning's Salt Lick (Drennon)—Henry Co.

English Station—Lincoln Co.

Falls of the Ohio—Louisville, Jefferson Co.

Floyd's Station—Jefferson Co., Mouth of Bear Grass.

Floyd's Station—Jefferson Co. 6 miles from Falls.

Floyd's Fork Station—Oldham Co., 18 miles from Louisville.

Fountain Blue (Fontainebleau)—Mercer Co.

Fort Liberty—Mercer Co.

Glover's Station—Green Co. (Greensburg).

Goar's Station—Franklin Co.

Gordon's Station—Mercer Co.

Grant Station—Fayette Co.

Great Crossings—Scott Co.

Haggin's Station—Mercer Co. Same as Trigg's.

Handcock Taylor's Grave—Madison Co.

Hardin's Station — Hardinsburg, Breckinridge Co.

Harlan's Station—Mercer Co.

Harrodsburg—Mercer Co.

Harrod's Landing—Kentucky River, Mercer Co.

Harrod's Station—Mercer Co., 6 miles from Harrodsburg.

Hart's (White Oak Springs)—Madison Co.

Haycraft Station—Hardin Co.

Hazel Patch—Laurel Co.

Helm's Station—Hardin Co.

Hickory Bottom—Carrol Co.

Higgin's Blockhouse—Harrison Co.

Hinde's (Hynde's)—Hardin Co.

Hinkstones' Station (Hingstone)—Same as Riddles or Ruddles.

Holder's Station—Madison Co.

Hoy's Station—Madison Co.

Huston's Station—Paris, Bourbon Co.

Hynes Station—Same as Hends or Hindes.

Indian Town (Indian Old Fields)—Clark Co.

Irvine's Station—Madison Co.

Jacob Grott's Settlement—Bourbon Co.

Kellar's Station—Jefferson Co.

Kenton's Station—Mason Co.

Kenton's, John, Station—Mason Co.

Kennedy's Station—Garrard Co.

Kinchloe's Station—Spencer Co.

Knob Lick Station—Lincoln Co.

Knocks Buckle.

Kuykendall Station—Jefferson Co.

Leach's Station—Bracken Co.

Leitch's Station—Campbell Co.

Lee's Station—Mason Co.

Leestown—Franklin Co.

Lewis' Station—Mason Co.

Lexington—Fayette Co.

Liberty, Fort—Mercer Co.

Licking Station—Harrison Co.

Lidia Mount.

Limestone—Mason Co.

Linn's Garrison—Jefferson Co.

Littell's Station—Grant Co.

Littell's Station—Pendleton Co.

Little Fort, The—Twetty's Fort, Madison Co.

Locust Thicket Fort—Madison Co.

Logan's Fort (or Station)—St. Asaphs, 1 mile from Stanford, Lincoln Co.

Louden's Station—Probably on Kentucky River in Henry Co.

Lynch's Station, same as Squire Boone's—Shelby Co.

McAfee's Station—Near Harrodsburg, Mercer Co.

McAfee's Station, James—6 or 7 miles from Harrodsburg.

McAfee's Station, William—Mercer Co., on Shawnee Run.

McClellan's Fort or Station—Georgetown, Scott Co.

McConnell's Station—Near Lexington.

McCowan's Station—Mercer Co.

McGary's Station—Mercer Co.

McGee's Station—Fayette Co.

McGuire's Station—Same as McGee's.

McKinney's Station—Lincoln Co.

McMillin's Fort—Bourbon or Harrison.

Marble Creek Station—Madison Co.

Martin's Station—Bourbon Co.

Masterton's Station—Fayette Co.

Maulding Station—Logan Co.

Montgomery Station—Lincoln Co.

Mud Garrison—Shepherdsville, Bullitt Co.

Muddy River Licks—Logan Co.

Nelson, Fort—Louisville, cor. 9th and Ohio River.

New Market—Henry Co.

Old Town—Harrodsburg.

Old Town (Indian)—Greenup Co.

Owen's, Brackett, Station—Near Shelbyville.

Painted Stone—Squire Boone's Station in Shelby Co.

Paint Lick Station—Garrard Co.

Pettitt Station—Lincoln Co.

Phillip's Fort—Larue Co.

Pittman's Station—Green Co.

Poplar Level—Jefferson Co.

Red Banks—Daviess Co.

Reed Station—Near Danville, same as Given's.

Riddle's Station—Same as Ruddles.

Rogers' Station—Clark Co.

Rogers' Station—Nelson Co.

"Rock Dunda."

Ruddles' Station—Harrison Co.

Salt River Garrison.

Sandusky Station—Washington Co.

Scott's Station—Harrison Co.

Shannon's Trace—Scott Co.

Shallow Ford Station—Madison Co.

Skagg's or Skegg's Station—Green Co.

Slate Blockhouse—Bath Co.

Spring Station—Jefferson Co.

Squire Boone's Station—Shelby Co.

St. Asaphs'—Lincoln Co. (Stanford).

Stamping Ground—Scott Co.

Stations on Beargrass—Jefferson Co.

Stevenson's Station—Garrard Co.

Stockfields—Madison Co.

Stoner's Settlement—Bourbon Co.

Strode's Station—Clark Co.

Sturgus (Asturgus) Station—Jefferson Co.

Sullivan's Station—Jefferson Co.

Taylor's Creek Station—Campbell Co.

Tick Creek—Shelby Co.

Todd's Station, Capt.—Jessamine Co.

Trigg's Station (Viney Grove)—Mercer Co.

Twetty's Fort—Madison Co.

Tyler's Station—Shelby Co.

Vance's Station—On Green River, 15 miles from M.

Vanmeter's Fort—Hardin Co.

Vienna—McLean Co.

Viney Grove—Trigg's Station.

War Road—Same as Whitley, Lincoln Co.

Wells Station—Shelby Co.

Wells Station—Mason Co.

Whaley's Station—Mason Co.

Wheatley—Same as Whitley, Lincoln Co.

Whittaker's Station—Bullitt Co.

White Oak Springs (Hart Station)—Madison Co.

Whitley's Station—Lincoln Co., 2 miles from Crab Orchard.

Wilderness—Road from Virginia.

Williamson's Run—Fleming Co.

Wilson Station—Mercer Co.

Woods Station—Madison Co.

Woodstock—"8 miles N. W. from Boonesboro."

Worthington Station—Lincoln Co.

Yellow Banks—Daviess Co.

Water Courses

Barren River—Southern tributary of Green River, between Allen, Monroe, Barren and Warren Counties.

Barton's Creek—Mercer Co.

Barshear's Creek—Same as Brasheares, in Shelby Co. (Bearshears).

Battle Creek—Trimble Co.

Beach Fork (of Salt River) in Nelson and Washington counties.

Beargrass Creek—Jefferson Co.

Benson Creek (Upper and Lower)—Franklin Co.

Big Boiling Spring—Near Harrodsburg in Mercer Co.

Big Blue Lick—Nicholas Co.

Big Forks of Elkhorn Creek—Franklin Co.

Big Bone Lick—Between Boone and Gallatin Counties.

Boggers Fork—Clark Co.

Boffman's Fork of Boon's Creek—Clark Co.

Boiling Spring—Mercer Co.

Boon's Creek—Clark Co.

Boon's Mill Creek—Madison Co.

Bowman's Creek—Bourbon and Montgomery Counties.

Bracken's Creek—Bracken Co.

Bramlet's Lick—Bourbon Co.

Breashier's Creek—Same as Barshears or Brashears, in Shelby Co.

Brush Creek—Casey Co. and Owen Co.

Bryant's Lick—Casey Co.

Brushy Pond Creek—Jefferson Co.

Buck Lick Creek.

Buck Run—Woodford Co.

Buffaloe Creek—Nelson (Washington, Mercer and Boyle).

Bullitt's Salt Lick—3 miles from Shepherdsville in Bullitt Co.

Bull Lick—Madison Co.

Bullskin Creek—Fork of Brearshears in Shelby Co.

Bunton's Creek.

Cabbin Creek—Mason and Lewis Cos.

Calloway Creek—Madison Co.

Cane Run—Scott and Fayette Cos.

Cane Run—Lincoln and Casey Cos.

Cane Run—Mercer Co.

Caney Fork.

Canoe Creek—Henderson and Rockcastle Cos.

Carpenter's Creek—Lincoln and Casey Cos.

Cartwright's Creek—Washington and Marion Cos.

Cedar Creek—Owen Co.

Cedar Creek—Lincoln Co.

Cedar Run—Mercer Co.

Cees (?) Creek—Mason or Bracken Co.

Chinath Run (Chenowith)—Jefferson or Shelby Co.

Chaplin's Fork of Salt River—Between Washington, Nelson and Marion Counties.

Clark Creek—Garrard Co.

Clark's Run—Branch of Dick's River.

Clay Lick.

Clear Creek—Shelby Co.

Clear Creek—Woodford Co.

Combs' Creek—Same as Howard's Creek, Clark Co.

Cooper's Run—Bourbon Co.

Coxes Creek—Nelson Co.

Crooked Creek—Mason, Trigg, Crittenden and Pendleton Cos.

David Jones Fork of Elkhorn—Fayette Co.

Deal's Run—Scott Co.

Delaware Creek—McLean Co.

Dick's River—Branch of Kentucky in Mercer, Boyle, Garrard and Lincoln Cos.

Doctor's Fork of Salt River—Washington Co.

Dowlan's Creek—Branch of Salt River.

Drake Camp Creek—Lincoln and Garrard Cos.

Dreaming Creek—Madison Co.

Drennon's or Drennings Creek—Henry Co.

Drowning Creek or Downing—Madison and Estill Counties.

Dry Fork of Salt River.

Dyx (Dix) River—Dicks River.

Eagle Creek—Carroll and Owen Cos.

Elk Garden Creek—Madison Co.

Elkhorn Creek (Main)—Franklin Co.

Elkhorn Creek (North)—Franklin and Scott Cos.

Elkhorn Creek (South)—Franklin, Woodford and Fayette Cos.

"Elkhorn Creek, a branch of Dick's River," evidently a mistake or intended for the branch of Licking in Knott, Floyd and Letcher Cos.

Elk Lick.

Falling Creek—Branch of Dick's River in Lincoln and Garrard Cos.

Falls of the Ohio—Louisville, Jefferson Co.

Fern Creek—Jefferson Co.

Finn Creek—Probably Fern Creek.

Fish Pools—At the head of Pond River in Jefferson Co.

Flat Creek—Bath Co.

Floyd's Fork of Salt River—Jefferson and Bullitt Cos.

Four Mile Creek—Clark Co.

Fox Run—Shelby Co.

Froman's Creek—Branch of Chaplin's Fork of Salt River in Washington Co.

Fun Creek—Probably Fern Creek in Jefferson Co.

Gasses Creek—Probably Gist's or Guesses Creek.—Harrison Co.

Gilbert's Creek—Anderson Co.

Gilbert's Creek—Garrard Co.

Gilmour's Creek—Lincoln Co.

Glen's Creek—Woodford Co.

Glen's Creek—Washington Co.

Grear's or Greer's Creek or Greyer's Creek—Woodford Co.

Green Creek—Bourbon Co.

Green River—Southern Kentucky through Lincoln, Casey, Green, Adair, Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Butler, Ohio, Muhlenberg, Hopkins, Daviess and Henderson Cos. to Ohio River.

Given's Creek—Branch of Green River in ———.

Gordon's Lick—Lincoln Co.

Goose Creek—Clay Co.

Goose Creek—Jefferson Co.

Goose Creek—Oldham Co.

Hammond's Creek—Anderson Co.

Hanging Fork of Dick's River—Lincoln Co.

Harden's Creek—Breckinridge Co.

Harmon's Creek or Lick—Wayne Co.

Harrod's Creek—Jefferson Co.

Harrod's Lick—Branch of the Licking in Bourbon Co.

Harrod's Run—Mercer Co.

Haskin's Run—Bourbon Co.

Hawkin's Branch of Dick's River.

Hickman's Creek—Jessamine Co.

Hinkson's or Hinkstone's Creek—Bourbon Co.

Howard's Creek—Clark Co.

Howard's Upper Creek—Clark Co.

Huston's Fork of the Licking—Bourbon Co.

Indian Creek—Jackson Co.

Indian Camp Creek—Madison Co.

Indian Camp Creek—Butler Co.

Irvin's Lick—Branch of Tates Creek in Madison Co.

Jessemen Creek—Jessamine and Fayette Cos.

Johnson's Fork of Licking—Robertson Co.

Jouett's Creek—See Duret's Creek.

Kennady's Fork of.

Kentucky River—N. W. through Letcher, Perry, Breathitt, Wolfe, Lee, Estill, Madison, Clarke, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Mercer, Woodford, Anderson, Franklin, Owen, Henry and Carroll Counties.

Knob Creek—Hardin Co.

Knob Lick Creek—Lincoln Co.

Knob Lick—Webster Co.

Lawrence Creek—Mason Co.

Lee's Creek—Mason Co.

Licking River—Northeastern Kentucky.

Lilbergrud—Lulbergrud in Clark.

Limestone Creek or Run—Mason Co.

Linn Camp Creek—Butler Co.

Little Flat Lick—Lincoln Co.

Little Kentucky River—Henry, Carroll and Trimble Cos.

Logan's Creek—Lincoln Co.

Long Run—Jefferson Co.

Lower Blue Licks—Nicholas Co.

Lulbegrud Creek—Clark, Montgomery and Powell Cos.

McClallun's Fork or Fort—Scott Co.

McConnell's Run—Scott and Fayette Co.

Marble Creek—Jessamine Co.

Martin's Creek—"A branch of the S. F. of Licking."

Mill Creek ("Waters of the Ohio") —Breckinridge Co. (or Hardin).

Mill Creek—Carroll and Henry Cos.

Mill Creek ("Waters of Licking")—Bourbon Co.

Mill Creek ("Waters of N. F. of Licking")—Mason or Fleming Co.

Miller's Creek—Clark Co.

Mud Lick—Bath Co.

Muddy Creek—Butler Co.

Muddy Creek—Ohio Co.

Muddy Creek—Madison Co.

Muddy Creek—Trigg Co.

Muddy River—Logan Co.

Mulberry Creek—Branch of Breashears in Shelby Co.

Murray's Run—Mercer Co.

Nolin's Creek—Hardin Co.

Ohio River—Northern boundary of Kentucky.

Otter Creek—Madison Co.

Otter Creek—"Waters of Salt River."

Otter Creek—McLean Co.

Paint Creek—Johnson Co.

Paint Lick Creek—Garrard Co.

Panther Creek—Daviess Co.

Pine Lick—Lincoln Co.

Pitman's Creek—Pulaski Co.

Pleasant Run—Marion and Washington Cos.

Pleasant Run—Morgan Co.

Plumb Creek—Spencer and Shelby Cos.

Plumb Run—Fayette or Jessamine Co.

Pond Creek—Jefferson Co.

Pond River—Hopkins and Muhlenberg Cos.

Pottenger's Creek—Nelson Co.

Quirk's Creek—"Branch of the Salt River," Mercer Co.

Red River—Powell Co.

Rock Dunda—"On Indian Shore."

"Rocky Ford on Licking River."

Rolling or "Rowling" Fork of Salt River—Nelson, Larue and Marion Cos.

Rough Run or Creek—Hardin, Grayson, Hancock and Ohio Cos.

Salt River—Mercer, Anderson, Spencer and Bullitt with branches in Washington, Nelson, Shelby, Jefferson, &c.

Shannon's Run—Woodford and Fayette Cos.

Shawnee Run—Mercer Co.

Shawnee Spring—Mercer Co.

Silver Creek—Madison Co.

Simpson's Creek—Spencer and Nelson Cos.

Skagg's or Skegg's Creek—Rockcastle Co.

Slate Creek—Bath Co.

Small Mountain Creek—Same as Little Mountain Creek, Montgomery Co.

Severin or Sovern Creek—Hardin Co.

Soverin's Creek—"Branch of Hingston's Fork of Licking."

Sovern Creek—Owen Co.

St. Asaph's Spring Branch—at Logan's Fort near Stanford.

Station Camp Creek—Estill and Jackson Cos.

Steel's Run—Woodford and Fayette Cos.

Stewart's Fork of Salt River—Nelson Co.

Stoner's Creek—Bourbon Co.

Stoney Creek—Boone Co.

Strodes Branch of Licking—Bourbon Co.

Sugar Loaf Lick—Madison or Lincoln Co.

Summer's Run—Branch of Licking.

Tate Creek—Madison Co.

Ten Mile Creek—Grant Co.

Town Fork of Elkhorn—Fayette Co.

Town Fork of Salt River—Mercer Co.

Townsen's Fork—Bourbon Co.

Twin Creeks.

Two Mile Creek—Clark Co.

Upper Blue Lick—Nicholas Co.

Wheatley Creek—Same as Whitley, Lincoln Co.

White Lick—Garrard Co.

White Oak Springs—Hart Station in Mercer Co.

Whitley Creek—Lincoln Co.

Wilson's Creek—Bullitt and Nelson Cos.

Wilson's Run—Branch of Dick's River.

Wolf Creek—"About 70 miles below Falls of Ohio," Meade Co.

Wolf Creek—Branch of Stoner's Fork of Licking.

Woods Creek—Campbell or Kenton Co.

KENTUCKY MILITARY HISTORY
SOURCE MATERIAL
AT THE
KENTUCKY STATE ARCHIVES

From the Revolutionary War to Vietnam, Kentuckians have played a prominent roll in the nation's conflicts. Records related to military service offer a rich source for those interested in local history and genealogical research. The following is a concise overview of research material available at the Kentucky State Archives:

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Acquired from the National Archives, Revolutionary War Rolls: 1775 - 1783 consist of over 138 rolls of microfilm. This collection contains the original records for units raised by all thirteen colonies. Included are muster and pay rolls, rank rolls, returns, hospital and prison records, accounts for subsistence and other records. A dual index provides access to individual soldiers and sailors as well as their respective organizations.

These records are supplemented by various sources, including Richard H. Collins' History of Kentucky (1874) which contains information on "Revolutionary Soldiers in Kentucky". In addition to the Kentucky Pension Roll of 1835, the Archives has acquired the 1840 census of pensioners on microfilm. The Draper manuscript collection contains a wealth of information including a number of original pension applications on microfilm. Another valuable source is a listing of Revolutionary War Soldiers Buried in Kentucky compiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Finally, county court Order Books may also contain information on pensions filed by Revolutionary War veterans.

The Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives is also available for researchers. It should be noted, however, that copies of the actual pension and or bounty land files must be obtained from the National Archives.

Central Reference Division (NNC)
National Archives
Pennsylvania at 8th St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20408

INDIAN WARS/ WAR OF 1812

The National Archives remains the primary source for military records related to the post-Revolutionary era (1784-1811) and the War of 1812 (1812-1815). The Kentucky State Archives does have the following sources available for research:

1. Clift, G. Glenn. The "Corn Stalk" Militia of Kentucky 1792-1811 (Indexed) This refers only to commissioned off.)
2. Cannon, Mrs. Jouett. Kentucky's Active Militia - 1786 (Indexed)
3. Report of the Adjutant General: Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812 (Indexed)
4. Clift, G. Glenn. Notes on Kentucky Veterans of the War of 1812 (Indexed)

Other sources for this period may be found in the official papers of Kentucky's governors. The papers from Governor Isaac Shelby's second term (1812-1816) and those of Gabriel Slaughter (1816-1820) contain Militia Returns. These are listings of officers in militia units, giving names, ranks and dates of commission. Filed with the returns are muster rolls, which contain the names of both officers and enlisted men..

Additional information may be obtained at the Military Records and Research Library of the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs. The Library contains muster rolls and other original records relating to Kentucky's militia and state troops from statehood to the present day.

	Mailing address: Military Records and Research Lib.
Library Location:	Kentucky Dept. of Military Affairs
Pine Plaza	Daniel Boone National Guard Center
1121 Louisville Rd.	Parkside Drive
Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky 40601

MEXICAN WAR

The primary source available for research at the Archives is the Roster of Soldiers from Kentucky in the War With Mexico, which was published by the Adjutant General in 1889. The papers of Governor William Owsley contain Militia Muster Rolls (1844-48) which give name, rank, age, and height of the soldier, together with a listing of clothing issued.

For additional information, researchers should write the National Archives and the Military Records and Research Library.

CIVIL WAR

1. UNION ARMY

A. Compiled Service Records

Consisting of over 515 rolls of microfilm, these records pertain to Kentucky volunteers mustered into the Federal service. A master index provides the name, rank and unit of each soldier. Individual service files typically consist of information abstracted from original muster rolls, regimental returns, hospital rolls, descriptive books, lists of deserters, and originals of any papers relating solely to the particular soldier.

This collection also includes two groups of supplemental records entitled "Misc. Card Abstracts" and "Personal Papers". This material was originally to be interfiled with the compiled service records. The Archives does not have an index to this material, however the "Personal Papers" are arranged alphabetically by surname. The "Abstracts" are organized first by unit and then by veterans name. These records generally compliment the information found with the compiled service records.

These records do not contain information on Kentuckians who served in the U. S. Regulars, the U. S. "Colored" Troops, the Navy or the Marines. Information regarding these records may be obtained from the National Archives.

B. The 1890 Census of Union Veterans and Widows

Pension records for Union veterans and their widows may be obtained from the National Archives in Washington. The Kentucky Archives has acquired the 1890 Census of Union veterans in Kentucky, which is available on microfilm. Congress authorized this special census in an effort to locate individuals entitled to pensions or

disability benefits.

These records include name, rank, unit, length of service and the nature of any service related disability. A published index to the census is available for researchers.

C. Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky

This two-volume report was published in 1866 in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly passed in 1864. The Report contains rosters of those Kentucky units mustered into the Federal service, U. S. Colored Troops, Kentucky State Troops and Enrolled Militia. This source also contains an alphabetical list of officers and a complete list of General and Staff Officers from Kentucky. An index is available on microfilm.

For additional information on U. S. Colored Troops, Kentucky State Troops and Militia, researchers should contact the Military Records and Research Library. The Library contains the records of the Kentucky Adjutant Generals' Office, including original muster rolls and other records related to Kentucky's Federal, State and "Colored" volunteers.

2. CONFEDERATE ARMY

A. Compiled Service Records

Acquired from the National Archives, these records, which consist of over 136 rolls of film, pertain to Confederate soldiers belonging to units from Kentucky. A microfilmed index provides the name, rank and unit of each soldier. Individual service files typically consist of abstracts from entries found in muster rolls, returns, rosters, payrolls, appointment books, hospital registers, Union prison registers, parole records and inspection reports. These files may also contain originals of any papers relating solely to the particular soldier.

These records do not contain information on staff officers, nor do they refer to those Kentuckians who served in "Confederate" commands, i.e. those units composed of volunteers from two or more Southern states. Information on these groups, as well as pro-Confederate citizens, may be obtained from the National Archives.

B. Louisville Military Prison Registers

The Louisville Military Prison was Kentucky's primary facility for the confinement of prisoner's of war. It served as a major shipping point for prisoners bound for the prison camps of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Obtained from the National Archives, these microfilmed records cover the period from 1862 to 1864.

C. Register of Confederate Prisoners Who Died in Federal Prisons

The Register was compiled in 1912 by the U. S. Office of the Commissioner for Marking the Graves of Confederate Dead. This microfilmed record was obtained from the National Archives. Those searching for Kentucky Confederates should concentrate on cemeteries located in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Soldiers names are arranged alphabetically within each cemetery.

D. Amnesty Papers

These records are applications for pardon submitted by former Kentucky Confederates to President Andrew Johnson between 1865 and 1867. Arranged alphabetically by surname, they provide a cross-section of both soldiers and civilians who supported the South.

E. Report of the Adjutant General

This two-volume report was published in 1915 in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly which called for the collection of "all the data obtainable concerning the different organizations who enlisted or served in the Army of the Confederate States in the War of the Rebellion." Based primarily on surviving muster rolls, the Report, which contains many errors and ommissions remains an adequate source for initial research. An index is available.

F. Confederate Pension Applications

Passed by the Kentucky General Assembly on March 4, 1912, the Confederate Pension Act provided aid to indigent and disabled Confederate veterans and their widows. In some cases, the application and supporting documents are the only surviving records of a soldiers service. The Index of Confederate Pension Applications, published by the State Archives in 1978, provides access to this material.

G. The Kentucky Confederate Home

The Confederate Veterans Home, which was located at Peewee Valley in Oldham County, was established by an Act of the General Assembly in 1902. This collection of material remains largely unprocessed. A list of inmates dated 1912 is among the records available to researchers on microfilm. Unprocessed material includes applications for admission by Confederate veterans on microfiche as well as Reference Book B, a roster of applicants dated 1903-1909. Consult the Research Room supervisor for additional information.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

The National Archives and the Military Records and Research Library contain the service records for veterans of this conflict. The primary source at the State Archives consists of the Adjutant Generals' Report of Kentucky Volunteers in the War with Spain.

WORLD WAR I - VIETNAM

The records of those Kentuckians who served in modern conflicts are NOT available at the Kentucky State Archives. As the central repository for the permanent public records of the Commonwealth, the Archives has acquired some county court records which may contain veteran discharges for this era. The Archives has also published the Vietnam Casualty List, which contains information on those Kentuckians who died in the war in Southeast Asia.

For information on Kentuckians who served in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, researchers should write to the Military Records and Research Library in Frankfort or the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri:

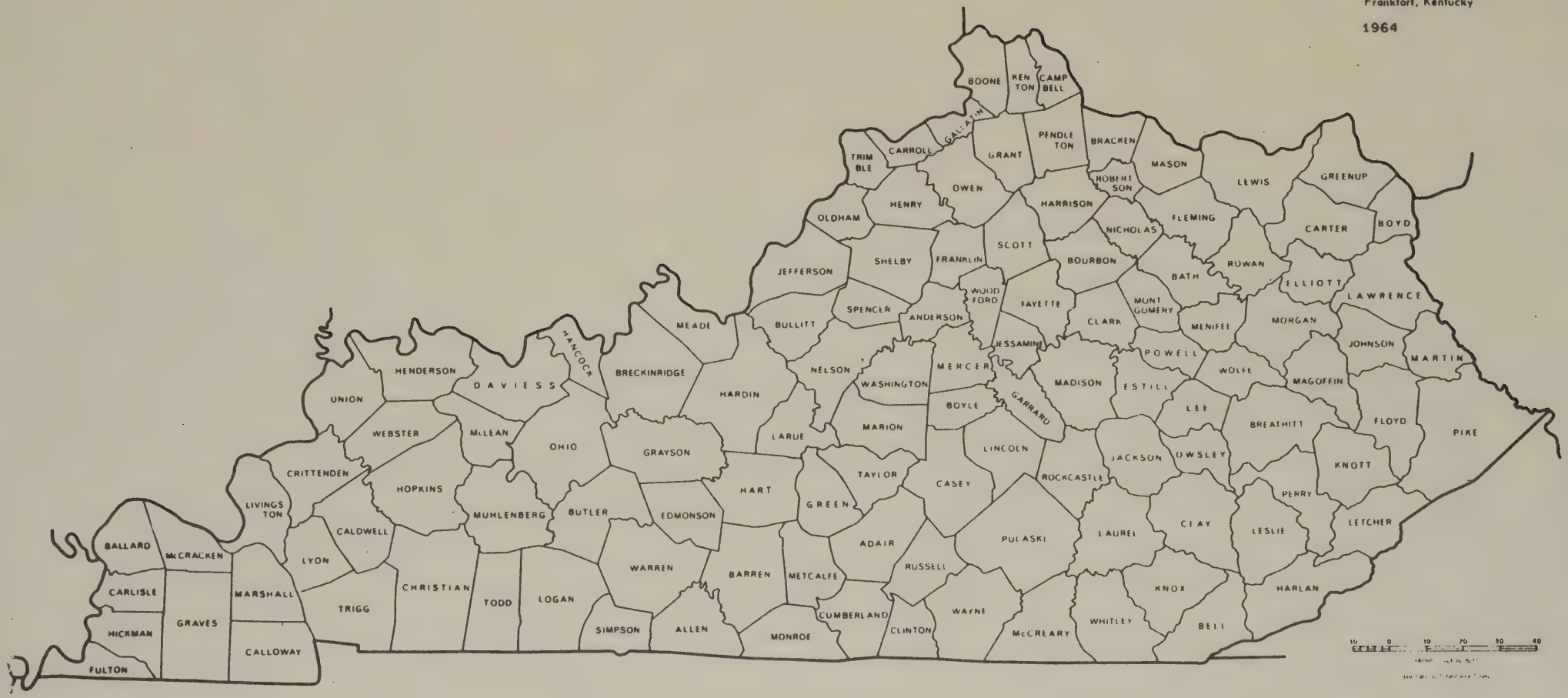
National Personnel Records Center (MPR)
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63132

It should be noted that many records for Army and Air Force veterans were destroyed by fire in 1972. Records for veterans of the Navy and Coast Guard have been preserved.

KENTUCKY Base Map Series B-5

Compiled and distributed by
Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky

1964



What You Will Learn

Photography-Mr. Rodgers is a noted lecturer on photography. He is a photo-historian who tells us, in layman's terms, how to date a picture by the clothing, hairstyles, props and background shown in the photograph. We will learn how to date the photograph by the type of photography used. Mr. Rodgers will show us the chronological growth of photography and how we can use this knowledge in our research. In his last session, Mr. Rodgers will discuss the handling and preservation techniques we should use to assure the maximum life of the photograph.

Kentucky-As past president of the Kentucky State Genealogical Society, Mrs. Rodgers became well acquainted withthe many resources and repositories for researching Kentucky ancestors. In Mary Jane's discussion on Kentucky research, we will learn the repositories for military, land and census records. We will find where to go for county court records and the development of these counties. So, sit back, relax and take a genealogical trip to the land of fast horses and gracious ladies to find that frustrating Kentucky ancestor from one of the best.

Indiana-Pat Gooldy will bring us up-to-date and refresh our memories on the many sources and repositories in the Hoosier State. She will provide an outline of their contents and availability. The use of the WPA Historical Records Survey Project, good and bad points, will be discussed. This lecture will help you find those records, and suitable substitutes for those which are missing.

PROGRAM

8:00-8:50	Registration
8:50-9:00	Opening Remarks
9:00-9:50	Researching in Indiana - Pat Gooldy
9:50-10:10	Morning Break
10:10-11:00	Dating and Identifying Your Photographs-Bill Rodgers
11:00-12:00	Lunch: Group A
12:00-1:00	Lunch: Group B
1:00-1:50	Clues From Your Photographs to Aid You in Tracing Your Family History-Bill Rodgers
1:50-2:10	Afternoon Break
2:10-3:00	Preserving Your Photographs-Bill Rodgers
3:00-3:10	Break
3:10-4:00	Researching in Kentucky-Mary Jane Rodgers

·There will be representatives to help you with your publishing questions.

·S C On-line Computer Services will have their OVR On-line Indiana Research Project in Operation

DETERMINE MILITARY WARRANT NUMBER (Jillson's Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds)

CHECK MILITARY SURVEYS LISTING (Same Book As Above)

RESEARCH HISTORICAL SOCIETY MASTER INDEX (VIRGINIA AND/OR OLD KENTUCKY)
FOR SURVEY NUMBER AND GRANT BOOK REFERENCES

RESEARCH MICROFILM FOR WARRANT, SURVEY, GRANT AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

PLAT THE PATENT (Topo Maps Available From Dept. of Commerce)

DER REMAINING PAPERS (Military & Pension) FROM NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON,D

WARRANT NOT USED??????

1. CONTACT LAND OFFICE IN FRANKFORT FOR POSSIBLE ASSIGNMENTS.
2. CONTACT OHIO STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, OH., AS VIRGINIA AWARDED LAND IN LOWER OHIO FOR MILITARY SERVICE.
3. CONTACT NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR POSSIBLE INFO.
4. DID HE REFUSE THE LAND APPROPRIATION AS HE FELT HIS SERVICE WAS A PATRIOTIC DUTY?

KENTUCKY COURT HOUSES
THAT HAVE BURNED

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	DATE OF BURNING	RECORDS DESTROYED
ALLEN	Scottsville	1902	
ANDERSON	Lawrenceburg	10/25/1859-1/13/15	Order Bk. D Mgt. Bk. B
BALLARD	Wickliffe	1880	All but 1 Bk.
BATH	Owingsville	3/21/1964-12/4/1964	Many
BELL	Pineville	1918	
BOONE	Burlington	1880's	
BOURBON	Paris	5/8/1872	
BOYLE	Danville	1860	
BRACKEN	Brooksville	4/20/1848	
BREATHITT	Jackson	1866 - 1873	Most destroyed
BRECKINRIDGE	Hardinsburg	12/28/1864-2/ /1958	
CALDWELL	Princeton	12/15/1864	
CALLOWAY	Murray	1906	
CHRISTIAN	Hopkinsville	12/18/1864 or 12/16/1864	
CLINTON	Albany	1/25/1865	
CRITTENDEN	Marion	1/25/1865-5/ /1870	Yes
CUMBERLAND	Burkesville	1/3/64-65 - 12/3/1933	
DAVIESS	Owensboro	1/5/1865 or 1/4/65	
ELLIOTT	Sandy Hook	1966	
ESTILL	Irvine	10/ /1964	
FAYETTE	Lexington	1/31/1803	
FLOYD	Prestonsburg	4/ /1808	Few destroyed
GRAVES	Mayfield	/ /1864	
GRAYSON	Leitchfield	12/24/1864-6/16/1896 4/3/1936	
HARDIN	Elizabethtown	12/23/1864	
HARLAN	Harlan	10/ /1863	
HARRISON	Cynthiana	1851	Some
HENRY	New Castle	1804	
HOPKINS	Madisonville	12/20/1864	
LARUE	Hodgenville	2/21/1865	
MCLEAN	Calhoun	1908	
MAGOFFIN	Salyersville	2/ /1957	Records complete
MARION	Lebanon	7/5/1863	
MARSHALL	Benton	1888-12/ /1914	
MARTIN	Inez	1892	
MERCER	Harrodsburg	1911	No recd's destroyed
METCALFE	Edmonton	1865- / /1867 7/26/1868- / /1957	
MONROE	Tompkinsville	4/22/1863- / /1888 Burned once before	All records destroyed
MONTGOMERY	Mt. Sterling	12/2/1863-6/8/1864	
MORGAN	West Liberty	10/ /1862/ / /1925	

OHIO	Hartford	12/20/1864	Burned again Old record's destroyed
OLDHAM	LaGrange	1/ /1967	
OWSLEY	Booneville	1/29/1929-1/5/1960 or 1/5/1967	
PERRY	Hazard	1885-90 1911	
POWELL	Stanton	1/1/1864	
PULASKI	Somerset	12/7/1871	
ROBERTSON	Mount Olivet	1871	All records destroyed
ROCKCASTLE	Mount Vernon	1873	Most records destroyed
ROWAN	Morehead	3/21/1864- / /1880	
SCOTT	Georgetown	8/9/1833-8/9/1837 1876	Most records destroyed
SIMPSON	Franklin	1881 or 82	Circuit Court records saved Deeds, notes, mgts. & co. ct. recd's burned.
SPENCER	Taylorsville	1/25/1865	1914 nothing destroyed.
TAYLOR	Campbellsville	12/23/1863 or 1864	
TRIGG	Cadiz	1/13/1892-12/13 or 14/1864 11/29/1920	
TRIMBLE	Bedford	1904/- / /1953	
WARREN	Bowling Green	Civil War	
WASHINGTON	Springfield	/ /1814	
WAYNE	Monticello	/ /1898	
WHITLEY	Williamsburg	1929?	
WOLFE	Campton	1886- 1913	
WOODFORD	Versailles	10/11/1965	

RESOURCES FOR LAND GRANT RESEARCH

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS:

Carstensen, Vernon E., The Public Lands, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, WI, 1963.

Cook, Michael L., Kentucky Court of Appeals Deed Books, Cook Publications, Evansville, IN, 1985. (Abstracts of Court of Appeals Deeds and some Supreme Court Deeds. Four volumes.)

Jillson, Willard Rouse, The Kentucky Land Grants, Volumes I & II, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1971. (An index to all Land Grants recorded in the State Land Office, 1782-1924.)

Jillson, Willard Rouse, Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1971. (A complete index of Lincoln, Jefferson & Fayette Co. Entries, as well as an index of Revolutionary War Warrants issued by Virginia, Military Surveys and Court of Appeals Deeds.)

Kentucky Historical Society, Index for Old Kentucky Surveys & Grants, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, 1975. (Also includes Tellico Surveys & Grants. Cross-Index for Old Kentucky & Tellico Series available separately.)

Kentucky Historical Society, Master Index for Virginia Surveys & Grants, 1774-1791, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, 1976. (Includes Cross-Index.)

Kentucky Historical Society, Warrants Used in Virginia & Old Kentucky Surveys, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, 1980. (References those Warrants actually located to their appropriate survey numbers.)

Robertson, James Rood, Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769 to 1792, Filson Club Publication Number 27, Southern Hist. Press, Easley, SC, 1981.

Sutherland, James Franklin, Some Original Land Grant Surveys Along Green River in Lincoln and Casey Counties, Kentucky (1781-1836), privately printed, 1975.

Taylor, Philip Fall, A Calendar of the Warrants for Land in Kentucky Granted for Service in the French & Indian War, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1967.

Virginia Land Commission, Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Commission of 1779-1780, Southern His. Press, Easley, SC, 1981.

Wilson, Samuel Mackay, Catalogue of Revolutionary Soldiers & Sailors of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to whom Bounty Land Warrants Were Granted by Virginia for Military Service in the War for Independence, Southern Book Co., Baltimore, MD, 1953.

RESOURCES FOR LAND GRANT RESEARCH

ARTICLES:

Fowler, Ila, "Revolutionary Soldiers and their Land Grants in the Tradewater River Country of Western Kentucky", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, v. 33 (1935), pgs. 160-164.

Hammon, Neal O., "Land Acquisition on the Kentucky Frontier", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, v. 78 (1980), pgs. 297-321.

Kentucky Historical Society, "Gleanings from the State Archives", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, v. 23 (1925), pgs. 230-238, continued in v. 24, pgs. 112-128, 222-233.

Kentucky Historical Society, "Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Commission, 1779-1780", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, v. 21 (1923).

Staples, Charles Richard, "History in Circuit Court Records", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, v. 28 (1930), pgs. 96-103, 175-192, 214-243, and 330-347/

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MISCELLANEOUS RESOURCES:

*Kentucky Historical Society, Master Index for Kentucky Land Warrant Surveys & Grants 1815-1862, not published. (Submit request for names and survey numbers directly to Kentucky Historical Society Library Dept. or the Secretary of State's Land Office.` A copy of this publication is available for research at the Kentucky Historical Society Library.)

*Kentucky Historical Society, Master Index for South of Walker's Line, West of Tennessee Military Claims, & Warrants for Headrights, not published. (Submit request for names and survey numbers directly to Kentucky Historical Society Library or Secretary of State's Land Office. A copy of this publication is available for research at the Kentucky Historical Society Library.)

*Bōth of these resources are available on microfilm.

For a complete study of the Land Grant system, we strongly advise researching the Acts of Kentucky, Hening's Statutes at Large, and Littell's Laws of Kentucky.

RESOURCES FOR LAND GRANT RESEARCH

MICROFILM:

*Virginia Land Grants	14 Volumes	7 Rolls
*Virginia Original Surveys & Warrants	9,441 Surveys + Papers	21 Rolls
*Old Kentucky Grants	20 Volumes	9 Rolls
*Old Kentucky Original Surveys & Warrants	7,668 Surveys + Papers	34 Rolls
West of Tennessee River Military Claims	Index, Original Surveys and Warrants, 242 Surveys	1 Roll
West of Tennessee River Military Grants	1 Volume	1 Roll
*Tellico Grants	2 Volumes	1 Roll
*Tellico Survey Books	2 Volumes	1 Roll
*Tellico Original Surveys & Warrants	590 Surveys	3 Rolls
*West of Tennessee River Grants	11 Volumes	3 Rolls
*West of Tennessee River Certificates	9,308 Surveys	4 Rolls
Wm. Henderson's Field Notes to Lay Off Lands West of Tenn. River	540 pgs.	1 Roll
*South of Walker's Line Grants	8 Volumes	4 Rolls
*South of Walker's Line Warrants & Plats	4,327 Surveys	8 Rolls
*Kentucky Land Warrant Grants	43 Volumes	21 Rolls
*Kentucky Land Warrant Surveys & Warrants	26,080 Surveys + Papers	76 Rolls
*South of Green River Grants	29 Volumes	14 Rolls
*South of Green River Warrants & Surveys	16,664 Surveys + Papers	64 Rolls
County Court Order Grants	126 Volumes	62 Rolls
County Court Order Warrants & Surveys now being researched		
Military Warrants Register	4 Volumes (4,627 Warrants)	2 Rolls
Military Entries	1 Volume	1 Roll
Jefferson Entries & Index		1 Roll
Fayette Entries		1 Roll
Lincoln Entries		1 Roll

*Microfilm is available for the Master Index of each Land Grant series, with the exception of the County Court Orders, now being researched.

ORDER MICROFILM DIRECTLY FROM:

Micrographics Department
Kentucky Historical Society
Old Capitol Annex
P.O. Box H
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Five major sources for research in Frankfort

As Mecca is to Mohammedans, Frankfort is to the genealogists seeking elusive Kentucky connections. The Commonwealth's Capital city is a must for any genealogical pilgrimage. But beware, the area offers so much that even veteran researchers may be confused as to what organization holds a particular collection or record group; who publishes which quarterly, etc., etc.

For a successful genealogical outing to Frankfort be sure to observe the following:

A. Come to know the Frankfort Five

1. Kentucky Historical Society - A state agency and non-profit membership organization, the Society's genealogical library is acknowledged to be one of the state's finest. Housed in the Old Capital Annex, the 50,000 volume genealogical collection also includes surname files, tax and census lists, church and Bible records, regional genealogical materials, newspapers, photos, maps and many other primary and secondary sources.

   Kentucky Ancestors - The Society's genealogical quarterly prints original family history records, while carrying queries and book reviews to a national and international audience. The Society's collection is open Mon.- Sun., 8:00 - 4:30, with the exception of New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. For further info write or call Kentucky Historical Society Library, P.O. Box H, Frankfort, KY 40602 or call (502) 564-3016.

2. Kentucky Genealogical Society - Organized in 1973, the KGS is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to fostering the science of genealogy. Its growing collection of files and holdings is housed at the Ky. Dept. for Libraries & Archives, 300 Coffee Tree Road, Frankfort, KY. The Archives research room is open Tues - Sat., 8:00 - 4:15, throughout the year (special extended hours are in effect during the Spring, Summer, and Fall.) The Society's quarterly, Bluegrass Roots, publishes genealogical records and also carries queries. Monthly KGS meetings are held on the 2nd Monday, 7:30 p.m. at the downtown Farmer's Bank. The Society has also published the Kentucky Family Archives series and cemetery records. A popular August seminar is held annually attracting national attendance. Write: Mary Jane Rodgers, KGS, P.O. Box 153, Frankfort, KY 40602.

3. Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives - The Public Records Division is the repository for the state's public records. The collection houses records that reflect how state and local governments touch our lives. Included in its holdings are county and circuit court records, constitutional records, bank and General Assembly reports, and county government materials. KGS volunteers help staff the PRD research roon during seasonal extended hours. A "Friends of the Public Archives" was recently organized to promote and support the organization's work. Contact: KDLA, PRD, 300 Coffee Tree Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601.

4. Vital Statistics, Cabinet for Human Resources - Vital Statistics maintains birth and death certificates dating from 1911 and marriage certificates dating from 1958. Hours are 8:00 - 4:30 Mon. - Fri. Contact: Omar Greeman, Vital Statistics, 275 E. Main St., Frankfort, KY, 40621. (502) 564-4212.

5. Records Center, Boone National Guard Base - The Center has a large collection of manuscripts and records relating to Kentucky soldiers. It would be judicious to know as much as possible (i.e., unit designation, mustering in date, etc.) about your military ancestor before visiting the Boone Guard Base. Please note, not all military records are housed at the Base, many of the repositories cited above have military records.Contact: Virginia Keene, Records Center, Boone National Guard Base, Frankfort, KY 40601, (502) 564-8577.

Library address = Pine Plaza, 1121 Louisville Rd.,Frankfort

B. Plan a Research Strategy

Start with the repository that has the broadest collection, then journey to those with more specific holdings. Be certain to call in advance if your group is large or if you are looking for a particularly specific record. At all costs, obtain a map of Frankfort; it will prove invaluable.

C. Join both the Kentucky Historical Society and the Kentucky Genealogical Society

There is no quicker way to orient yourself to the genealogical resources of both organizations (short of visiting their collections.) The publications are well worth the cost of membership and familiarity with each organization's programs and holdings will save hours of research time.

This is an exceptionally short look at the genealogical complexities that compose Frankfort. Hopefully, it will prove useful to those researchers planning their annual Summer migration to Kentucky's genealogical treasure trove.

Jim Wallace
Kentucky Genealogical Society

LIBRARY
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX H
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40602

SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE LIBRARY

Tax lists, by county dating from the formation of the county, are on microfilm. The 1790 and 1800 tax lists have been published as "FIRST CENSUS OF KENTUCKY" and "SECOND CENSUS OF KENTUCKY".

U.S. Censuses, Kentucky 1810-1880, 1900 and 1910 on microfilm with soudex index for 1880 and 1900 available.

Kentucky vital statistics on microfilm: births, marriages, deaths (1852-1861). Card index available. Also 1874-1878 on film. Indexes for births and deaths 1911-1969 in book form.

County court records on microfilm, including wills and marriages, from the formation of the counties to 1900 when available.

Abstracts of wills, marriages, deeds, pensions and cemetery records, by county. No general index is available.

Surname files include various data arranged by family name.

A complete collection of Kentucky county and state histories, some with biographical sections.

Newspapers on microfilm. Comprehensive for Frankfort, and early Lexington, scattering for other localities in Kentucky.

A collection of historical and genealogical periodicals, including all Kentucky titles and covering major publications throughout the U.S.

Indexed rosters of Kentucky soldiers in the War of 1812, Civil War, Mexican War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. Kentucky Confederate Pensions are also available.

Land records -- photocopies of original records housed in the Secretary of State's office.

Kentucky church records.

Bibles and Bible records, by family name.

Thousands of published genealogies.

Kentucky biographies, and biographical histories.

Regional collections of historical and genealogical sources, including Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, the Carolinas, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Missouri, West Virginia, Georgia. Every state is represented.

Draper Collection available on microfilm.

Special collections include a map collection with maps dating from the 1700's, an extensive collection of rare books containing many original Kentucky imprints, manuscripts, and photographs. These collections are primarily historical, but some genealogical information is included. These materials are only available Monday through Friday. Appointments advised.

There is no general index to Kentucky genealogical records. Aside from material filed under fmaily names and in general indexes, it is necessary to know the county concerned when searching Kentucky records.

A staff researcher is available on an hourly basis. A list of professional researchers is provided on request. Please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope with all request.

The library is open 7 days a week from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. with the exceptions of New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

LIBRARY
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box H
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602

KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS

1. Virginia Grants. (1782-1792)
   Issued for service in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War.

2. Old Kentucky Grants. (1793-1856)
   Includes military, seminary, academic, treasury warrants and pre-emption grants. Some of these were based on warrants and surveys issued by Virginia.

3. Grants South of Green River. (1797-1866)
   Virginia had reserved these lands for distribution to Revolutionary Soldiers. After 1797 the land was opened to settlers who were given a "headright".

4. Tellico Grants.(1805-1853)
   Grants apply to lands ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians under the treaty of 1805. Issued for Treasury warrants.

5. Kentucky Land Warrants.(1816-1873)
   Issued on a Treasury warrant. Originally $20 per 100a.

6. Grants West of the Tennessee River. (1822-1858)
   Issued on a Treasury warrant.

7. Grants South of Walker s Line. (1825-1923)
   Issued on a Treasury warrant. Located between the present state line and 36° 30 min. parrallel.

8. Courty Court Orders. 1836- .
   An act of the Legislature passed on February 28, 1835 gave all unappropriated lands to the respective courts of the county where the land lies. Not less than five dollars per 100 acres was to be charged. The sale price constituted a fund for roads and bridges.

The original land records are located in The Land Office, Secretary of State, The Capitol, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. The Library has microfilm copies of the land records available for research, but requests for copies should be directed to the Land Office.

LAND DISTRIBUTION IN KENTUCKY

The Treasurer of the Commonwealth received payment for land. The Auditor of the Commonwealth prepared a Voucher showing the quantity of land to shich a person was entitled.

The Warrant

A person entitled to land because of military service, settlement, purchase, or headright, received a Warrant. These Warrants were of four types:

1. Military Warrants issued by the Land Office on the basis of a Military Certificate,
* 2. Preemption Warrant issued by the Land Office for actual settlement on the land or the raising of a crop,
3. Treasury Warrant issued when a Voucher was given for land purchases,
4. Exchange Warrant issued when it became necessary to exchange an original Military, Preemption or Treasury Warrant.

Some Warrants were issued for headrights. A headright was given to a person who paid the transportation costs for persons desiring to settle the land.

The Warrant could be assigned.

The Survey or Plat

The Warrant was presented to the surveyor who listed the name of the Warrant holder and the date of Entry in the surveyor's record book. The entry date was very important if there were conflicting claims.

It was the responsibility of the County Surveyor to keep accurate records to prevent duplication of surveys. However, because of poor markings and the surveying of huge tracts of land in the early years, as well as shifting areas of responsibility, many duplicate or overlapping surveys were made.

Surveys could be assigned.

The Grant or Patent

When the survey was completed a copy was sent to the Governor's office. The Governor, Virginia's before June 1792, Kentucky's after June 1, 1792, then issued a Patent or Grant.

The Grant or Patent could not be assigned.

NOTE: Unless land was sold outside the family, no deed was required. Heirs, if they kept the property, could retain ownership for generations without having a deed made. However, if there was litigation for an estate settlement, deeds were made.

*Virginia Preemption rights required a purchase price unless a settler could prove to the satisfaction of the County Court that he or she could not pay the stated price. The court could then give a preemption of 400acres to those settled in Kentucky by 1780.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOURCES AT THE KENTUCKY STATE ARCHIVES

Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives
Research Room
300 Coffee Tree Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 875-7000

Research room hours are Tuesday through Saturday from 8:00-4:15. The research room is closed on all state holidays and on Saturdays immediately following or preceding state holidays.

UNITED STATES DECENNIAL CENSUSES OF POPULATION*

Illinois	1850	Ohio	1830, 1850
Indiana	1850	Pennsylvania	1790-1880
Kentucky	1790-1910	Tennessee	1810-1880
Maryland	1790-1880	Virginia	1810-1880
North Carolina	1790-1880	West Virginia	1870, 1880

*Includes slave schedules for 1850 and 1860. Indexes are available for Kentucky and for most states from 1790 - 1850. Soundex is available for Kentucky for 1880, 1900 and 1910. The 1890 census was burned.

SPECIAL CENSUS SCHEDULES

Manufacturing (Kentucky)	1850-1880
Agriculture (Kentucky)	1850-1880
Mortality, indexed (Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee)	1850-1880
Union Veterans and Widows, indexed (Kentucky)	1890

MILITARY RECORDS

Compiled service records and pension applications for veterans of all wars from 1776-1900 are located in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., 20408. The following are available for research here. Unless otherwise noted, records are available for Kentucky veterans and citizens only.

Revolutionary War

Compiled Service Records for Military and Naval Personnel, indexed (All States)
Index to Pension Applications (All states)
Census of Revolutionary War Pensioners (All states)

War of 1812

Adjutant General's Reports

Mexican War

Adjutant General's Reports

Civil War

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (All states)

Civil War (Union)

Compiled Union Service Records, indexed
Adjutant General's Reports, indexed

Civil War (Confederate)

Compiled Confederate Service Records, indexed	
Ex-Confederate Amnesty Papers, indexed	
Confederate Pension Applications, indexed	
Register of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Citizens Who Died in Federal Prisons and Hospitals	1861-1869
Louisville Military Prison Registers	1862-1864
Adjutant General's Reports, indexed	

Spanish American War
Adjutant General's Reports

Vietnam War
Casualty List

COUNTY RECORDS

Included are bonds, deeds, estate settlements, marriages, tax assessment books, wills, and other records related to the function of local government. Arranged by county. Availability varies according to county.

JUDICIAL RECORDS

Included are case files, dockets, naturalizations, minute and order books, and other records from the circuit, limited jurisdiction, and appellate courts. These records are particularly useful in researching divorce and land title cases. Arranged by county and/or court. Availability varies. *Kentucky Reports* are also available.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS

Acts of Kentucky, the Senate and House Journals, Kentucky Revised Statutes, and journals of constitutional conventions.

STATE AGENCY RECORDS

Accounting, administrative, programmatic, and regulatory records of the agencies of state government. Annual reports, case files, correspondence, fiscal records, minutes, original plans and drawings, photographs, and publications are among these records. Agency records commonly referenced in the research room include vital statistics between 1852 and 1910 (Auditor's Office), land records (Secretary of State's Office), and the public papers of Kentucky's Governors.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

These include scattered church records, local histories, maps, newspapers, and periodicals. The holdings of the Kentucky Genealogical Society are also available in the research room and include family and local histories, surname files, and genealogical publications.

Public Records Division

Department for Libraries and Archives

Commonwealth of Kentucky

KENTUCKY COUNTIES

COUNTY	FOUNDING DATE	PARENT COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT
Adair	1802	Green	Columbia
Allen	1815	Barren, Warren	Scottsville
Anderson	1827	Franklin, Mercer, Washington	Lawrenceburg
Ballard	1842	Hickman, McCracken	Wickliffe
Barren	1799	Green, Warren	Glasgow
Bath	1811	Montgomery	Owingsville
Bell	1867	Harlan, Knox	Pineville
Boone	1799	Campbell	Burlington
Bourbon	1786	Fayette	Paris
Boyd	1860	Carter, Greenup, Lawrence	Catlettsburg
Boyle	1842	Lincoln, Mercer	Danville
Bracken	1797	Campbell, Mason	Brooksville
Breathitt	1839	Clay, Estill, Perry	Jackson
Breckinridge	1800	Hardin	Hardinsburg
Bullitt	1797	Jefferson, Nelson	Shepherdsville
Butler	1810	Logan, Ohio	Morgantown
Caldwell	1809	Livingston	Princeton
Calloway	1821	Hickman	Murray
Campbell	1795	Harrison, Mason, Scott	Alexandria, Newport
Carlisle	1886	Ballard	Bardwell
Carroll	1838	Gallatin, Henry, Trimble	Carrollton
Carter	1838	Greenup, Lawrence	Grayson
Casey	1807	Lincoln	Liberty
Christian	1797	Logan	Hopkinsville
Clark	1793	Bourbon, Fayette	Winchester
Clay	1807	Floyd, Knox, Madison	Manchester
Clinton	1836	Cumberland, Wayne	Albany
Crittenden	1842	Livingston	Marion
Cumberland	1799	Green	Burkesville
Daviess	1815	Ohio	Owensboro
Edmonson	1825	Grayson, Hart, Warren	Brownsville
Elliott	1869	Carter, Lawrence, Morgan	Sandy Hook
Estill	1808	Clark, Madison	Irvine
Fayette	1780	Kentucky (Virginia)	Lexington
Fleming	1798	Mason	Flemingsburg
Floyd	1800	Fleming, Mason, Montgomery	Prestonsburg
Franklin	1795	Mercer, Shelby, Woodford	Frankfort
Fulton	1845	Hickman	Hickman
Gallatin	1799	Franklin, Shelby	Warsaw
Garrard	1797	Lincoln, Madison, Mercer	Lancaster
Grant	1820	Pendleton	Williamstown
Graves	1824	Hickman	Mayfield
Grayson	1810	Hardin, Ohio	Leitchfield
Green	1793	Lincoln, Nelson	Greensburg
Greenup	1804	Mason	Greenup
Hancock	1829	Breckinridge, Daviess, Ohio	Hawesville
Hardin	1793	Nelson	Elizabethtown
Harlan	1819	Knox	Harlan
Harrison	1794	Bourbon, Scott	Cynthiana
Hart	1819	Hardin, Barren	Munfordville
Henderson	1799	Christian	Henderson
Henry	1799	Shelby	New Castle
Hickman	1821	Caldwell, Livingston	Clinton
Hopkins	1807	Henderson	Madisonville
Jackson	1858	Clay, Estill, Laurel, Owsley, Madison, Rockcastle	McKee
Jefferson	1780	Kentucky (Virginia)	Louisville
Jessamine	1799	Fayette	Nicholasville
Johnson	1843	Floyd, Lawrence, Morgan	Paintsville
Kenton	1840	Campbell	Independence, Covington
Knott	1884	Breathitt, Floyd, Letcher, Perry	Hindman
Knox	1800	Lincoln	Barbourville
Larue	1843	Hardin	Hodgenville

(over)

COUNTY	FOUNDING DATE	PARENT COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT
Laurel	1826	Clay, Knox, Rockcastle, Whitley	London
Lawrence	1822	Floyd, Greenup	Louisa
Lee	1870	Breathitt, Estill, Owsley, Wolfe	Beattyville
Leslie	1878	Clay, Harlan, Perry	Hyden
Letcher	1842	Perry, Harlan	Whitesburg
Lewis	1807	Mason	Vanceburg
Lincoln	1780	Kentucky (Virginia)	Stanford
Livingston	1798	Christian	Smithland
Logan	1792	Lincoln	Russellville
Lyon	1854	Caldwell	Eddyville
McCracken	1825	Hickman	Paducah
McCreary	1912	Pulaski, Wayne, Whitley	Whitley City
McLean	1854	Daviess, Muhlenberg, Ohio	Calhoun
Madison	1786	Lincoln	Richmond
Magoffin	1860	Floyd, Johnson, Morgan	Salyersville
Marion	1834	Washington	Lebanon
Marshall	1842	Calloway	Benton
Martin	1870	Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, Pike	Inez
Mason	1789	Bourbon	Maysville
Meade	1824	Breckinridge, Hardin	Brandenburg
Menifee	1869	Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Powell, Wolfe	Frenchburg
Mercer	1786	Lincoln	Harrodsburg
Metcalfe	1860	Adair, Barren, Cumberland, Green, Monroe	Edmonton
Monroe	1820	Barren, Cumberland	Tompkinsville
Montgomery	1797	Clark	Mount Sterling
Morgan	1823	Bath, Floyd	West Liberty
Muhlenberg	1799	Christian, Logan	Greenville
Nelson	1785	Jefferson	Bardstown
Nicholas	1800	Bourbon, Mason	Carlisle
Ohio	1799	Hardin	Hartford
Oldham	1824	Henry, Jefferson, Shelby	LaGrange
Owen	1819	Franklin, Gallatin, Scott, Pendleton	Owenton
Owsley	1843	Breathitt, Clay, Estill	Booneville
Pendleton	1799	Bracken, Campbell	Falmouth
Perry	1821	Clay, Floyd	Hazard
Pike	1822	Floyd	Pikeville
Powell	1852	Clark, Estill, Montgomery	Stanton
Pulaski	1799	Green, Lincoln	Somerset
Robertson	1867	Bracken, Harrison, Mason, Nicholas	Mt. Olivet
Rockcastle	1810	Knox, Lincoln, Madison, Pulaski	Mt. Vernon
Rowan	1856	Fleming, Morgan	Morehead
Russell	1826	Adair, Cumberland, Wayne	Jamestown
Scott	1792	Woodford	Georgetown
Shelby	1792	Jefferson	Shelbyville
Simpson	1819	Allen, Logan, Warren	Franklin
Spencer	1824	Bullitt, Nelson, Shelby	Taylorsville
Taylor	1848	Green	Campbellsville
Todd	1820	Christian, Logan	Elkton
Trigg	1820	Caldwell, Christian	Cadiz
Trimble	1837	Gallatin, Henry, Oldham	Bedford
Union	1811	Henderson	Morganfield
Warren	1797	Logan	Bowling Green
Washington	1792	Nelson	Springfield
Wayne	1801	Cumberland, Pulaski	Monticello
Webster	1860	Henderson, Hopkins, Union	Dixon
Whitley	1818	Knox	Williamsburg
Wolfe	1860	Breathitt, Morgan, Owsley, Powell	Campton
Woodford	1789	Fayette	Versailles

Frances Coleman

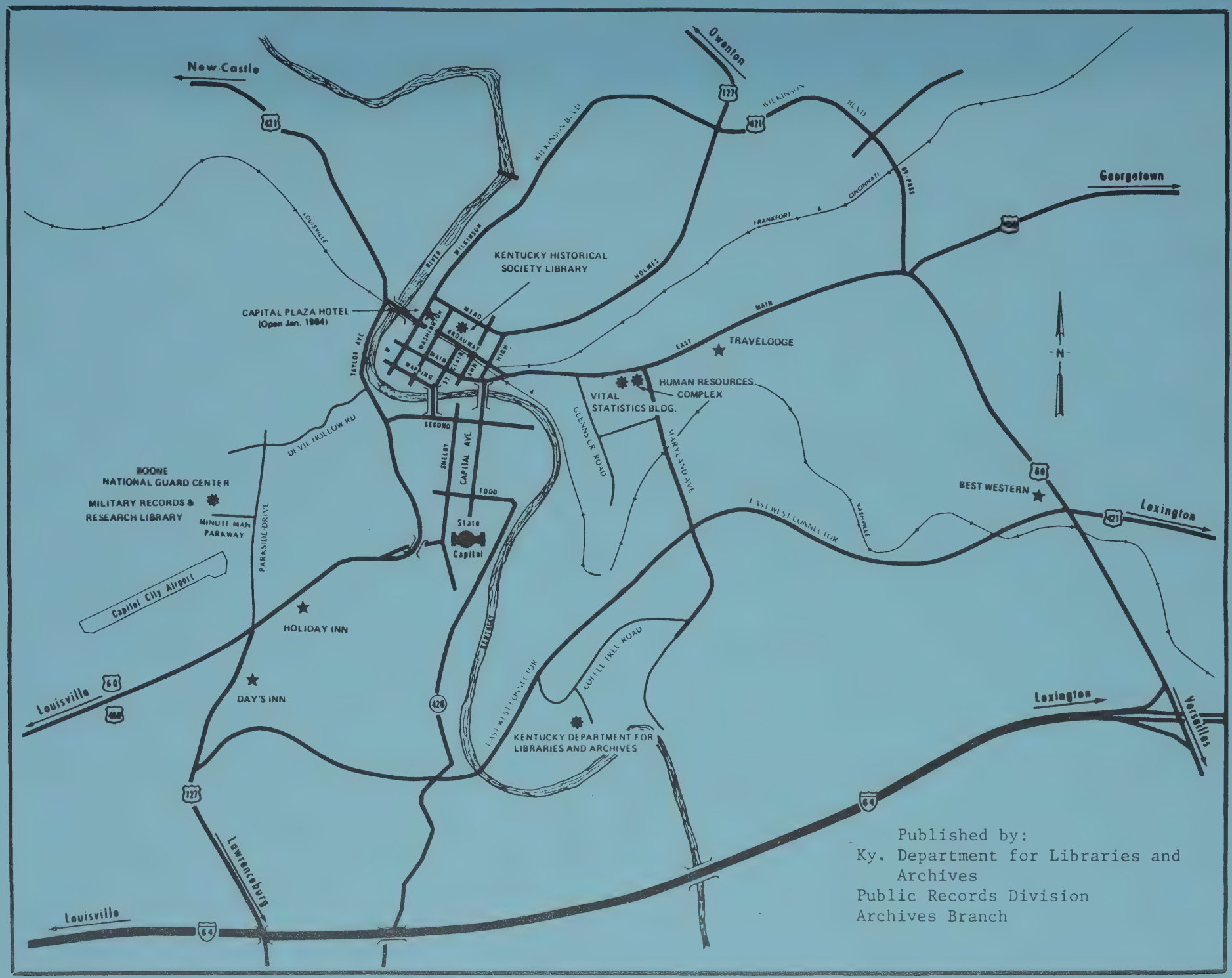
PUBLIC RECORDS DIVISION

KENTUCKY COURTHOUSES FIRES, FLOODS, TORNADOES, ETC.

COUNTY	formed	disaster	records destroyed
ADAIR	1802		
ALLEN	1815	1902	most
ANDERSON	1827	1859/1915	yes
BALLARD	1842	1880	yes
BARREN	1799		
BATH	1811	1864/1964	many
BELL	1867	1918/1976	some
BOONE	1799	1880	some
BOURBON	1786	1872	some
BOYD	1860		
BOYLE	1842	1860	some
BRACKEN	1797	1848	some
BREATHITT	1839	1866/1873	most
BRECK'R'G'E	1800	1869/1958	some
BULLITT	1797		
BUTLER	1810		
CALDWELL	1809	1864	some
CALLOWAY	1821	1906	most
CAMPBELL	1795		
CARLISLE	1886	1980	some
CARROLL	1838		
CARTER	1833		
CASEY	1807		
CHRISTIAN	1797	1864	most
CLARK	1793		
CLAY	1807		
CLINTON	1836	1865/1890	some
CRITTENDEN	1842	1865/1870	yes
CUMBERLAND	1799	1865/1933	yes
DAVIESS	1815	1865	some
EDMONSON	1825		
ELLIOTT	1869	1966	some
ESTILL	1808	1964	some
FAYETTE	1780	1803	yes
FLEMING	1798		
FLOYD	1800	1808	some
FRANKLIN	1795		
FULTON	1845		
GALLATIN	1799		
GARRARD	1797		

COUNTY	formed	disaster	records destroyed
GRANT	1820		
GRAVES	1824	1864/1896	some
GRAYSON	1810	1864/1896	some
GREEN	1793		
GREENUP	1804		
HANCOCK	1829		
HARDIN	1793	1864	some
HARLAN	1819	1863	some
HARRISON	1794	1851	some
HART	1819	1927	some
HENDERSON	1799		
HENRY	1799	1804	yes
HICKMAN	1821		
HOPKINS	1807	1829	yes
JACKSON	1858	1827	yes
JEFFERSON	1780		
JESSAMINE	1799		
JOHNSON	1843		
KENTON	1840		
KNOTT	1884		
KNOX	1800		
LARUE	1843	1865	yes
LAUREL	1826		
LAWRENCE	1822		
LEE	1870		
LESLIE	1878		
LETCHER	1842		
LEWIS	1807		
LINCOLN	1780		
LIVINGSTON	1798		
LOGAN	1792		
LYON	1854		
MADISON	1786		
MAGOFFIN	1860	1857	yes
MARION	1834	1863	yes
MARSHALL	1842	1888/1914	yes
MARTIN	1870	1892	yes
MASON	1789		
McCRACKEN	1825		
McCREARY	1912		

COUNTY	formed	disaster	records destroyed
McLEAN	1854	1908	yes
MEADE	1824	1974	some
MENIFEE	1869	1911	some
MERCER	1786		
METCALFE	1860	1867	yes
MONROE	1820	1863/1887	yes
MONTGOMERY	1797	1863	yes
MORGAN	1823	1862/1925	yes
MUHLENBERG	1799		
NELSON	1785		
NICHOLAS	1800		
OHIO	1799	1864	yes
OLDHAM	1824		
OWEN	1819		
OWSLEY	1843	1929/1967	yes
PENDLETON	1799		
PERRY	1821	1885/1911	yes
PIKE	1822	1977	none
POWELL	1852	1864	yes
PULASKI	1799	1871	yes
ROBERTSON	1867	1871	yes
ROCKCASTLE	1810	1874	many
ROWAN	1856	1864	yes
RUSSELL	1826	1976	none
SCOTT	1792	1837	yes
SHELBY	1792		
SIMPSON	1819	1882	most
SPENCER	1824	1865	yes
TAYLOR	1848	1864	yes
TODD	1820		
TRIGG	1820	1895/1920	yes
TRIMBLE	1837	1953	yes
UNION	1811		
WARREN	1797	1864	yes
WASHINGTON	1792	1814	yes
WAYNE	1801	1898	yes
WEBSTER	1860		
WHITLEY	1818	1930	yes
WOLFE	1860	1886/1915	yes
WOODFORD	1789	1965	yes



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PROBATE RECORDS BEFORE 1850

Probate records were filed in County Court. Wills were usually probated at the first term of County Court following the death of the devisor. However, if death occurred very close to Court time, it was sometimes impossible to file the Probate papers until the next term of County Court.

County Courts were of two types: Quarterly Court, at which the county's fiscal affairs were conducted; and a monthly court at which probate records were filed, guardian appointments made, children bound out and other public business conducted.

In the County Court Order Book, the records of probate activities were enrolled. The date the probate was accepted, the names of persons appearing in the court to present the will, inventory, sale or settlement were all ordered to be recorded.

After the will was filed, and an executor appointed or administrator accepted, a committee was appointed to inventory the estate. This committee then submitted to the County Court the inventory with estimated value of the estate. This document was recorded in the Will Book or in a separate book called Inventories and Settlements or Inventories and Appraisements.

If a sale was held to dispose of the estate, a listing of the items sold, the names of the persons purchasing the items and the price paid were recorded in the Will Book or in the Inventories and Settlement Book.

If the settlement of the estate was contested by the heirs, the suit would be filed in Circuit Court. Depositions would be taken, relationships would have to be established and supporting documents presented to the court in case files. After the settlement of the suit by the court, these case files would be filed in the Circuit Court clerk's office and the location of the papers listed in an Off Docket Index or a similar index. Suits filed for the settlement of an estate were commonplace.

Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives
Public Records Division
Archives Branch

MARRIAGE RECORDS

In Kentucky, one posts a bond when applying for a marriage license. This document is a performance bond assuring the court that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage. The bond was often posted by the groom and a kinsman of the bride, the groom and a close friend or guardian of either the bride or groom.

If the bride or groom were under age, i. e. less than twenty-one years of age, a consent of the parent or guardian was required. This consent was usually filed away with the bond and a copy of the license as loose papers. After the early years the bond, license and register were copied into Marriage Record Books. The consent listed the relationship of the signer to the bride or groom and stated that the consent for marriage was given.

The license was issued and this document was presented to the person who performed the marriage ceremony. A copy of the license was filed with the bond and consent. The marriage certificate was completed by the minister as judge and given to the couple.

After the ceremony, the person performing the marriage was required by law to register or return the marriage in the clerk's office. This book is called the Marriage Register or Returns. Since many marriages were performed in rural communities several miles from the courthouse, the pastor or justice of the peace usually registered the marriages in groups once or twice each year. If the person performing the marriage died or moved away, the marriage might not be registered.

Between 1852 and 1861, marriages were recorded by the Assessor and sent to the State Auditor's Office. These records listed bride's name, groom's name, date of marriage, place of marriage, number of marriage (first, second, etc.). The auditors' records are not complete because the law was not popular with the local assessors who were required to do the extra work without compensation. In 1862, the law was repealed. It was tried again in 1874 and continued until 1878 when it was again discontinued. From that time until 1910, some scattered counties filed marriage records for a few years with the State. Marriages have been recorded in the Kentucky Vital Statistics Office continuously since July, 1958.

Divorces were recorded in the Circuit Court Clerk's Office after 1802. Divorces were also recorded in the Acts of Kentucky until 1850. Since July, 1958, divorces have been recorded in the Kentucky Vital Statistics Office.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT FOR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
PUBLIC RECORDS DIVISION
ARCHIVES BRANCH

ORDER BOOKS AND CASE FILES BEFORE 1850

COUNTY COURT

The decisions of the courts were recorded in Order Books.

In the County Courts, the disposition of small claims cases and misdemeanors were recorded. In addition, orders for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, mills, dams, ferries, etc., were listed. Appointments of road overseers committees to determine road sites, mill sites, location of public buildings, etc., were in the orders. Probate records were accepted, licenses were given, charges for tippling houses and inns were posted. Orders dealing with the care of the poor and orphans were written in these books. In fact, any business of the county was recorded in the order books.

The County Court order books provided much information on the lives of individuals residing in the county and the social and public life of the community was reflected in the orders.

CIRCUIT COURT AFTER 1802

In the order books of the Circuit Court, one finds the suits filed by one person or group of persons against another individual or group of persons. These cases were for properties of greater value than those heard in County Courts. Criminal cases (felonies) were also filed in Circuit Court. Suits to settle estates and land disputes were heard in Circuit Court.

More important than the orders written in the Order Books disposing of the cases are the case papers filed with every suit. The location of the case papers, also called case files, is listed in an Off Docket Index at the completion of the case, or, case numbers may be found in the Judge's Dockets.

COURT OF APPEALS

A case could be appealed to the Court of Appeals in Frankfort. If so, one should search the Order Books of the Court of Appeals and the case files of the appealed case.

LEGISLATURE

During the early period of Kentucky, 1792-1850, the Legislature passed many acts of a private nature. These were for divorce, estate settlement, guardianship, land ownership, forgiveness of taxes, name changes, etc. There is no comprehensive index to private cases listed in the Acts of Kentucky. A book by book search should be made.

Archives Branch
Public Records Division
Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

KENTUCKY'S VITAL STATISTICS RECORDS

The Government of the Commonwealth of Kentucky kept no birth, marriage, or death records prior to 1852. The first vital statistics law, passed by the Kentucky General Assembly in January, 1852, required the Auditor's Office assessors of the tax to record births, marriages, and deaths each year as they assessed property for the tax. The Auditor's Office never did the job well, and constantly complained about this additional task assigned it. This vital statistics law was repealed in 1862.

The original lists, returns, and certificates of births, marriages, and deaths which survive are in the State Archives. They are arranged by county and are for the years 1852-1859.

Between 1862 and 1911, when the present Office of Vital Statistics was established, several attempts were made to again require the recording of births, marriages, and deaths at the state government level. Some records for 1874-1878 survive as a result of a second vital statistics law. A few scattered records exist for the years 1860-1873 and 1879-1911. These records, arranged by county and date, are also in the State Archives.

The Office of Vital Statistics, 275 East Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, maintains birth and death certificates dating from 1911 and marriage certificates dating from 1958. Copies can be furnished by that office for four dollars each.

Marriage certificates have also been maintained at the local government level by the county clerk of each county since the founding date of the county. With few exceptions, these records are in good order. To obtain marriage records prior to 1958, contact the appropriate county clerk. It is possible that the county clerk may also have birth and death data.

The school census, which the General Assembly required to be kept beginning in 1888, is a valuable source for birthdates of individuals who attended public schools in Kentucky. The census may be consulted at the local boards of education or county clerks' offices. A few of these records are also available at the State Archives.

4/1983

Five major sources for research in Frankfort

As Mecca is to Mohammedans, Frankfort is to the genealogists seeking elusive Kentucky connections. The Commonwealth's Capital city is a must for any genealogical pilgrimage. But beware, the area offers so much that even veteran researchers may be confused as to what organization holds a particular collection or record group; who publishes which quarterly, etc., etc.

For a successful genealogical outing to Frankfort be sure to observe the following:

A. Come to know the Frankfort Five

1. Kentucky Historical Society - A state agency and non-profit membership organization, the Society's genealogical library is acknowledged to be one of the state's finest. Housed in the Old Capital Annex, the 50,000 volume genealogical collection also includes surname files, tax and census lists, church and Bible records, regional genealogical materials, newspapers, photos, maps and many other primary and secondary sources.

   Kentucky Ancestors - The Society's genealogical quarterly prints original family history records, while carrying queries and book reviews to a national and international audience. The Society's collection is open Mon.- Sun., 8:00 - 4:30, with the exception of New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. For further info write or call Kentucky Historical Society Library, P.O. Box H, Frankfort, KY 40602 or call (502) 564-3016.

2. Kentucky Genealogical Society - Organized in 1973, the KGS is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to fostering the science of genealogy. Its growing collection of files and holdings is housed at the Ky. Dept. for Libraries & Archives, 300 Coffee Tree Road, Frankfort, KY. The Archives research room is open Tues - Sat., 8:00 - 4:15, throughout the year (special extended hours are in effect during the Spring, Summer, and Fall.) The Society's quarterly, Bluegrass Roots, publishes genealogical records and also carries queries. Monthly KGS meetings are held on the 2nd Monday, 7:30 p.m. at the downtown Farmer's Bank. The Society has also published the Kentucky Family Archives series and cemetery records. A popular August seminar is held annually attracting national attendance. Write: Mary Jane Rodgers, KGS, P.O. Box 153, Frankfort, KY 40602.

3. Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives - The Public Records Division is the repository for the state's public records. The collection houses records that reflect how state and local governments touch our lives. Included in its holdings are county and circuit court records, constitutional records, bank and General Assembly reports, and county government materials. KGS volunteers help staff the PRD research roon during seasonal extended hours. A "Friends of the Public Archives" was recently organized to promote and support the organization's work. Contact: KDLA, PRD, 300 Coffee Tree Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601.

4. Vital Statistics, Cabinet for Human Resources - Vital Statistics maintains birth and death certificates dating from 1911 and marriage certificates dating from 1958. Hours are 8:00 - 4:30 Mon. - Fri. Contact: Omar Greeman, Vital Statistics, 275 E. Main St., Frankfort, KY, 40621. (502) 564-4212.

5. Records Center, Boone National Guard Base - The Center has a large collection of manuscripts and records relating to Kentucky soldiers. It would be judicious to know as much as possible (i.e., unit designation, mustering in date, etc.) about your military ancestor before visiting the Boone Guard Base. Please note, not all military records are housed at the Base, many of the repositories cited above have military records.Contact: Virginia Keene, Records Center, Boone National Guard Base, Frankfort, KY 40601, (502) 564-8577.
   Library address = Pine Plaza, 1121 Louisville Rd.,Frankfor

B. Plan a Research Strategy

Start with the repository that has the broadest collection, then journey to those with more specific holdings. Be certain to call in advance if your group is large or if you are looking for a particularly specific record. At all costs, obtain a map of Frankfort; it will prove invaluable.

C. Join both the Kentucky Historical Society and the Kentucky Genealogical Society

There is no quicker way to orient yourself to the genealogical resources of both organizations (short of visiting their collections.) The publications are well worth the cost of membership and familiarity with each organization's programs and holdings will save hours of research time.

This is an exceptionally short look at the genealogical complexities that compose Frankfort. Hopefully, it will prove useful to those researchers planning their annual Summer migration to Kentucky's genealogical treasure trove.

Jim Wallace
Kentucky Genealogical Society

LIBRARY
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX H
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40602

SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE LIBRARY

Tax lists, by county dating from the formation of the county, are on microfilm. The 1790 and 1800 tax lists have been published as "FIRST CENSUS OF KENTUCKY" and "SECOND CENSUS OF KENTUCKY".

U.S. Censuses, Kentucky 1810-1880, 1900 and 1910 on microfilm with soudex index for 1880 and 1900 available.

Kentucky vital statistics on microfilm: births, marriages, deaths (1852-1861). Card index available. Also 1874-1878 on film. Indexes for births and deaths 1911-1969 in book form.

County court records on microfilm, including wills and marriages, from the formation of the counties to 1900 when available.

Abstracts of wills, marriages, deeds, pensions and cemetery records, by county. No general index is available.

Surname files include various data arranged by family name.

A complete collection of Kentucky county and state histories, some with biographical sections.

Newspapers on microfilm. Comprehensive for Frankfort, and early Lexington, scattering for other localities in Kentucky.

A collection of historical and genealogical periodicals, including all Kentucky titles and covering major publications throughout the U.S.

Indexed rosters of Kentucky soldiers in the War of 1812, Civil War, Mexican War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. Kentucky Confederate Pensions are also available.

Land records -- photocopies of original records housed in the Secretary of State's office.

Kentucky church records.

Bibles and Bible records, by family name.

Thousands of published genealogies.

Kentucky biographies, and biographical histories.

Regional collections of historical and genealogical sources, including Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, the Carolinas, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Missouri, West Virginia, Georgia. Every state is represented.

Draper Collection available on microfilm.

Special collections include a map collection with maps dating from the 1700's, an extensive collection of rare books containing many original Kentucky imprints, manuscripts, and photographs. These collections are primarily historical, but some genealogical information is included. These materials are only available Monday through Friday. Appointments advised.

There is no general index to Kentucky genealogical records. Aside from material filed under fmaily names and in general indexes, it is necessary to know the county concerned when searching Kentucky records.

A staff researcher is available on an hourly basis. A list of professional researchers is provided on request. Please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope with all request.

The library is open 7 days a week from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. with the exceptions of New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Ohio

State 1803 88 counties

not ratified until 1903 by the Legislature

Many Indian tribes in Ohio, French Land Grants, Military Land Grants, each state got lands rest went to Federal Government to sell.

Virginia Military District records in Virginia, centered at Chilicothe, Ohio.

1787 created Northwest Territory

New Jersey people came to Mason County KY on the way to Symmes purchase around Cincinnati.

Tax records

probate records

Mortality Records 1850 Hamilton - Wyandotte

" 1860 all

" 1880 A-G

1810 Census destroyed by fire

1890 all destroyed by fire half accidentally, half by Congress

Soundex 1880 flawed - because only people with children under 10 yrs old counted, indexed for social security purposes.

1900 Soundex done for Ohio

Ohio Military Records

First Families of Ohio 1820 eligibility thru Ohio Genealogical Society, Ohio Historical Society largest in USA, write to county, Library in Columbus open Saturdays and Sundays.

Wstrn Reserve Hist Soc Library on the grounds of the University with a museum. Open shelving, large collection of personal genealogies.

Ohio Genalogical Society in a little house in a little town off the highway. Small but very helpful. Good analytical file.

Topical Land Maps at County Engineer's Office

Power of Attorney may show migration, indexed thru name of person given power of attorney

V. AUDITOR'S OFFICE RECORDS

D. Animal claims--Sheep claims, wolf bounties, hawk bounties

E. Auditor's deed records--lands sold for deling. taxes

F. Civil War bounties

G. Commutation records--C. W. paid not to be drafted

H. Enumeration of Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Idiots and Insane

I. Enumeration of Soldiers and Sailors

J. Tax Maps and Index

K. Indigent soldiers burial records

L. Justice of Peace reports--fines etc.

M. Liquor tax and Liquor records

N. Militia Rolls--Enumeration of males subject to conscription

O. Newspapers--OH state law required the office to buy 1 ea. of the diff. political parties newspapers in the co. for public inspection

P. Oil Well lists

Q. Peddler's Licenses

R. Practicing Lawyers and Physicians list

S. Records of Inmates in state benevolent institutions

T. Record of Relief disbursements

U. Road Tax Records

V. School Land Records

W. Soldiers Relief Grants

VI. ABSTRACTING

A. Will

B. Deed

IV. COURT RECORDS

A. Basic types of records common to most courts

1. Dockets

a. Appearance

b., Bar

c. Trial

d. Execution

2. Bonds

a. Appeal

3. Case files

4. Jury records

5. Witness books

6. Depositions

B. Basic types of courts one might encounter

1. Circuit Court--courts of appeal

2. District Court

3. Superior Court

4. Supreme Court

5. Court of Common Pleas

6. Justices of the Peace--Marriage records in addition to regular stuff

V. AUDITOR"S OFFICE RECORDS (DEATH AND TAXES)

A. Tax Lists--In place of census

1. Real property--real estate, 5 yrs. on some land

2. Personal property--cattle etc., non-landowners also

B. Delinquent tax lists

C. Assessor's returns--birth and death records at times

III. LAND RECORDS

A. Assignment and Release records (Mortgates)

B. Breeder's Index

1. Stallion record

2. Liens on Livestock (Neat Cattle?)

3. Liens on Mares

C. Certificates of transfer of real estate

1. Transfer of real property in cases of estates

D. Corporation records

E. Deed records

F. Entry records

1. Copies of original land grants to 1st settlers of county

G. Indexes to Deeds--Grantor/Grantee

H. Plats and Index--Subdivisions of a city

I. Lease records--Oil and gas leases

J. Mechanics Lien records

K. Miscellaneous records

L. Mortgage records

M. Partition Fence records--other Partition records

N. Power of Attorney

1. May show migration to new area

O. Liens of all kinds

P. Soldiers discharge records

Q. Soldiers graves records

II. PROBATE RECORDS

J. Civil Dockets

K. Criminal Dockets

L. Criminal records

1. Breaking and entering

2. Contrib. to delinquency of minor

3. Cruelty to animals

4. Selling unwholesome meat

M. Death records and Index

N. Epilepsy records

O. Feebleminded person's records

P. Guardian docket

Q. Heirship records

R. Inventory and Appraisement records

S. Marriage records and Indexes

T. Marriage returns

U. Name Change records (AKA)

V. Nurse Records

W. Petition Records

X. Physicians, Surgeons, and Limited Practitioners records

Y. Records of Birth registrations and Corrections

Z. Record of Ministers Licenses

AA. Will Records

OHIO COURTHOUSE RESEARCH

I. PREPARATION

A. Correspondence

1. Determine correct office

2. Hours

3. Copy facilities and fees

4. Determine if records removed

5. Annex or city-county building

B. Appearance

C. Attitude

II. PROBATE RECORDS

A. Accounts records

1. Record of settlements

2. Administrator's accounts

3. Guardians accounts or Trustees accounts

B. Administrative Dockets

C. Adoption records

D. Appeal bonds

E. Assignee & Trustees dockets

F. Bills of exception

G. Birth Records and Index

H. Bonds and letters

1. Administrator's Bonds & L

2. Executor's Bonds & L

I. Case files

1. Collects all the papers in one spot

2. Original will may be filed separately

II. MILITARY RECORDS

A. Local records

1. Courthouse

a. Enlistment bounties and bonuses

b. Relief records

c. Indigent soldier's burial records

d. Draft records

B. State records

1. Rosters and lists

2. State adjutant general's reports

3. Pension records

4. Militia records

5. Militia commutation lists

C. Federal records

1. Service records

2. Pension records

3. Bounty land

D. Records by war

1. War of 1812

a. Pension and bounty land warrants

b. Service records

2. Mexican war

3. Civil war

a. Pension records

b. Service records

c. Rosters and lists

4. Spanish-American war

5. World War I and II

OHIO CENSUS AND MILITARY RECORDS

I. CENSUS RECORDS

A. Local censuses

1. School enumerations
2. Quadrennial enumerations
3. Lists of inhabitants

B. State censuses

C. Federal censuses

1. 1820-1840
2. 1850-1870
3. 1880
4. 1890
5. 1890 special census
6. 1900-1910
7. Catalogs and availability
8. Other schedules
   a. Agriculture
   b. Manufacturing
   c. Mortality
   d. Supplemental
9. Indexes
10. Soundex and Miracode
    a. 1880
    b. 1900
    c. 1910

E. Index to the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey by Stryker-Rodda; Swem's Virginia Historical Index, and other historical and genealogical journals.
F. Pennsylvania will abstracts, late 1600's to 1825, for Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties; and marriage and death notices from Poulson's Daily Advertiser (Philadelphia), 1791-1839.

V. Local Records: Ohio
A. Histories of all Ohio counties, most of which include numerous biographical sketches of residents.
B. Henry Baldwin collection of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania genealogical data (67 volumes, with a detailed 8-volume index).
C. Late 19th-century land-ownership atlases for most Ohio counties.
D. Vital records for some Ohio counties, including most marriage records to 1865 and extensive early records for Geauga (including Lake) County. Similar records for scattered areas in other states, with large collections for Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.
E. Cuyahoga County marriages 1810-1941 and index; auditor's tax duplicate 1819-1869; and many cemetery inscriptions.
F. Necrology file, Cleveland newspaper death notices arranged alphabetically, 1850-1975.

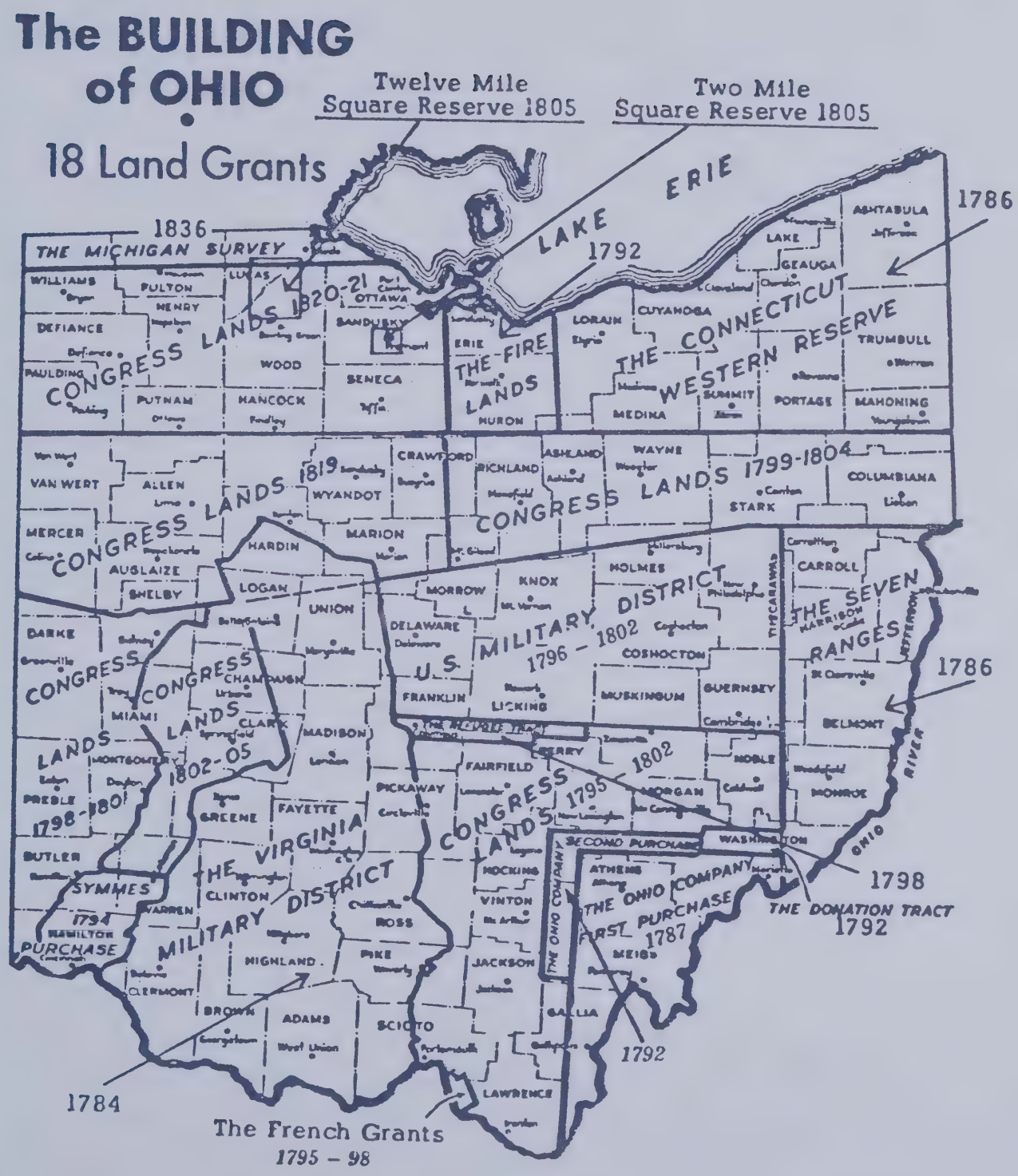
VI. Military Records
A. Revolutionary War pension application and bounty land files (2,670 rolls of microfilm).
B. Lineage books showing ancestry of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution through 1921, indexed by name of soldier or patriot (166 volumes).
C. Revolutionary War and War of 1812 rosters for most states.
D. Indexed Civil War rosters for: Connecticut, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. Unindexed rosters for many other states, and many histories of individual regiments.
E. World War I roster for Ohio and biographical information for many Cuyahoga County servicemen.
F. World War II and Korean War picture files military personnel from Cleveland Plain Dealer.

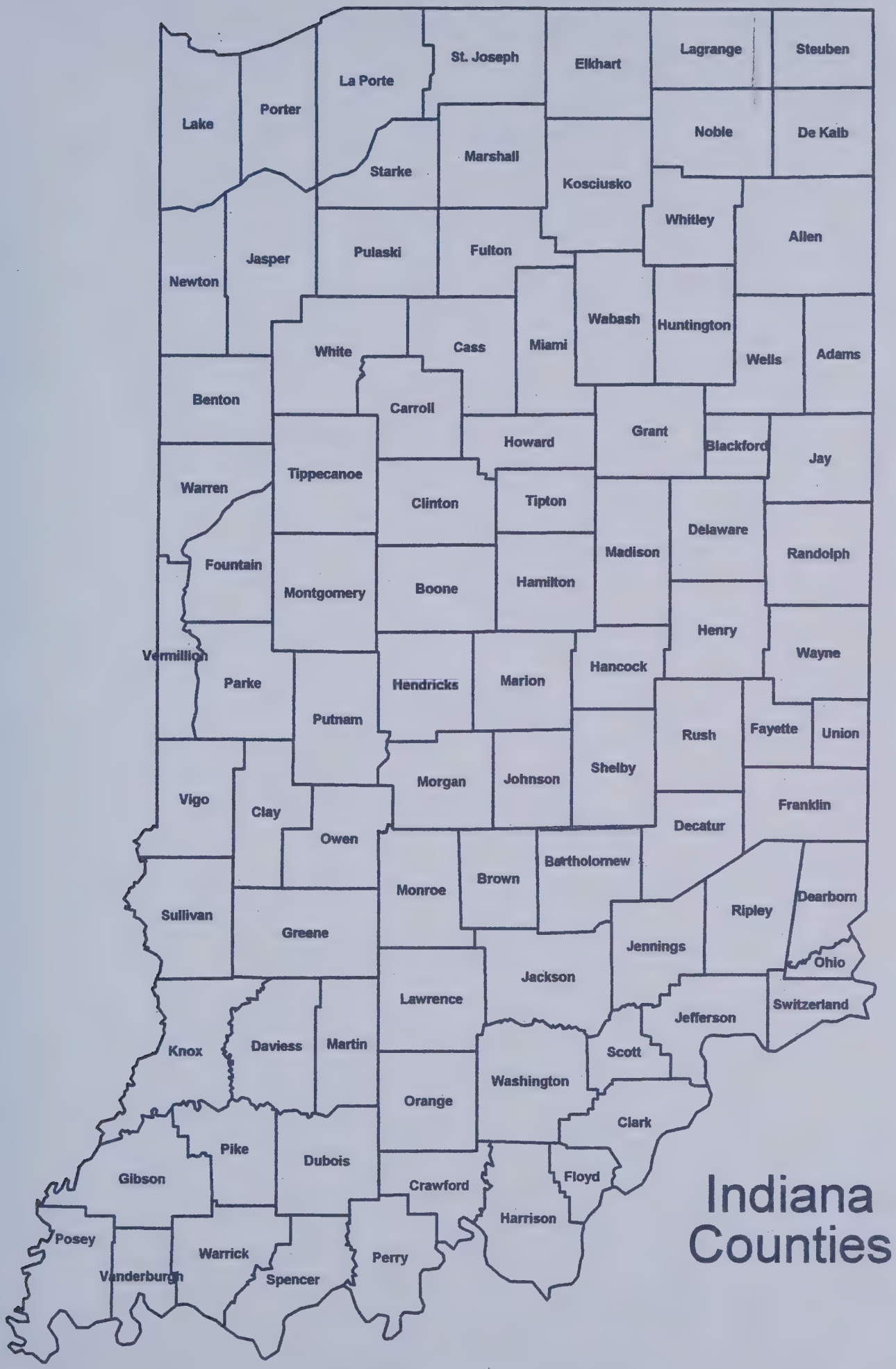
VII. Immigration and Ethnic Sources
A. Passenger lists for the port of New York, 1820-1841, (index covers 1820-1846), and passenger lists for the port of Baltimore, 1820-1879.
B. Compiled records of Dutch passenger arrivals in the United States, 1820-1880 (microcard).
C. Filby and Meyer's Passenger and Immigration Lists Index (three volumes) and many of the sources indexed therein.
D. Many Cleveland newspapers published for ethnic groups such as: Afro-American; Czech; German; Greek; Hungarian; Italian; Jewish; Polish; Romanian; Slovak; Slovenian. An index (in progress) to death and marriage notices in the Jewish Review and Observer beginning in 1889.

VIII. Records of Religious Groups
A. Hinshaw's Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy with records of meetings in North Carolina, Ohio, New York and Virginia; also Heiss' addition of Indiana material.
B. Shaker Membership File (more than 16,000 entries); manuscripts and printed materi relating to all Shaker settlements (originals and 123 rolls of microfilm).
C. Dutch and German church records, primarily from New York, compiled by Vosburgh (13 rolls of microfilm).
D. Manuscript records from some Ohio churches, particularly Baptist and Congregation alist.

OHIO LAND GRANTS

This map shows the division of lands in Ohio into the various portions called "Fire Lands", "Congress Lands" or "Virginia Military District", etc.




Lake
Porter
La Porte
St. Joseph
Elkhart
Lagrange
Steuben
Noble
De Kalb
Starke
Marshall
Kosciusko
Whitley
Allen
Newton
Jasper
Pulaski
Fulton
Wabash
Huntington
Wells
Adams
White
Cass
Miami
Benton
Carroll
Howard
Grant
Blackford
Jay
Warren
Tippecanoe
Clinton
Tipton
Madison
Delaware
Randolph
Fountain
Montgomery
Boone
Hamilton
Henry
Wayne
Vermillion
Parke
Hendricks
Marion
Hancock
Putnam
Rush
Fayette
Union
Vigo
Clay
Morgan
Johnson
Shelby
Franklin
Owen
Decatur
Bartholomew
Brown
Monroe
Sullivan
Greene
Ripley
Dearborn
Jennings
Ohio
Jackson
Lawrence
Switzerland
Jefferson
Knox
Daviess
Martin
Scott
Washington
Orange
Clark
Pike
Dubois
Gibson
Crawford
Floyd
Harrison
Posey
Warrick
Perry
Vanderburgh
Spencer
Indiana
Counties

Abstracts of

ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, VACANT LAND ENTRIES, 1778-1789

by Richard A. Enochs

AT LAST, what may hold the key to your **missing ancestor**! Now an unique characteristic of Rowan County research is unlocked.

As terminus of the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road, Rowan County was origin of migration routes to South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and elsewhere. By 1778 it held all or part of present Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell, and Rowan Counties.

Before 1763 attaining a land grant was difficult. From 1763 until 1778 it was impossible, rendering many residents invisible by evidence of deed, court, or tax records. A process was initiated to document ownership of legally "vacant" land.

Entering a claim was the first document. Interior reference to a former occupant may be the **only** evidence of residence, making the invisible visible. Abstracts of original entries are presented as an increment to the body of the Rowan County records published by Jo White Linn. The covered period brings this body up to the 1790 Census.

The foreword provides a careful discussion of the historic, legal, orthographic, geographic, and temporal considerations necessary to maximize research benefit. Details are given to assist in gaining additional information from other record sources.

By statute definition an improvement predated entry at least seven years. References to adjoining land aid identification of neighbors, who were often related. Such data may be the only alternative to a lacking marriage record.

Four maps locate most cited geographic features; fords, mountains, trading paths, settlements, and watercourses. The index contains 3,418 personal names, 641 geographic names, and 1,831 cross references to spelling variations.

A name mentioned only once in an index may provide a valuable clue to other pertinent Rowan records. Prompt response shall be made to a name inquiry, with SASE. 304 pages. 8&1/2 x 11. Casebound.

> "This publication is a bonanza for researchers.....There are few pleasures equal to that of being able to praise and recommend without qualification the work of a fellow genealogist. A major undertaking of this sort requires months of dedicated application to the task if the results are to be as truly first rate as these are."
>
> Jo White Linn, Rowan County Register

ORDER FORM

Please send _____ cop(y/ies) of Rowan County, NC, Vacant Land Entries, 1778-1789 @ $32.00 postpaid. Indiana residents please include 5% State Sales Tax ($ 1.60).

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Mr. Richard A. Enochs
8221 Forsythia Ct.
Indianapolis, IN 46219

Libraries: If Social Security number or other registration is required for payment, please specify on your order.


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SALISBURY
RAMSOURS MILL
SHERRILL'S FORD
CHARLOTTE
Little Pee Dee R.
Deep R.
SHERDERE FORD
COWPENS
Catawba R.
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WINNSBOROUGH
CAMDEN
Great Pee Dee R.
Broad R.
NINETY-SIX
Saluda R.
CAPE FEAR
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGETOWN
EUTAW SPRINGS
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ATLANTIC
GEORGIA
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Citing Your Sources

Debra Mieszala, CG℠
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Source citations are like an address showing where each fact was found. Do not fear citations! Learn to embrace them, use them, and make them work in your favor.

Purpose

Source citations are necessary in genealogical research. They are indispensable when locating sources and analyzing findings. The reasons for creating and using them also serve as memory aids when trying to remember what is included in a citation.

Why is a source citation needed? They allow any researcher to identify, locate, and analyze the quality of the source item. Locating a source allows it to be reviewed for accuracy in interpretation, thoroughness, and veracity. Evaluating the source's quality and its interpretation are important.

Elements

Certain citation elements are required in a citation. *Mastering Genealogical Proof* (Jones) explains elements. Who, such as author; what, indicating the item; where in the item; and when created or accessed are citation elements. Variations in required elements occur depending on the source type and if a reference note, source list, or master source are created. Remember the five Ws (and sometimes How) and source citation writing will make sense.

For example, an entry for a book used as a source would have:

> [Who] Author, [What] *Title,* [Where] Where published: company publishing, [When] year published, [Where found in the work] page number/s.

Unless a book is one-of-a-kind, the holding library name [How] is not needed. A call number is handy if the item is in a special collection or difficult to locate without it. If the item is so common that any major collection should have it, include a call number in personal notes to

readily locate that item again but don't include it in the citation. If a book only exists on microfilm, a film number is needed because the film is where the book is located.

When a film number is cited, include the repository name. Otherwise it is like mailing an envelope that simply says 109 Magnolia Street without a recipient's name, city, state, or ZIP.

Note call numbers and item numbers in a source citation when an item was published by a repository or is unique, such as a film or microfiche at the Family History Library. That unique number distinguishes the item from all of the others held there. It is a more detailed address for the item, needed because of the item's special nature. When filmed it became a new publication, slightly altered from its original form.

Cite websites as if they were volumes in a library. Items on a website are like chapters in a book. Include the date accessed in a citation, since online data changes rapidly.

Generally, footnote elements are separated by commas, and sometimes semi-colons. Bibliography or source sheet entries are usually separated by periods.

Use

Citations are given for every fact in a research product that is not common knowledge. Sometimes multiple sources provide similar facts or information items. It is okay to have multiple source citations for a fact. It is important to acknowledge major conflicts between or errors in sources. If these issues are not mentioned the work appears incomplete or carelessly done. If a death record provides a different given name than a baptismal record, a note should be made and citations attached.

Source citations are written for important items checked that did not supply expected answers. If a narrative avoids mention of the 1920 census because a family was not found there, it would not be clear that the 1920 census was searched. Negative findings cited reveal the extent of the work, and give ideas for additional places to look. Negative-results sources cited with explanations jog memories later. If a new edition of a book comes out, or another volume of marriage records is found, the negative findings note and citation allows a researcher to recognize that while X was checked, Y was not, and now that Y is available, new discoveries might be made. Citations are only given for sources actually used.

Style Sheets

Sources should make work simpler, not more difficult and stressful. To ease into writing source citations, create a personal source citation style sheet as an aid.

A style sheet is a template used to create citations. A word processing document will effectively store a style sheet. Create style sheets for each type of source used. When a census discovery is made, the census style sheet is opened, the citation format copied, and relevant information is added to create a citation. The citation is attached to each fact gleaned from that source.

Internet Resources

"Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide." *Chicago Manual of Style Online.* http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

"Citations (Evidence Style)." *FamilySearch Wiki.* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Citations_%28Evidence_Style%29

"Cite Your Sources (Source Footnotes)." *FamilySearch Wiki.* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Cite_Your_Sources_%28Source_Footnotes%29

"Citing Online Sources." *FamilySearch Wiki.* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Citing_Online_Sources

"Citing Sources." *Cyndi's List.* http://www.cyndislist.com/citing/

Crume, Emily. *Genealogists' Guide to Documentation and Citing Sources*. 2008. Free e-book. http://www.unpuzzling.com/Guide%20to%20Documentation.pdf

Evidence Explained, Historical Analysis, Citation & Source Usage. Quick Lessons, forums, sample text pages, sample quick check models. https://www.evidenceexplained.com/

"Evidence Explained." *Facebook.* https://www.facebook.com/evidenceexplained

"How to Create Source Citations for the FamilySearch Family Tree." *FamilySearch Wiki.* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/How_to_Create_Source_Citations_for_the_FamilySearch_Family_Tree

"Help: Format for Source Citations in FamilySearch Historical Records Collections." *FamilySearch Wiki.* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Help:Format_for_Source_Citations_in_FamilySearch_Historical_Records_Collections

"Internet Citation Guide." *ProGenealogists.com*. Cut and paste samples for a style sheet.

http://www.progenealogists.com/citationguide.htm?url=http://www.progenealogists.com/citationguide.htm

Mieszala, Debbie. "Citations: the importance of citing your sources." *Findmypast.com*. https://www.findmypast.com/content/citations

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. "Citing Your Sources," *OnBoard* 1 (September 1995): 24. BCG website. http://www.bcgcertification.org/skillbuilders/skbld959.html

"Principles of Family History Research, Step 5, Use the Information,Transfer the Information." *FamilySearch Wiki.* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Transfer_the_Information#Cite_Your_Sources

"Source Documentation Cheat Sheet." *Family Tree Magazine.* http://www.familytreemagazine.com/upload/images/PDF/documentation.pdf

Wylie, John. "How to Cite Sources." *Genealogy.com.* http://www.genealogy.com/genealogy/19_wylie.html

Books and Guides

The Chicago Manual of Style. 15th edition. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2003.

Jones, Thomas W. *Mastering Genealogical Proof*. Arlington, Virginia: National Genealogical Society, 2013.

Lackey, Richard S. *Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting Family Histories and Genealogical Records.* Jackson, Miss.: University Press of Mississippi, 1980.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace.* Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2007.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian.* Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1997.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *QuickSheet: Citing Online Historical Resources Evidence! Style.* Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2005.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *QuickSheet: Citing Ancestry.com Databases & Images Evidence! Style.* Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2009.

Digging Through Documents Word by Word

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Proper scrutiny of each piece of information in a document is essential to understanding that item's evidentiary value. Studying every word's meaning and context ensures that evidence has been properly analyzed and comprehended.

It is important to learn to properly evaluate each information item in a document to avoid errors. Many factors can affect the interpretation of information items.

Some barriers to be aware of include legibility, language differences, format, time, and place. Words can be misunderstood or misinterpreted. Be mindful of names, definitions, relationship words, abbreviations, and archaic occupations. Note symbols and markings. They may lead to more documents or indicate related events.

The materials used in a document's preparation, and the way it has been stored and preserved also impact legibility and how complete it is, which can effect interpretation.

Once you have properly read each word and deciphered every marking, you still need to understand what was happening when the document was created. Why was the document created? What does it mean to your research?

Several examples will illustrate how easily words can be misinterpreted, and show how correct interpretation can add value to a research project.

A good reference collection is essential when deciphering and evaluating documents. Many are on specific topics or time periods that more general references might not

include. Helpful references to collect include those that cover definitions and others that explain legal processes or record types.

Suggested references

Black, Henry Campbell. *Black's Law Dictionary,* 4th edition. St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Co., 1951. This older edition addresses some historic definitions that later editions eliminate.

Board for Certification of Genealogists. *The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual.* Orem, Utah: Ancestry, 2000.

Chapman, Colin R. *Weights, Money and Other Measures used by our Ancestors.* Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996.

Chorzempa, Rosemary A. *Morbus. Why and How Our Ancestors Died: A Genealogist's Dictionary of Terms Found in Vital Records with Descriptions of the Diseases as They Relate to the Health of Our Ancestors.* Chicago, Illinois: Polish Genealogical Society of America, 1991.

Darrow , Carol Cooke, and Susan Winchester. *The Genealogist's Guide to Researching Tax Records.* Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2007.

Devine, Donn. "Evidence Analysis" in *Professional Genealogy: A Manual for Researchers, Writers, Editors, Lecturers, and Librarians.* Elizabeth Shown Mills, editor. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2001.

Drake, Paul. *What Did They Mean by That?* Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2003.

Evans, Barbara Jean. *From A to Zax: A Comprehensive Dictionary for Genealogists & Historians*, 3rd edition. Alexandria, Virginia: Hearthside Press, 1995.

Harris , Maurine and Glenn, compilers. *Ancestry's Concise Genealogical Dictionary.* Ancestry Inc., 1989.

Humphrey, John T. *Understanding and Using Baptismal Records.* Washington, D.C.: Humphrey Publications, 1996.

Jerger, Dr. Jeanette L. *A Medical Miscellany for Genealogists.* Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2006.

North, S. N. D. *Marriage Laws in the United States, 1887-1906.* Conway, Arkansas: Arkansas Research, 1993.

The above book is based on a Bureau of the Census publication. The Bureau of the Census publication is available as a download.

Bureau of the Census, *Marriage and Divorce, 1867-1906*, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2.

Volume 1 has marriage statute information.
http://books.google.com/books/about/Marriage_and_Divorce_1867_1906_Summary_l.html?id=xdAUAAAAYAAJ

Volume 2 has divorce information.
http://books.google.com/books/about/Marriage_and_divorce_1867_1906.html?id=gAJJ2UHciPoC

Rose, Christine. *Nicknames Past and Present,* 3rd edition. San Jose, CA.: Rose Family Association, 1998.

Sperry, Kip, compiler. *Abbreviations & Acronyms: A Guide for Family Historians.* Orem, Utah: Myfamily.com, Inc., 2000.

Sperry, Kip. *Reading Early American Handwriting.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1998.

Websites and Online Resources:

The Board for Certification of Genealogists® website, "Skillbuilding: Your Learning Center" has a number of articles about evidence analysis, source citations, transcriptions, effective use of sources, proof summaries, genealogical writing, and problem solving skills. http://www.bcgcertification.org/

Bouvier, John. *A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union,* Revised sixth edition. 1856. http://archive.org/

FamilySearch wiki, *United States Court Records:*
https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Court_Records

Findlaw.com, access to federal and state cases, other info: http://www.findlaw.com/

Legal dictionary, http://dictionary.law.com/

Judy Russell's blog, *The Legal Genealogist*, http://www.legalgenealogist.com/

The National Archives [UK], online paleography and transcription exercises.
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography/default.htm

Virtual Chase, guide to legal research: http://virtualchase.justia.com/

Twentieth and Twenty-First Century Research: Resources, Methods, and Skills

Presented by Debbie Mieszala, CG[SM]
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Modern research requires specialized skills, methods, and resources. The importance of ethics when locating living people will be addressed.

Modern Research Overview

Modern research goes beyond using contemporary resources. The purposes for researching people of a more modern era are numerous. Available tools often work best in combination.

Researching the Dead

That the dead have no right to privacy may have been settled in court, but they and their survivors are due respect. Complex issues can arise when researching the fairly recently deceased. Secrets might be uncovered, and if improperly revealed an impact on future research avenues might be felt.

Researching the Living

Genealogists research and locate living people for a variety of reasons. Whether tracking down a classmate for a reunion or finding a birth parent for an adoptee, ethical considerations exist.

Ethical considerations include privacy, confidentiality, and legality. Will you post a living person's birth information online? What about the story of an ancestor being the town's "intemperance pauper"? Is all information free to share? Do you tell friends about a heart-wrenching adoption case, or that your client was left a million dollars? Should a client receive the name and address of their old girlfriend, or do you contact her yourself? Would you obtain information illegally or unethically? Will doing so put you at risk legally and professionally? Are you able to set good boundaries with a client to avoid receiving tearful phone calls at 3 a.m.?

Heir searchers must know inheritance laws; adoption searchers learn adoption laws and customs.

Case Study

Multiple databases will be used and information correlated in a realistic search scenario.

Suggested Reading and Print Resources

Bentley, Elizabeth Petty. *The Genealogist's Address Book*. 4th edition. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1998.

Carnagelo, Lori. *The Ultimate Search Book: Worldwide Adoption, Genealogy, & Other Search Secrets*. Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, Maryland, 2011. This book has errors, but has value when used cautiously.

Eichholz, Alice. *Ancestry's Redbook: American State, County, & Town Sources.* Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, Inc., 1992.

Gunderson, Ted L. *How to Locate Anyone Anywhere Without Leaving Home*. New York, New York: Penguin Books USA Inc., 1989.

Hinckley, Kathleen W. *Locating Lost Family Members & Friends: Modern Genealogical Research Techniques for Locating the People of your Past and Present*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 1999.

Hinckley, Kathleen W. "Tracking Twentieth-Century Ancestors." *The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy, Revised Edition*. Szucs, Loretto Dennis and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, editors. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, 1997. Some outdated items. Good information remains.

Johnson, Lt. Col. Richard S. *How to Locate Anyone Who is or Has Been in the Military.* Military Information Enterprises, Inc., 1996.

Niles, Reg. *Adoption Agencies, Orphanages, and Maternity Homes: An Historical Directory.* Garden City, New York: Phileas Deigh Corp., 1981. Available to view, search, and print limited pages at Triadoption, http://www.triadoption.com/Reg%20Niles%20AAOMH.htm

North, S. N. D. *Marriage Laws in the United States, 1887-1906.* Conway, Arkansas: Arkansas Research, 1993.

Based on a Bureau of the Census publication which is available as a download:
Bureau of the Census. *Marriage and Divorce, 1867-1906*, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2.

Volume 1 has marriage statute information.
http://books.google.com/books/about/Marriage_and_Divorce_1867_1906_Summary_l.html?id=xdAUAAAAYAAJ
Volume 2 has divorce information.
http://books.google.com/books/about/Marriage_and_divorce_1867_1906.html?id=qAJJ2UHciPoC

Shawker, Thomas H. *Unlocking Your Genetic History: A Step-by-Step Guide to Discovering Your Family's Medial and Genetic Heritage.* Nashville, TN: Rutledge Hill Press, 2004.

Smolenyak Smolenyak, Megan and Ann Turner. *Trace Your Roots with DNA: Using Genetic Tests to Explore Your Family Tree.* 2004.

Tillman, Norma Mott. *How to Find Almost Anyone Anywhere*. Rutledge Hill Press, Inc.: Nashville, Tennessee, 1994.

Internet Sources – Newspapers

http://newspaperarchive.com/ claims the world's largest online newspaper archive. Subscription. Check your library.

America's Historical Newspapers, NewsBank. Check your library. http://www.newsbank.com/

www.Ancestry.com has a newspaper collection. Subscription.

http://www.fold3.com/ *Atlanta Constitution,*1868-1923; *Chicago Tribune*, 1849-1923; Fort Wayne titles, 1864-1923, *London Times,* 1785-1921; *San Francisco Chronicle,* 1865-1923; *Washington Post,* 1904-1921; Kentucky and Virginia papers; city directories; Mass. Vital Records; Cuyahoga County, OH, Birth Returns, 1849-1908; Texas birth and death records; WWI, WWII, Vietnam; etc. Subscription.

www.Genealogybank.com has historic newspapers, and an obituary section from 1977-current. Coverage varies. Subscription.

Google News Archive Search, free. http://news.google.com/newspapers

Historical Newspapers, ProQuest. Check your library. http://www.proquest.com/en-US/catalogs/databases/detail/pq-hist-news.shtml

Internet Sources – Varied Databases

www.Ancestry.com. Various databases including, census, draft registrations, vitals and indexes, newspapers, directories, etc. Subscription.

Birthday finders. http://www.birthdatabase.com/, http://stevemorse.org/birthday/privateeye.html

Useful for finding maiden/married names of women. http://www.classmates.com/

Useful for finding people of all ages. https://www.facebook.com/

FamilySearch. Records and indexes online. Free. https://familysearch.org/.

FamilySearch wiki, *U. S. Military Basic Search Strategies,* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/US_Military_Basic_Search_Strategies.

FamilySearch wiki, *United States Court Records,* https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Court_Records.

FindLaw, http://www.findlaw.com/ has links to state statutes on state and other websites; for case law http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/. Free.

When in doubt, Google them! https://www.google.com/

Intelius, people-finding, reverse phone, etc. Fee-based site. Can pay per information item. http://www.intelius.com/

Legal database, check a law library or college with a law/paralegal program. http://www.lexisnexis.com/

Netronline, Public Records Online Directory. Links to online public records and related offices, such as deeds, assessor, treasurer, recording, and mapping departments. http://publicrecords.netronline.com/

Ohio Genealogical Society, http://www.ogs.org/. Member access to databases including Ohio Obituary Index; Ohio Birth Index, 1940-1998; Ohio Marriage Index, 1970-1990; Ohio Divorce Index, 1962-1996; World War I 83rd Division Personal Information Cards Index; and others.

Pipl, people search. Checks for hits on the web in a variety of places. http://pipl.com/

Privateeye.com. Another per-use fee database, use the free search engine for clues. http://secure.privateeye.com/default.aspx

Social Security Administration, SS-5 ordering and FOIA information, http://www.ssa.gov/foia/

Southern California Genealogical Society. Membership includes *World Vital Records*, *L.A. Times* obituary index, 1988-2004, various other databases. http://www.scgsgenealogy.com/

Veromi. People search tool. Use the free search or pay to see more. http://www.veromi.net/processor.asp

www.Westlaw.com Legal database, look for a law library or college with a law or paralegal program.

Phone directory. Often gives age ranges and names of others in the household. http://www.whitepages.com/

Zabasearch. People-finding, use the free portions. http://www.zabasearch.com/

The Great Northern Route.

AMERICAN LINES.

THE

ONTARIO AND ST. LAWRENCE

STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S

HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

AND

THROUGH LAKE CHAMPLAIN

TO SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Illustrated with Maps, and Numerous Engravings

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BUFFALO:

PUBLISHED BY JEWETT, THOMAS & C

GEO. H. DERBY AND CO.

1852.

Eliza Ellen Smith
was Born June the 23d
in the year of our Lord
1843

John W. Smith
was born january
the first 1846
H. C. M. Smith was born
Thursday september 14 -
the 14 - 1848
the [illegible] day of [illegible]
the thirty first day of [illegible]
[illegible] Died the twenty
fifth of August 1849
Allen Smith was born
[illegible] the 6 1850
September
Jauzey Smith was born
May the 10 the 1852
January the 17 the

THE

HOLY B

CONTAININ

THE OLD AND NEW

TRANSLATED O

THE ORIGINAL

AND WITH T

FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGE
REVISED

STEREOTYPE ED

NEW-YORK

STEREOTYPED BY A. E

FOR THE AMERICAN BI

Nonpareil 12mo.) 1830.

N. B.—In case of more than one child at a birth, a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated.

1. PLACE OF BIRTH

County of Cook

(Show on line below the name of place where Birth occurred; give either City (or Village) or Township (or Road District), not both.)

Township, or Road District, or Village, or City, of Chicago Ill

Registration Dist. No. 3104

Primary Dist. No.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Department of Public Health - Division of Vital Statistics
ORIGINAL

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Registered No. 48201
(Consecutive No.)

Street and Number, No. 1128, Clover St., 17 Ward. Hospital
(If birth occurred in hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number.)

2. FULL NAME OF CHILD Elinor Bucz
(If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed.)

3. Sex of Child Female

4. Twin, Triplet, or other? **5. Number in order of birth**
(To be answered only in the event of plural births)

6. Legitimate?

7. Date of birth November 3 Fri, 19 22
(Month) (Day) (Year)

FATHER	MOTHER
8. Full Name Frank Bucz	**14. Full Maiden Name** Marie Brown
9. Residence (P. O. Address)	**15. Residence** 1128 Clover St
10. Color White **11. Age at last birthday** 22 Years	**16. Color** White **17. Age at last birthday** 19 years
12. Birthplace (City or Place) Poland	**18. Birthplace** (City or Place) Chicago
(Name State, if in U. S.)	(Name State, if in U. S.) Ill
(Name Country, if Foreign)	(Name Country, if Foreign) U. S. America
13. Occupation (Nature of Industry) Factory Work	**19. Occupation** (Nature of Industry) House keeper

20. Number of children of this mother (Taken as of time of birth of child herein certified and including this child) (a) Born alive and now living 1 (b) born alive but now dead (c) Stillborn

What treatment was given child's eyes at birth? Argyrol Solution

21. CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE*

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was born alive at 2 a. M., on the date above stated.

*Where there is no attending physician or midwife, then the father, mother, householder, etc., shall make this return. See Sec. 12, vital statistics law.

22. (Signature) Mrs. S. Kurzyk M. D. Midwife
(Physician or Midwife)

Address 1638 W. Division St. Telephone

*Date Certificate Signed Nov 13 Mon 19 22
(Month) (Day) (Year)

23. Given name added from a supplemental report

(Month) (Day) 19 (Year)

Registrar.

24. Filed NOV 15 1922 19 Registrar

Post Office Address

Clerk who issued the same WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE MARRIAGE, under severe penalty. This provision must be complied with to insure a PROPER LEGAL RECORD of the Marriage. THE DUPLICATE must be delivered to one of the parties joined in marriage.

This space reserved for binding

No. 12490

Marriage License

19 36

Van Buren County, Michigan

To any person legally authorized to solemnize marriage,

Greeting:

Marriage May Be Solemnized Between

Mr. Casmer Mieszala and Miss Clara Sabeck,

affidavit having been filed in this office, as provided by Public Act No. 128, Laws of 1887, as amended, by which it appears that said

Casmer Mieszala is 22 years of age, color is White, residence is Chicago, Ill, and birthplace was Chicago, Illinois, occupation is Mechanic, father's name Alex Mieszala, and mother's maiden name was Lucille Mieszala has been previously married no time; and that said Clara Sabeck is 21 years of age, color is White residence is Chicago, Ill. and birthplace was Wisconsin occupation is Factory worker, father's name Anthony Sabeck, and mother's maiden name was Cecilia Lepkowski and who has been previously married no time, and whose maiden name was _____, and whose _____ consent, in case she
Parent's or Guardian's

has not attained the age of eighteen years, has been filed in my office.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto attached my hand and the seal of Van Buren County, Michigan, this 18th day of April A. D. 19 36.

L. S.

Charles N. Wade
County Clerk

Certificate of Marriage

Between Mr. Casmer Mieszala and Miss Clara Sabeck

I hereby certify that, in accordance with the above license, the persons herein mentioned were joined in marriage by me, at Paw Paw, County of Van Buren, Michigan, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 19 36, in the presence of Aloiss Sabik, of Paw Paw, and Antoni Czwalczynski, of Paw Paw, as witnesses.

Rev. Julius Bona
Name of Magistrate or Clergyman.

Pastor of St. Mary's Church
Official Title

THIS ORIGINAL must be returned to the County Clerk who issued the same **WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE MARRIAGE**, under severe penalty. This provision must be complied with to insure a **PROPER LEGAL RECORD** of the marriage.

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in 4th Ward City of Cleveland in the County of Cuyahoga State of Ohio enumerated by me, on the 14th day of July 1860. C A Johnson Ass't Marshal

Post Office Cleveland.

	Dwelling-houses—numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description. Age.	Sex.	Color, white, black, or mulatto.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned. Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1			Mary A	17	F					Ohio		1	✓		1
2			Joseph	15	M					"		1	✓		2
3			George	12	M					"		1	✓		3
4			Charles	9	M					"		1	✓		4
5			Margaret	9	F					"		1	✓		5
6			Samuel	6	M					"		1	✓		6
7	1120	1134	Geo Gill	40	M		Carpenter & Joiner ✓	2500		Scotland					7
8			Agnes	36	F										8
9			James	7	M					Ohio		1	✓		9
10	1121	1135	Harry D Pheatt	41	M		Steamboat Captain ✓	4000	6000	N Y					10
11			Susan E.	36	F										11
12			Mary H	18	F					Ohio		1	✓		12
13			Lucie G	17	M					"		1	✓		13
14			Libbie W	15	F					"		1	✓		14
15			Elizabeth McMillen	29	F					N Y					15
16	1122	1136	Laura V Prescott	33	F			5000		Eng					16
17			Alice	11	F					Ill		1	✓		17
18			Alfred H.	8	M					Ohio		1	✓		18
19			Walter M	7	M							1	✓		19
20			Eliza Fallowdown	31	F		School Teacher ✓			Eng					20
21			Margaret Burns	11	F					Germany					21
22	1123	1137	Phillip Nolan	62	M	M	White Washer ✓			Virginia			1	✓	22
23			Jane	50	F	M				"			can't write		23
24	1124	1138	Fred'k A Prentiss	47	M		Segar maker ✓	2000	750	Germany					24
25			Fred H	18	M					N Y					25
26			Francis A	9	M					Ohio		1	✓		26
27			Elizabeth	37	F					Penn					27
28			Arabella	15	F					N Y		1	✓		28
29			Agnes	17	F					"		1	✓		29
30			Mary	4	F					"					30
31			John E	13	M					"		1	✓		31
32	1125	1139	Chas G. Guilford	27	M		Painter ✓			Hayt					32
33			Jane S	29	F					N Y					33
34			Mary E	2	F					Ohio					34
35	1126	1140	Patrick Whalan	55	M		Labor ✓	1600		Ireland					35
36			John	10	M					Ohio		1	✓		36
37			Michael	13	M					"		1	✓		37
38			James	17	M					"					38
39			Catharine	19	F					"					39
40			Anna	16	F					"					40

No. white males, 19 No. colored males, 1 No. foreign born, ____ No. blind, ____ 15,100 6,750 No. idiotic, ____

No. white females, 19 No. colored females, 1 No. deaf and dumb, ____ No. insane, ____ No. paupers, ____ No. convicts, ____

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION SCHEDULE

State: New York
County: Rockland
Incorporated place:
Ward of city:
Unincorporated place: Orangeburg
Township or other division of county: Orangetown
Block Nos.:
Institution: Rockland State Hospital (Mental)
S.D. No. 25
E.D. No. 44-37
Sheet No. 25B
Enumerated by me on April 6, 1940. Mrs. Calvin Platt, Enumerator.

Line No.	Name (7)	Relation (8)	Sex (9)	Color or race (10)	Age (11)	Marital status (12)	Attended school (13)	Place of birth (15)	Citizenship (16)	Residence April 1, 1935 (17–20)	Col. 21
41	Murphy Helen C.	Inmate	F	W	48	M	No	United States			Inst.
42	Murray Bridget	Inmate	F	W	65	M	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
43	Murray Dorothy L.	Inmate	F	W	48	M	No	United States			Inst.
44	Murray Florence	Inmate	F	W	54	S	No	United States			Inst.
45	Murray Katherine	Inmate	F	W	10	S	No	United States			Inst.
46	Murray Margaret	Inmate	F	W	65	S	No	United States			Inst.
47	Murray Mary J.	Inmate	F	W	67	S	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
48	Murray Mary	Inmate	F	W	35	M	No	United States			Inst.
49	Mussenfeld Ann	Inmate	F	W	33	M	No	United States			Inst.
50	Musso Grace	Inmate	F	W	67	M	No	Italy	Al	No Record	Inst.
51	Mutzman Frieda	Inmate	F	W	49	M	No	Russia	Am		Inst.
52	Myler, Jean	Inmate	F	W	18	S	No	United States			Inst.
53	Myers, Jennie	Inmate	F	W	46	M	No	Russia	Al		Inst.
54	McAleer Josephine	Inmate	F	W	49	W	No	United States	Am		Inst.
55	McAuley Bridget	Inmate	F	W	55	M	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
56	McBride Edith	Inmate	F	W	42	S	No	United States			Inst.
57	McCabe, Anna	Inmate	F	W	58	Wd	No	United States			Inst.
58	McCabe, Mary	Inmate	F	W	65	Wd	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
59	McCallion, Rose	Inmate	F	W	40	M	No	United States			Inst.
60	McCann Jessie	Inmate	F	W	31	M	No	Scotland	Al		Inst.
61	McCann, Margaret	Inmate	F	W	64	M	No	United States			Inst.
62	McCanon, Mary	Inmate	F	W	31	S	No	United States			Inst.
63	McCarthy Ellen	Inmate	F	W	36	M	No	New York			Inst.
64	McCarthy Jennie	Inmate	F	W	36	S	No	Ireland	Al		Inst.
65	McClure, Mary	Inmate	F	W	53	S	No	England	Al		Inst.
66	McCollough, Louise	Inmate	F	W	49	M	No	United States			Inst.
67	McCollum, Bessie	Inmate	F	W	69	S	No	United States			Inst.
68	McConnell Hannah	Inmate	F	W	51	M	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
69	McConnell Marguerite	Inmate	F	W	28	S	No	United States			Inst.
70	McCormick Sarah	Inmate	F	W	73	M	No	United States		No	Inst.
71	McCoy Lucille	Inmate	F	W	31	M	No	United States			Inst.
72	McCullough Florence	Inmate	F	W	35	M	No	United States			Inst.
73	McDaid Mary	Inmate	F	W	31	M	No	Ireland	Al		Inst.
74	McDermott, Mary	Inmate	F	W	76	S	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
75	McDevitt Mary	Inmate	F	W	72	S	No	United States			Inst.
76	McDonald Alice	Inmate	F	W	55	M	No	Ireland	X		Inst.
77	McDonald, Anna	Inmate	F	W	52	Wd	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
78	McDonald, Anna	Inmate	F	W	34	S	No	Ireland	Am		Inst.
79	McDonald Isabelle	Inmate	F	W	61	S	No	Scotland	Al		Inst.
80	McDonald Margaret	Inmate	F	W	69	Wd	No	United States			Inst.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

For Persons Enumerated on Lines 55 and 68

Line No.	Name (35)	Place of birth of father (36)	Place of birth of mother (37)	Mother tongue (38)
55	McAuley Bridget	Ireland	Ireland	English
68	McConnell, Hannah	Ireland	Ireland	English

Active Membership Committee has led to a better defined relationship with our Associate society members. Chairmen and committee members deserve real gratitude for their volunteer contributions.

Not to be outdone by such hardworking Board members, the society staff logged over 9,000 miles representing HSM at meetings, conferences, and on radio and TV. Sometimes in the tow of a Commission staffer or a Board member, I found that the meetings provided me with an excellent introduction to the history movement in Michigan. Especially useful were the meetings to form new local or county societies or to reactivate old organizations. Visits to Greenville, Alma, Northville, Charlotte, Port Huron and Newberry made on behalf of new or soon-to-be-new local societies focused attention on what Michigan does with its history at the state and local levels and how the new societies can begin constructive work on their own.

The program of aid to our Associate and new local societies did not blind HSM to the fact that its members deserved more service. In December the new *Chronicle* appeared. With its features on the historical present as well as the historical past, the bimonthly now places more information in the hands of our members. Some newspapers reprint articles and other items from the *Chronicle*, adding still another dimension to its usefulness.

If we dare to take on new responsibilities, our income must continue to rise. As a nonprofit corporation, our revenue is derived entirely from private sources. Members can help us continue our growth by aiding the Board and the staff in their search for new sustaining members and for other sources of gifts and endowments.

The obvious interest displayed by many of our members, the vigor of the Board, and a growing appreciation of the fascination of history evident throughout the state can only bring better things for the future. Your society must continue to grow to keep pace with Michigan's history explosion.

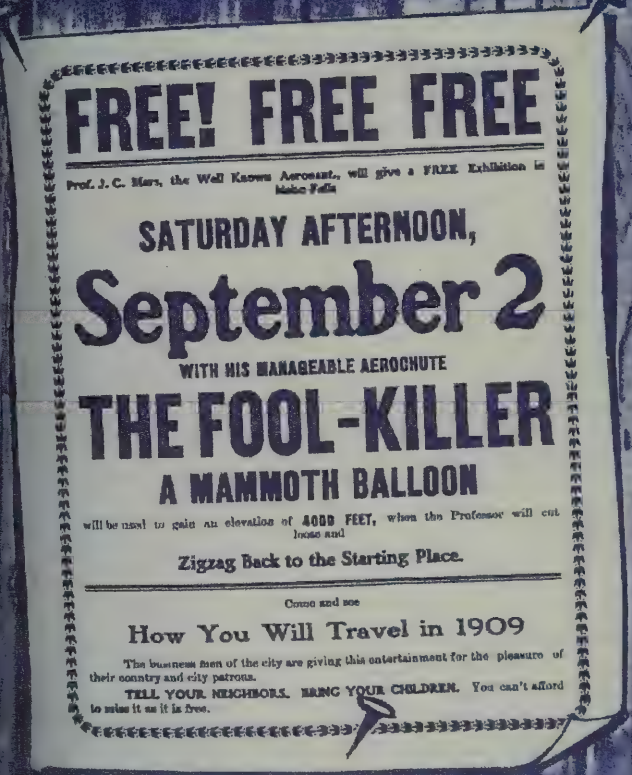
Bill Alderfer, director

Historical Society of Michigan
Room 309, Civic Center
Lansing, Michigan

CHRONICLE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN

VOLUME 2, NO. 2
FEBRUARY, 1965



The Story of Bud Mars

by kenneth r. metcalf

"To fly like a bird" haunts the pages of history and mythology like the siren song of Circe, who lured men to their death. Centuries of glorious failures pyramided into a growing body of knowledge on flight. Finally, in 1903, two men named Wright succeeded in getting an airplane off the ground at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

By proving the possibility of sustained flight, the Wright boys launched an era. Within half a century, man would not only fly like a bird, he would soar faster than the speed of sound. But the era began clumsily, as men gazed at the flimsy craft with a noticeable lack of confidence. Bolder men had to seize the challenge, barnstorming the country to prove and improve the airplane.

The barnstormers were men apart, a legion of derring-doers. In the lean years before 1927, when Charles Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris, it was the daredevil who breathed life into the faltering industry. Among this handful of men who risked life and limb at exhibits throughout the world stands a man from Michigan.

His contemporaries knew him as Bud Mars, the pseudonym he chose to keep his hazardous adventures a secret from his family. He was the first Michigan aviator, the second man to fly a dirigible in this country, the first man to fly in the Orient, the holder of pilot's license number 11, and one of the best known and most skillful of the pioneer flyers.

Bud Mars was born James C. McBride, son of a Great Lakes steamboat captain who sailed out of Muskegon. Born March 8, 1876, Mars' childhood featured spectacular dives off lumber barges moored at the Muskegon docks as well as the more conventional stunt favored by many another youth, leaping from the barn loft with an umbrella as a parachute. He left home at 17, after the death of his mother, but he followed the bent of his early years by becoming a stunt man, specializing in high diving.

Mars remembered one dive off a new bridge over the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois. Before the show Mars had ridden about town in a wagon, clad only in his diving tights. Streetside crowds marvelled at the daredevil who was about to duel with death. At the bridge, Mars fulfilled every expectation. He stepped to the rail and knifed cleanly into the water in a long, arching dive. Then came anticlimax. Several Cairo urchins who had followed the procession to the bridge dove off after him into the water. Bud Mars later recalled the incident with a laugh, but it taught him a lesson. Thereafter his feats of daring were such that no one tried to emulate them.

In 1900 Mars turned to a full time career in ballooning, which then seemed the best means of travel by air. Family tragedy gave impetus to this decision, for his father was now paralyzed after a fall onto the deck of his ship. Ballooning seemed an adequate way to meet the medical bills the family incurred. Thus James McBride became Bud Mars so that his hospitalized father would not read worry-provoking accounts in newspapers, and a legend was born.

Interest in ballooning had burgeoned with the years, although its drawbacks were self-evident. Lack of control was chief among these pitfalls. The first reference to balloon flights in Michigan occurred in 1875, when Professor Donaldson and a newspaper reporter, N. S. Grimwood, attempted to cross Lake Michigan. A storm off the Michigan coast threatened to send the balloon down into icy waters. All other ballast had been heaved overboard in a vain attempt to stop the descent, so Professor Donaldson solved his problem by tossing Grimwood off the craft. The balloon rose, only to crash in Ontario. Donaldson confessed his actions before dying of injuries sustained in the crash.

Such news may have promoted a natural tendency toward one-man flights in balloons and other early aircraft, but high mortality rates did not daunt the inventors, many of whom flew their own machines. Thomas Baldwin's experiments with motor-driven balloons bore fruit after he used Glenn Curtiss' air-cooled engine. Baldwin built America's first successful dirigible and sold it to the U.S. War Department in 1908. Bud Mars had been associated with Baldwin ever since Baldwin had sponsored Mars' first balloon ascension and parachute jump at Baldwin Park, Illinois, in 1892. Mars did much of the piloting of the new dirigible. During the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909 he set a long-standing record by piloting the craft over a four-mile course twenty-four times in three days.

Fair and advertising stunt appearances took him about the country. Promoters advertised him first as "Mars, the youngest child aeronaut" and later as "Professor J. C. Mars." But relations with promoters were not always amicable, especially in regard to fees. After one such argument Mars, convinced that he was right, took the money he felt his due, went to his balloon, and sailed away. Newspapers reported that he had "disappeared into the clouds."

DIES AT AGE OF 75

STROKE OF PARALYSIS FATAL

Mrs. Mary Matthews Passes Away—End Unexpected, Though She Had Been Very Ill.

Mrs. Mary Matthews, 172 Houston avenue, a well-known resident of Muskegon, died at 7 o'clock this morning. Her death was somewhat unexpected at this time, although she had been very ill for three weeks. It followed a shock of paralysis Wednesday night.

Last Sunday a consultation was held by her physician, Dr. Lunette I. Powers, and Dr. John VanderLaan. Her daughter, Dr. Elizabeth Matthews, arrived the following morning from Springfield, Ill. So little was Mrs. Matthews' death expected at this time that Dr. Matthews returned Tuesday night.

Was Born in Ireland.

Mrs. Matthews was born January 1, 1830, at Coney, County Wicklow, Ireland. Her maiden name was Mary Whelan.

When she was twelve years old she came to this country in the care of friends, to join her parents, who had preceded her. She spent her girlhood in Cleveland, Ohio. At that place her marriage to the late Thomas Matthews took place in 1851.

Her husband was a well-known lake captain. His death occurred two years ago.

For a time Captain and Mrs. Matthews lived in Cleveland. Later they moved to Algonac, Mich. They came to Muskegon in 1867.

Four daughters survive Mrs. Matthews. They are Mrs. Martin Sheffield of Marysville, Kas.; Dr. Mary M. Towers of Minneapolis, Dr. Elizabeth Matthews of Springfield, Ill., and Miss Amanda Matthews, who resided with her mother.

There are also two sisters and one brother living, Mrs. Robert Walker of New York city, Mrs. Annie Matthews of Cleveland, and John Whelan, who lives near Erie, Pa.

Funeral at St. Joseph's Church.

Mrs. Matthews was much respected. She attended St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. From it the funeral will be held next Monday.

THE MUSKEGON DAILY CHRONICLE FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1905

next conference July 13th

You need a system for research!

Lineage chart
Family group sheet
M4 sheet / fold out sheet /
Census forms
Research Tabulation Sheet
G1 or G2 chart for all the places your ancestor is not in.
Will and Land abstract forms
Acid free containers
Mortality schedules

name
birth date: where: county & state
marriage date: location: county & state
death date: location: county & state
funeral home, cemetary records,
children:
parents names: including maiden name,
brothers & sisters
proof: primary evidence - first person account
secondary evidence - not always accurate since it is written after the fact sometimes as a note to other people not present.
circumstantial evidence -
other: trial & error method elimination

Things to check:

old photos need to be identified — 35 MM Camera

can take pictures of pictures

antiques or hand made items should be identified as made by what person and their relationship

Clues: names, dates, places & relationships

Indiana Division - written manuscripts and many Civil War diaries indexed by unit.
Largest biography collection of Indiana ancestors

Civil War & ~~Revolutionary War~~ War of the Rebellion Records at the State Library loan division desk.
Charles Hill & Diane Sharp Linda Lambert

Card catalog - subject: family names
locality
subjects
Author & title on computer for call numbers
WPA indexes death records & marriage records

Mortality index 1850-1880

Cemetary Indexes in counties

Periodicals published by State and County Historical Societies

Readers guide to the genealogical magazines

Caroline Miller's book $27.50
Methodist Church records at DePauw Library
EUB records at Indiana Central Library.

Census indexes on microfilm

Bob Strange — Asst Librarian. (Former Priest/married)
Doctor of Religion specializing in old Testament

Ships passenger lists from many the the Eastern ports and New Orleans. 1820's and on
Pension and Military Service records for Revolutionary War, 1812, Mexican-American War and Civil War.

Indiana Enrollment of Veterans 1886-1894 lists veterans and widows

Newspapers in archives
Indiana Newspaper index behind the desk

Miss Dorothy Ryker & Miss Gayle Thornborough.

Civil War Records / Muster Rolls

Palatine (German Historical Society) at Ye Olde Genealogy Shop next Saturday morning.
Archives Dept or IU Bloomington Library

<u>newspaper research</u>

where ancestors lived when
what papers published in the area
death records contain name of father and mother
living brothers and sisters, time and place of death

Book: Bibliography of Indiana newspapers
Union list of Newspapers { Archives Division

Vicki Scott

place a query in a newspaper which has large coverage
place a query in a local area

Stagecoach library bulletin $6.00 newspapers arranged by state with inquiry columns

Newspaper genealogical column directory $6.00 before 6-1
Anita Cheek Milner
1511 Rincon Villa
Escondido, CA 92027

send a self adressed - stamped envelope

smaller town newspapers
concise information, be specific about type of information
Type or print surnames in capitals
Vicki Sue (Hizer) Scott
caps caps
add dates, never abbreviate names, never abbreviate places only states;
when you submit a query you agree to exchange information.
list different spellings of surnames Smock/Smäk/
nicknames placed in quotation marks, underline a name that is spelled differently.

Mormon Library

1,000 people in staff

1,000 m rolls microfilm
add 4,000 rolls each month

IGI

1. set up by state (IGI)
2. microfilm card catalog of Salt Lake
   order $2.00 takes 4 to 6 weeks use it at
   the library for 2 weeks, renew for 2 weeks

116th street

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
nights 6:00 to 9:00

3. lists of accredited genealogists
4. list of foreign archives
5.

Indiana Research

WPA projects:

1. Historical Records Survey - went to each courthouse in the U.S. They went thru every office and inventoried those records. Some were published but not all. They are in manuscript form and listed in the State Archives Division.
2. Indexing birth, marriage, and death records for all the counties of Indiana.
3. Guide to vital statistics for each state.

Vertical files
Genealogy Div
Willard Coll

Indiana Research

1807 Indiana Census Records - indexed
1820 first federal census - indexed
1850 - 1880 Manufacture and Agricultural census
Plat books need file #'s and legal description
Census records on microfilm reader available at IU library and in better shape.

Land records in Indiana, 1787 Land offices in Wiwamac, Ft Wayne, Indpls. Brookville, Evansville, Vincennes in State Archives Division.
On microfilm
Tax records in the Assessor's office.
Military records from Geo Rogers Clark in Vincennes.
Military records in State Archives..
Marriage records 1887 required to file out apps listing generally married in county of residence of bride.
Morticians will give death records.
Birth since 1905 Death since 1900

John Newman: Research in In courthouses, Judicial and Other Houses.

Diane Sharp - Genealogy Division

Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio
unpublished like bible records, family histories
Census records
Indiana Division has county histories
DAR library collection index
vertical files
Tape and type room
Check the card catalog - lists all vertical file material and microforms. Does not include all the books added since 1976 and June of 1986 on microfiche. Online catalog includes all acquisitions since 1976. Public terminal in library by reference division.
Indiana family exchange file, weeded every 2 years.
Early Indiana marriage file before 1850.
Enrollment list 1886 Index to Indiana soldiers living in Indiana
1890 Census destroyed. Archives books / Civil War
Indiana bible index submitted by DAR
Indiana Cemetary locator file.
Indiana Marriage 1958 - 1987 index some book & microfilm
Carolyn Miller's book - Index of holding of the Genealogical Division of the State Library.
Darragh collection IPL call number
M - F 8 - 4:30 232-3689
Sat 8:30 - 4 Call before coming.
observe state holidays, Construction problems

Historical & Genealogical Miscellany
"Data relating to the Settlement and Settlers of
New York and New Jersey
by John Edwin Stillwell MD

vol II
Baltimore / Genealogical Publishing Co 1970

SMOCK see Smack, Conover, Covenhoven, Hendrickson,
Holmes, Longstreet, Stillwell, Tunison.

pg. 342 Tablets commerating the following families may be
found in the yard of the First Methodist Church, West Long Branch
N, J Smock

1810 Kentucky Census

George	Baker	Clay Co	151
Bolin	Baker	Clay Co	151

Clay Co established 1807

formerly Knox Co.

NSDAR Registrar Workshop
Indianapolis, Indiana
August 7, 2004

Welcome – Jane Klotz, Regent – Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter

Presentation – Ruth Kerr Mytty – Registrar, The Bahamas Chapter

I. Documentation
- Generation Cover Sheets / Application Proof Organizers
- Types of Documentation
- Documenting Recent Generations

Q & A – 10 Minute Break

II. Patriot Information
- Birth & Death at least circa, death probable
- Residence essential - use primary source, service record
- Age service near residence, appropriate ages 16 to 60
- Economic Status
- Education
- Religion
- Marriage
- Ancestor's Children
- Service – Military, Civil, Patriotic & Signers of the Declaration
- Signs of Invalid Service
- The Pension Acts
- April 1775 thru

Q & A – 10 Minute Break

III. Closed Lines totally reproved
DAR - questionable service must be reproven

IV. Different Child Lineages - verify parent of child / deeds, church records will, documentation: marriage, baptism

Q & A – 10 Minute Break app # from a different child (siblings) is not acceptable, heir at law estate settlements, happen several years later or when second child comes of age

V. Internet Documentation – Jane Klotz
deeds, indentures,

Q & A – 10 Minute Break

VI. Application & Supplemental Changes at NSDAR

VII. Hot Tidbits
- Updates from National
- Trouble Shooting at DAR

stamped Legacy Service
no one can come in under the line

no staples

write on side of reverse document
Name chapter name & code
statement stating is reason proof not available

Q & A

tward @ DAR.org.

email Terry Ward
to check patriot availability

9/05.00

Supplementals after July 4th
must be correct. Any corrections
to a supplemental must include a
new check. for $80

Same standard for supplementals
as new ones.

No highlighting
red pencil only

Lineage Research Volunteers

www.dar indiana.org
csh
1776 DAR

June 7th 8-32

workshop notes online
www.dar.indiana.org
csh password 1776 DAR

Proof organizer list document number and cite number documents relationship being proved
1 copy document linking generations
NO HIGHLIGTING RED PENCIL ONLY
photo copy front page bible
insert sheets acceptable

tombstone paste on 8½ x 11
print inscription on tombstone
site location of cemetary

newspaper date, page, and column
Check handwriting
autograph books were popular, given to 16 year olds and signed by best friends who usually were cousins.

Can use divorce papers to prove marriage record.

Land deeds - families often sold land to other relatives.
DAR Lineage Research Volunteers
-Record copy request online include cover sheet and check. Not copying front pages anymore
Just copying pages 2, 3 & 4.
Do back

Direct tward @ DAR.org.
Email Jerry Ward to check patriot availability and application
Supplementals must be complete and correct or they will be returned and require an additional $80.00 for returning them.

DAR APPLICATION WORKSHOP
August 7, 2004

Type of sites:
Membership or subscription sites
Guidepost sites
General Search sites

Membership or subscription sites
Open only to members with passwords. Most often there is a cost.
Ancestry.com their census/book info costs, family tree site is free ANCESTRY is FREE at ISL.
National Genealogical Society ngsgenealogy.org offer bible records, low cost searches for members, a family pages section, etc.
New England Ancestors www.newenglandancestors.org
Call your local library – they may have free subscriptions that you can access at their location or from your home because you are a taxpayer. The Hamilton Southeastern Library offers a password to Heritage Quest to their taxpayers.

Online Census
You can use online census info from Ancestry.com or other usgenweb.net and rootsweb.net sources. There are many census online.
PA Online Census http://www.census-online.com/links/PA/

Guidepost sites – This is NOT Acceptable proof for DAR:
Familysearch.org historically entries not sourced, but that is changing – good for clues on counties to search. You may also pick up an additional surname that will open doors for you.
Familytreemaker.com, ancestry.com, etc. where family trees are posted.
Surname forums

General Searches:
State Archives
Genealogical societies
State Libraries - *State Libraries and State Genealogical/Historical Societies – Director Barbara Maxwell. Movement to add more digitalized information to our state library site. Some information will only be available in-house, some in-state, and some will be available out-of-state. While state taxpayers are being asked to foot the bill for enhanced services and online information it is now felt that the state should service taxpayers with information. By reading your ISP (internet service provider) computers can tell where you are located and serve you accordingly. Be aware of the different tiers of service when you are visiting either online or physically other state libraries. Hopefully, some day all libraries will have reciprocal agreements and serve all.*

The Next Step:
What to do once you find your name on a posted page? Contact the submitter. I have found researchers are very willing to share information online, but you do need to introduce yourself and tell them why you want the information. I usually mention that I'm working on a DAR application. LET's NOT KEEP DAR A SECRET! It may be an online submission that you make, or simply done by clicking on their email address on the page. Sometimes you click on the 'webmaster' page to access the author. On some forum pages you may have to post a query and hope that the folks get back to you. Hint: For privacy include your email address in

the text so that you can take your conversation off line and the entire list is not privy to your conversation.

If you find an important morsel of information copy it to a word file along with the URL address. It could be pulled at any time by the author for several reasons. Routinely, when I conduct searches, I build a Word document with my findings and then can refer back to the Word document. It doesn't take long, and you have a record for reference.

Acceptable Online Research

As with anything that we submit on paper to DAR, each piece of paper or proof stands on it's own merits. Since we don't know what data DAR has on a patriot it's always prudent to dovetail pieces of information together. I don't mean give the Genealogist extra pieces of paper, but support your proofs. Knit them together! For acceptable online proofs, DAR will accept census data, transcription of county history books, especially those in their collection where they can verify the record, scanned images with source information. Data that has been listed in its' entirety such a list of all 1900-1950 marriages in a particular county is acceptable. Always copy the url to the page so that they can verify by going to this site if need be. If your computer is not defaulted to this function, you can set your computer to perform this.

Published books that are online – there are more and more out of print books which are outside the copyright years being transcribed online everyday. For instance, Savage's 4 volume *A Genealogical Dictionary of The First Settlers of New England, Showing Three Generations of Those Who Came Before May 1692* is online. New patent law - patents on books expire 75 years after the death of the author.
Marriage records, especially those transcribed by volunteers or those from county clerks.
Death Records, especially SSI Death Records and Wills where source is cited.
Transcripts of letters posted by libraries, historical societies, etc. If posted by an individual, ask them to scan the original.
Church Records
Bible records
Historical documents such as funeral home records (Browning Funeral Home, Evansville), ledgers, etc.
War records – note some pension records have been transcribed. If possible, get a copy of the original. If you live too far from the State Library or Ft. Wayne, send in the transcribed pension with number to NSDAR and they will verify the information against the microfilmed copy.

DAR APPLICATION WORKSHOP
August 7, 2004

Type of sites:
Membership or subscription sites
Guidepost sites
General Search sites

Membership or subscription sites
Open only to members with passwords. Most often there is a cost.
Ancestry.com their census/book info costs, family tree site is free ANCESTRY is FREE at ISL.
National Genealogical Society ngsgenealogy.org offer bible records, low cost searches for members, a family pages section, etc.
New England Ancestors www.newenglandancestors.org
Call your local library – they may have free subscriptions that you can access at their location or from your home because you are a taxpayer. The Hamilton Southeastern Library offers a password to Heritage Quest to their taxpayers.

Online Census
You can use online census info from Ancestry.com or other usgenweb.net and rootsweb.net sources. There are many census online.
PA Online Census http://www.census-online.com/links/PA/

Guidepost sites – This is NOT Acceptable proof for DAR:
Familysearch.org historically entries not sourced, but that is changing – good for clues on counties to search. You may also pick up an additional surname that will open doors for you.
Familytreemaker.com, ancestry.com, etc. where family trees are posted.
Surname forums

General Searches:
State Archives
Genealogical societies
State Libraries - *State Libraries and State Genealogical/Historical Societies – Director Barbara Maxwell. Movement to add more digitalized information to our state library site. Some information will only be available in-house, some in-state, and some will be available out-of-state. While state taxpayers are being asked to foot the bill for enhanced services and online information it is now felt that the state should service taxpayers with information. By reading your ISP (internet service provider) computers can tell where you are located and serve you accordingly. Be aware of the different tiers of service when you are visiting either online or physically other state libraries. Hopefully, some day all libraries will have reciprocal agreements and serve all.*

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Bible records
Historical documents such as funeral home records (Browning Funeral Home, Evansville), ledgers, etc.
War records – note some pension records have been transcribed. If possible, get a copy of the original. If you live too far from the State Library or Ft. Wayne, send in the transcribed pension with number to NSDAR and they will verify the information against the microfilmed copy.

Online Books/Sources (April 2004)

Rev. War Pensions 1840 Census -
http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/colonial/census/1840/

US Army Military History Institute Rev War.
http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/DL/chron.htm#ARevolutionaryWar17751783

PA Archives http://www.rootsweb.com/%7Eusgenweb/pa/1pa/archivesseries.htm 2nd – 6th Series
Rev War Pension http://www.rootsweb.com/%7Eusgenweb/pensions/revwar/index.htm incomplete submissions
PA Online Census http://www.census-online.com/links/PA/

A GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY of THE FIRST SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND, SHOWING THREE GENERATIONS OF THOSE WHO CAME BEFORE MAY, 1692,
http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/newengland/savage/

VA - Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia
Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County 1745-1800
by **Lyman Chalkley** http://www.rootsweb.com/~chalkley/

THE USIGS RESEARCH LIBRARY http://www.usigs.org/library/books/ Books on various states.
This is part of a New England History and Genealogy Free Books Online Effort
http://www.usigs.org/library/books/ma/books.html

The American History and Genealogy Project http://www.ahgp.org/ similar to Rootsweb and USGENweb but not all counties operational.

State Libraries - Check various state libraries to see what they have in digitalized form and electronic books.
VA State Library http://www.lva.lib.va.us/siteindex/index.htm
MA - University MA Library http://library.uml.edu/clh/Links.Html
PA State Archives http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp or do a google search for a state archive
State Archives on-line by Newberry Library
http://www.newberry.org/nl/genealogy/usa.html

Private Libraries – Notre Dame, http://lib.nd.edu/
F & M College Johannes Schwalm Historical Association Collection – Hessian Soldiers
http://library.fandm.edu/archives/jshacoll.html#2
Hessian Soldiers http://members.cox.net/hessen/soldiers.htm

University of Pennsylvania http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/archives.html
Cyndi's List http://www.cyndislist.com/books.htm#Online

Addresses of USA Genealogy and Historical Societies http://www.daddezio.com/society/

City Directories - do a google.com search for a listing city name + "city directory"

Oaths of Allegiance – google.com search for "oath + county or township if unique"

Birth Date Calculator http://yeoldedirectoryshoppe.com/calcu_birthdate.html

Online Books/Sources (April 2004)

Rev. War Pensions 1840 Census -
http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/colonial/census/1840/

US Army Military History Institute Rev War.
http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/DL/chron.htm#ARevolutionaryWar17751783

PA Archives http://www.rootsweb.com/%7Eusgenweb/pa/1pa/archivesseries.htm 2nd – 6th Series
Rev War Pension http://www.rootsweb.com/%7Eusgenweb/pensions/revwar/index.htm incomplete submissions
PA Online Census http://www.census-online.com/links/PA/

A GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY of THE FIRST SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND, SHOWING THREE GENERATIONS OF THOSE WHO CAME BEFORE MAY, 1692,
http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/newengland/savage/

VA - Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia
Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County 1745-1800
by **Lyman Chalkley** http://www.rootsweb.com/~chalkley/

THE USIGS RESEARCH LIBRARY http://www.usigs.org/library/books/ Books on various states.
This is part of a New England History and Genealogy Free Books Online Effort
http://www.usigs.org/library/books/ma/books.html

The American History and Genealogy Project http://www.ahgp.org/ similar to Rootsweb and USGENweb but not all counties operational.

State Libraries - Check various state libraries to see what they have in digitalized form and electronic books.
VA State Library http://www.lva.lib.va.us/siteindex/index.htm
MA - University MA Library http://library.uml.edu/clh/Links.Html
PA State Archives http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp or do a google search for a state archive
State Archives on-line by Newberry Library
http://www.newberry.org/nl/genealogy/usa.html

Private Libraries – Notre Dame, http://lib.nd.edu/
F & M College Johannes Schwalm Historical Association Collection – Hessian Soldiers
http://library.fandm.edu/archives/jshacoll.html#2
Hessian Soldiers http://members.cox.net/hessen/soldiers.htm

University of Pennsylvania http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/archives.html
Cyndi's List http://www.cyndislist.com/books.htm#Online

Addresses of USA Genealogy and Historical Societies http://www.daddezio.com/society/

City Directories - do a google.com search for a listing city name + "city directory"

Oaths of Allegiance – google.com search for "oath + county or township if unique"

Birth Date Calculator http://yeoldedirectoryshoppe.com/calcu_birthdate.html

Perpetual Calendar http://www.wiskit.com/calendar.html

Colonial America http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/colonial/index.html

Connecticut Towns http://history.rays-place.com/ct/ct-towns.htm
Colonial Connecticut Records http://www.colonialct.uconn.edu/default.cfm
Fairfield Co. (CT) Probate http://www.rootsweb.com/~ctfairfi/pages/probate/vol_7-11/ctfairfi_probate.indexv7.html
Fairfield Co. (CT) Vital Records 1639-1850 from the Barbour Collection
http://www.rays-place.com/town/fair-ct/fairfield.htm

Massachusetts Town Histories http://history.rays-place.com/ma/index.htm
Center for Lowell History - Univ. of Mass. Lowell (100's of sites)
http://library.uml.edu/clh/Links.Html
Library of Virginia http://www.lva.lib.va.us/index.htm
Bureau of Land Management http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/

Veterans Affair - National Gravesite Locator - burials in 120 national cemeteries
http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/j2ee/servlet/NGL_v1

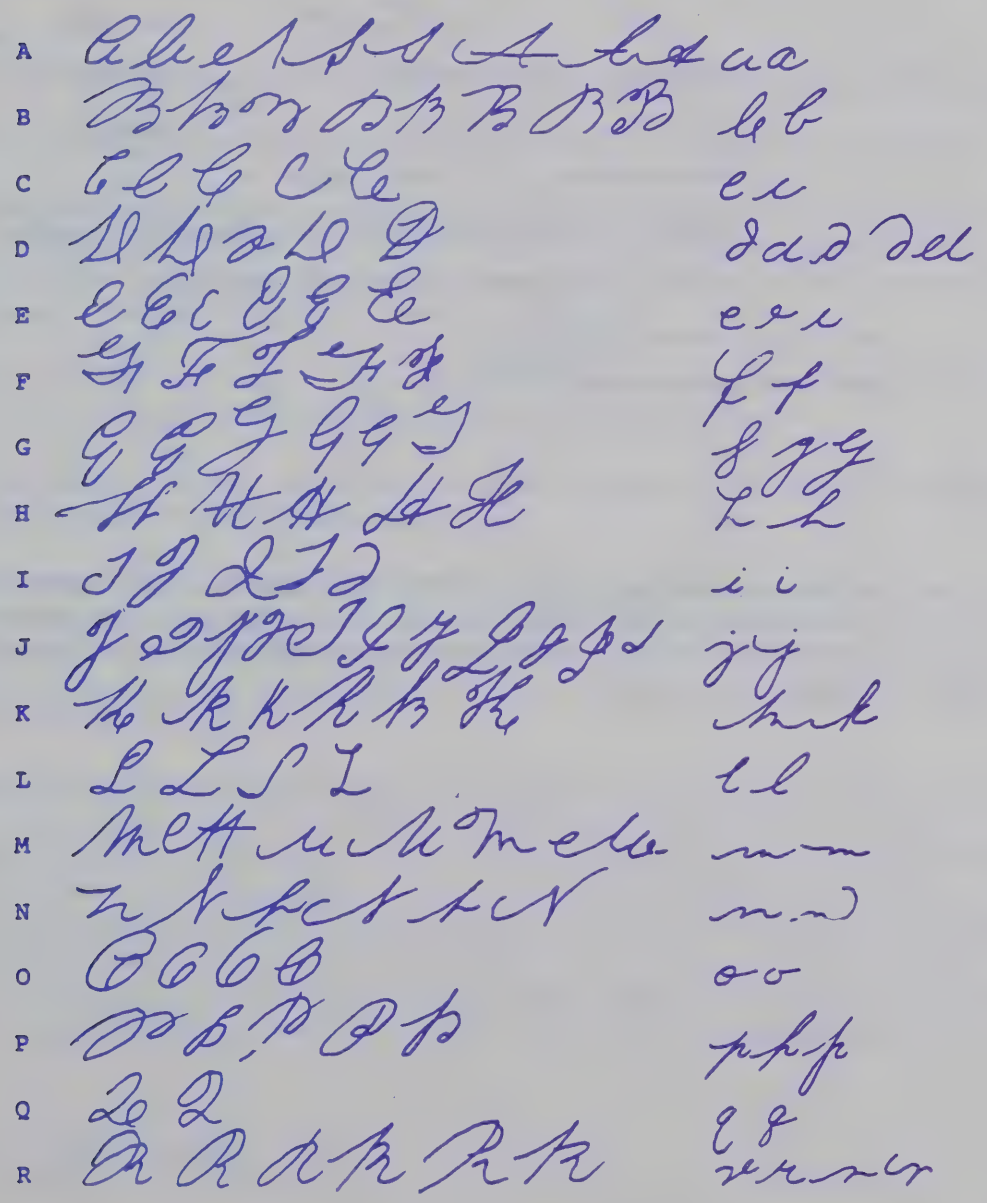
New Jersey http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/

Illinois Marriages - http://www.sos.state.il.us/cgi-bin/archives/marriage.s
Indiana Marriages thru 1850 - http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/isl/whatwehave/dbindex.html
Texas Marriages - http://www.vitalsearch-ca.com/gen/tx/tx_/txmarrim-go.htm
Death Indexes USA - http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/deathrecords.html
Since genealogical information is posted daily, search for other state marriages, births, and deaths by inputting the state and word marriage/birth/death into a search engine (I prefer google.com).

ON WRITING AND SPELLING

In a search through the census schedules, it is helpful to become familiar with a few variants of spelling and letter formation. Until the turn of the century, spelling was phonetic, words were spelled as they sounded. To obtain complete use of any index, it is important to anticipate the different possibilities then to use the index accordingly.

Each scribe had his own peculiar style. Nevertheless, it is possible to form some generalities, the study of which will greatly improve the thoroughness of research. The following guidelines are based on editorial conclusions from this 1800 census and should not be taken as definitive statements on early penmanship.



S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

BEWARE!

ss

sh

Th

ch→ck ai→ea ou→au ie→ei

d→t tt→ll dd→tt

Terminating e is often added.

Double consonants are often reduced to single.

Single consonants are often doubled.

excerpt from New York in 1800: An Index to the Federal Census Schedules of the State of NY, with other aids to research edited by Phillip McMullin, Provo,UT: Gendex Corp., 1971, pgs. ix and x.

Lineage Research Com.NSDAR
1993

NSDAR HELPS:

Get Online Help from the DAR LRLV – Lineage Research Lookup Volunteer
How many have used the LRLV service when proving an application?
Lineage Research Lookup Volunteers (LRLVs) are DAR members who are willing to look for specific information in state archives, county courthouses, local cemeteries, local genealogical societies and libraries and even their own personal libraries; for example, look up obituaries or funeral home records. If you are willing to look for specific information in just one genealogy book you own you, too, can be a Lineage Research Lookup Volunteer. Your genealogical sources do not have to be specific to the state in which you live. Once the LRLV has extracted the information and replied to your query you may use a copy of the extracted information in the email as a proof. Go to members.dar.org, committees, and then Lineage Research to volunteer online for this needed service. Our state Chair, LaVonda Kraut is not online; however, that need not stop us from actively participating in this wonderful committee. **DAR LRLV** – Find it at members.dar.org under committees, then go to Lineage Research. **REMEMBER**: For proving applications **NOT** supplementals

Registrars and Regents – Cathy Chewning can help you with name changes, deaths, etc. for the e-membership site. Chewning, Cathy [cchewning@dar.org] Membership Services Office of the Organizing Secretary General, membershipservices@dar.org, 202-879-3224

Patriot Index
The most current Patriot Index is located at http://members.dar.org/DAR/DARnet/pi/PI.cfm.

Fax request for 3 record copies and receive express service. – Usually takes 7-10 days.

Having difficulty with an app and the genealogist needs further proof? Call and talk with the genealogist – list of phone numbers. Email the online information and/or website to the genealogist to expedite verification. Their emails are written - first initial followed by last name then @dar.org. Example Fred Pa's would be fpa@dar.org

Working close to the time of an exec. Board meeting? If you find the one piece of information required, email the online url and note what you found and how it will work.

Ruth has already given you some recent updates. Others updates from Continental Congress 2004 where they applicable to online usage are:

Improved Software: Improved application software will be available to download from the members.dar.org page (under software) in the near future. It is highly recommended that you use the new software. It is important that we at least use the 3.0 DARAPP version so that email addresses are included on the application. This speeds us communication between the NSDAR and the registrar/applicant.

Supplementals: Supplementals submitted after July 2004 must be correct. If there is an error and it needs to be returned, you will be notified that the supplemental failed. You may not substitute another ancestor. Any corrections to a failed supplemental must include another check for $80! Do not resubmit a previously failed supplemental hoping that another genealogist will be assigned to your supplemental because the Genealogy Department keeps a copy of all supplementals submitted in the past 23 years. It is advised that you email the Genealogy Department to see if the line is open and viable. **Rationale**: Supplementals are costly to approve and sometimes the details submitted are not as thorough as an initial application.

Because our chapter has a computer glitch that does not enable our Registrar to get a copy of 'future notice' required letters, I had a meeting with Terry Ward, Director of Genealogy. During our conversation, I asked Terry if it would be possible for our workshop volunteers (CSH has about a dozen actively involved in helping others with their papers) could email the last few generations as they are listed on the application. She agreed with me that the application fees are costly and checking before the fees and application was sent to NSDAR was a good idea. So now here is what we do.

Applications: If you have an applicant desiring membership we are to email Terry Ward tward@dar.org to see if the line is open and viable. Terry can easily check this information on her computer screen and she will get back to you within a day or so. Please provide Terry with the last 3 or 4 ancestors (patriot through the grandchild or gr.grandchild) and include the citations. If referencing another woman's app, please include her NSDAR#. We may also use this procedures with supplementals.
Rationale: Saves everyone time, and also avoids ill-will if a mother/dau/ or 2 daughters submit an application together and it should fail to pass (3 applications can cost almost $500).

State Regent, JoAn Nichols, is highly in favor of going this extra step to avoid a potential problem and loss of money for applicants.

Vital Statistic Substitutes you might find online:
School records
SS Death Index
Baptismal/confirmation records
Cemetery records/tombstone photo.
Bible records
Military records
Family letters, manuscripts, or documented photos that include lineage info if they dovetail with other info

Some of my favorite sites:

Usgenweb.net, usgenweb.net/in
Cyndi's List - http://www.cyndislist.com/books.htm#Online
Rev. War Pensions 1840 Census - http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/colonial/census/1840/
Ancestry.com
State libraries, university libraries and county libraries – loc.gov Library of Congress for Washington's Papers and NUCMC (compendium of manuscripts)
Birth Date Calculator http://yeoldedirectoryshoppe.com/calcu_birthdate.html
SSI Death Index - http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi/

Patriot Index
The most current Patriot Index is located at http://members.dar.org/DAR/DARnet/pi/PI.cfm.

Jane Klotz, VFG
Caroline Scott Harrison

(handout)

DOCUMENTING RECENT GENERATIONS
SUGGESTED SOURCES

BIRTH

Complete Birth Certificate
Delayed Birth Certificate
Doctor/Midwife Record
Church Record
HMO Record
Census – Federal, State

Birth Record
Newspaper Announcement
School Record
Baptismal Certificate
Social Security Application
Job Application – Federal, Local

MARRIAGE

Complete Marriage Record
Marriage Bond/Bann
Divorce

Church Marriage Certificate
Newspaper Announcement
Tombstone/Cemetery Record

DEATH

Complete Death Record
Cemetery/Tombstone Record
Commercial Cemetery Record
Funeral Home Record
Insurance Policy
Social Security Death Record

Church Record/Notice
Obituary
Mourning/Funeral Card
Professional Organizations
Fraternal Organization Records

CLASSIC SOURCES

Census – State, Federal
Land Records
Military and Pension Records
Tax Records
Genealogies (use with caution)

Probate Records
Bible and Family Records
Church Registers and Records
Encounters with the law
County Histories (use caution)

CONTEMPORARY SOURCES

Employment Record – Private industry
Church Personnel
Mortgage or Loan Applications
Institutional (Military homes, prisons)

Telegrams
Passports & Visa Applications
Letters from Town Clerks and Town Histories

(Handout)

Types of Documentation

Census – Online & copies of microfilm
Tombstone – not primary source
Cemetery records - transcribed
Obituaries – cite newspaper, church, etc. location, dates,
Publications & books – county histories, newspaper articles, books, etc. Cite author, title, publication date, edition and page numbers. Photocopy the referenced page & title page. County histories and family genealogies may be acceptable documentation in some instances. They must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis in context with the lineage. If reference is made to a book not in the NSDAR Library, please furnish a photocopy including title, author, date of publication, edition and all necessary pages. In all instances provide enough evidence to prove beyond question that the name, date & place on the document belongs to the correct person in the lineage.
Family Bibles – copy cover as well as publication information & history of owners – handwriting will be analyzed according to who would have written information and the styles of the times
Family Autograph Books, Memory books, Diaries, etc. – consider the purpose, era, and collaboration with other documentation
Wedding Announcements & Marriage Certificates
Birth Certificates, Death Certificates
Wills & probate – copy, cite location date, etc. If illegible – transcripts may be used but they must be notarized.
Church records – some have assigned genealogical person to handle inquiries. Refrain from caling on Thurday & Friday as these are busy office days. State libraries hold microfilmed diocesan records. ISL has Indianapolis & Evansville records microfilmed by LDS.
Patriot Index – must have own source documents
Service Records – must have own source documents
Court Records
Land Deeds & Real Estate Records
Records of Town Meetings & Government meetings
Record Copies – Record copies can be requested, however they are not always accepted as information may have been revised or reputed. The record copy request form is available online.
Pension Files – War of 1812, Civil War, Revolutionary War, etc.

4. You should be aware of some of the instructions that the census takers were given:

- Anybody could answer the census questions - a child, a neighbor, a boarder.
- Whatever the family said you put down even if it didn't make sense or sound right.
- You were to list the family as it was on the date the census was supposed to be taken even if it wasn't. If a person had died since that date, you still were supposed to include him. If a person had been born since that date, you were supposed to leave him out. The date of the census was:

1790 - 1820	first Monday in August
1830 - 1900	June 1st
1910	April 15th
1920	January 1st

5. If you can't read the census, try putting a colored piece of paper down on top of the film reader screen. It sometimes helps to bring out the writing. If there is a name that you just can't read, trace it on the piece of paper. Maybe another record will give you a clue as to what it says. Never be afraid to ask other people for their opinion as to what the name is. People used to make up names, just like they do now.

6. There are maps showing what the county boundaries were at the time of each census. See *The Map Guide to U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920*, by William Thorndale and William Dollarhide, at the reference counter.

1880 Census:

There is a Soundex or phonetic index to this census, but it **only** indexes households with children under the age of ten in them. If you are looking for an older couple, unless they had grandchildren in the house or other children, they will not be in the Soundex. Check the catalog though to see if the census has been indexed by someone else before you start to search the entire census.

To Use the Soundex: You use the Soundex to find the family in a county and then you go to the actual census from there. Always look at the actual census and not just at the Soundex, because there is additional information on the actual census including the birth places of the parents of each person in the household.

To use the Soundex, you convert the surname into a special code. If you have found a number of variations on the surname, be sure that you Soundex code all of the variations to be sure that you don't miss the spelling that your ancestor used.

The Soundex number is a letter (the first letter of the name) and three numbers which represent the consonants. If there are no consonants after the initial letter, then the three numbers would be 000. If two consonants with the same code number are together with no vowel between them, they only count as one letter. Prefixes may or may not be coded, so list the name both ways:

van Swearingen	V526
Swearingen	S652

PROOF OF RESIDENCE

Time Frame

April 1775 – November 1783

Generally, a county and state is preferred. If the patriot served on the Continental Line and we cannot pin him down, "CL" should be included in his service description.

Remember: The source for service **cannot** be used as proof of residence. The **only** exception is a pension which usually gives the soldier's place of enlistment.

Acceptable Sources

1. Patriot was born and died in the same town/county.

2. Patriot was married and or had children during the Rev. Proof of place of Marriage or place of birth of children can be used. This category also includes Death of a spouse or minor child.

3. The patriot applied for a pension. Most of the time the pension indicates where The soldier enlisted. This is the ONLY time that the source for service can be Used to verify residence.

4. The patriot was the grantee, grantor or witness in a deed transaction.

5. The patriot was a witness to a will.

6. There is proof of church membership.

7. Court records. You need to be careful because many court records describe an ancestor's civil service, in which case the record could not be used.

8. Tax records and early "census" records. Includes "First census of Virginia – 1790" (actually 1782-1785).

9. There is proof that the patriot was living in a county anytime before the Rev. and he/she died there. We can assume that he/she has lived there continuously.

10. If the patriot was too young to own land during the Rev., proof of residence of his father can be used, as the son was very likely living with him.

11. Does the proof of service include officers? Are they established? If they are all living in the same county, we can put our patriot there also using a "probably".

POLICY FOR RECORD COPY ACCESS

1. Chapters may order copies of applications without any restrictions as long as the fee is paid with a chapter check. DAR members may order a copy of their own papers without restrictions.

Rationale: Chapters are required by Bylaw to keep a copy of chapter members' applications. Many times they need to order replacement copies due to loss, fire or flood.

2. Members of DAR may order copies of all applications. National numbers or other proof of membership will be required. A cover sheet containing member's name, national number and ancestor name will replace page one. Pages two, three and four will be sent without restrictions.

Rationale: Applications are used to assist prospective members with research.

What the Census Tells

Old censuses are valuable resources for those doing genealogical research. But there are gaps in census data resulting from changes in the questions asked from one census to another. For example, foreigners were noted in 1820 and 1830 but not 1840. Below is a list of questions asked in each decennial census since 1790†.

1790

Name of family head; free white males of 16 years and up; free white males, under 16; free white females; slaves; other persons.

1800 and 1810

Names of family head; if white, age and sex; race; slaves.

1820

Name of family head; age; sex; race; foreigners not naturalized; slaves; industry (agriculture, commerce, and manufactures).

1830

Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; deaf and dumb; blind; foreigners not naturalized.

1840

Name of family head; age; sex; race; slaves; number of deaf and dumb; number of blind; number of insane and idiotic and whether in public or private charge; number of persons in each family employed in each of six classes of industry and one of occupation; literacy; pensioners for Revolutionary or military service.

1850

Name; age; sex; race; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; value of real estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether a pauper or convict. Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

1860

Name; age; sex; race; value of real estate; value of personal estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb; blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict; number of slave houses. Supplemental schedules for slaves, and persons who died during the year.

1870

Name; age; race; occupation; value of real estate; value of personal estate; birthplace; whether parents were foreign born; month of birth if born within the year; month of marriage if married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; male citizens 21 and over, and number of such persons denied the right to vote for other than rebellion. Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year.

1880

Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; month of birth if born within the census year; occupation; months unemployed during the year; sickness or temporary disability; whether blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents. Supplemental schedules for persons who died during the year.

1890

General schedules — destroyed. Supplemental schedules for Union veterans of the Civil War and their widows.

1900

Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years married; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration and whether naturalized; occupation; months not employed; school attendance; literacy; ability to speak English; whether on a farm; home owned or rented and if owned, whether mortgaged.

1910

Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years of present marriage; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace and mother tongue of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration, whether naturalized, and whether able to speak English, or if not, language spoken; occupation, industry, and class of worker; if an employee, whether out of work during year; literacy; school attendance; home owned or rented; if owned, whether mortgaged; whether farm or house; whether a survivor of Union or Confederate Army or Navy; whether blind, deaf and dumb.

1920

Address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; if foreign born, year of immigration to the U.S., whether naturalized, and year of naturalization; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; mother tongue of foreign born; ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; home owned or rented; if owned, whether free or mortgaged.

1930

Address; name; relationship to family head; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; radio set; whether on a farm; sex; race; age; marital status; age at first marriage; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, language spoken in home before coming to U.S., year of immigration, whether naturalized, and ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; whether at work previous day (or last regular working day); veteran status; for Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation.

1940

Address; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; whether on a farm; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status; school attendance; educational attainment; birthplace; citizenship of foreign born; location of residence 5 years ago and whether on a farm; employment status; if at work, whether in private or nonemergency government work, or in public emergency work (WPA, CCC, NYA, etc.); if in private or nonemergency government work, hours worked in week; if seeking work or on public emergency work, duration of unemployment; occupation, industry, and class of worker; weeks worked last year; income last year.

1950

Address; whether house is on farm; name; relationship to household head; race; sex; age; marital status; birthplace; if foreign born, whether naturalized; employment status; hours worked in week; occupation, industry, and class of worker.

1960 and 1970

Address; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status.

1980

Address; name; household relationship; sex; race; age; marital status; Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent.

1990

Address; name; household relationship; sex; age; marital status; race; Hispanic origin or descent; type of building occupied; owner or renter; size and value of property; rent cost.

† Includes only questions for which data are still in existence; excludes questions asked on a sample basis.
Sources: National Archives, Bureau of the Census.

CENSUS INDEXES AVAILABLE

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
AL			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S	S	S
AK			1870----1907- 1 VOL.						X			S		S
AR				X	X	X	X	X	X	SX		S	M	S
AZ								X	X	SX		S		S
CA							X	X	X	S		S	M	S
CO								X	X	SX		S		S
CT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S		S
DE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S		S
DC		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S		S
FL					X	X	X	X	X	S		S	M	S
GA				X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S	S	S
HI												S		S
ID								X	X	SX		S	X	S
IL				X	X	X	X	X	XP	S		S	M	S
IN				X	X	X	X	X	XP	S		S		S
IA						X	X	X	X	S		S		S
KS								X	X	S		S	M	S
KY			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S	M	S
LA			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S	S	S
ME	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S		S
MD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XP	S	V	S		S
MA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S		S
MI				X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S	M	S
MN							X	X	X	S		S		S
MS				X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S	S	S
MO				X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S	M	S
MT								X	X	S	V	S		S
NE								X	X	SX	V	S		S
NV								X	X	SX	V	S		S
NH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		S	V	S	X	S
NJ					X	X	X	X	XP	S		S		S
NM							X	X	X	S	V	S		S
NY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XP	S		S		S
NC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S	M	S
ND								X	X	S	V	S		S
OH				X	X	X	X	X		SX		S	M	S
OK								X*			V	S	M	S
OR						XP	X	X	X	S	V	S		S
PA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S	M	S
RI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S		S
SC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S	S	S
SD								X	X	X		S		S
TN				X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S	S	S
TX					X	X	X	X	X	S	V	S	S	S
UT							X	X	SX	S	V	S		S
VT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		S	V	S		S
VA	X	XP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S		S	M	S
WA							X	X	X	S		S		S
WV								X	X	SX	V	S	M	S
WI						X	X	FX	F	S		S		S
WY							X**	X	X	X	V	S		S

XP - Published Parts - available at DAR Library
X - Published books - all available at DAR Library
S - Soundex Index - microfilm
(1880 Includes only families with child 10 or under)
M - Miracode
V - 1890 Veterans and widows only - published books by AIS
* - See Arkansas 1860
** - See Utah
F - Wisconsin State Library
WV - See VA 1790 - 1850

9/95

Revolutionary War Pension Dates

Date	*Action*
26 Aug. 1776	Invalid pensions for officers and soldiers, half-pay during disability, continental line.
24 May 1780	Widows and orphans of officers of Continental Army, half-pay for seven years, rescinded 29 July 1789.
21 Oct. 1780	Service pension for life for officers of Continental Army only, rescinded 4 Aug. 1790.
28 July 1789	Federal government assumes state invalid pensions, continental line.
3 March 1804	Federal government assumes all of South Carolina invalid pensions, continental line.
3 March 1805	Invalid pensions to those disabled since the war for wounds incurred during the war, continental line.
10 April 1806	Invalid pensions extended to volunteers, militia and state troops.
1813	Military records burned in War of 1812, including pension applications prior to 1813.
18 March 1818	Service pension for "cont. Establish 'T.' Act of 1820 removed many.
15 May 1828	Service pension for officers and soldiers eligible for pension under resolution of 21 Oct. 1780, full pay for life.
7 June 1832	First service pension for all Revolutionary soldiers and sailors, continental and state. Widows and orphans entitled to balance of money due a pensioner.
4 July 1836	Widow's pension for widow of Revolutionary soldier, on pension [illegible] married during last term of service or before 3 Nov. 1783.
7 July 1836	Pension for widow if married before 1 Jan. 1794.
3 March 1837	Revolutionary widow entitled to pension even if remarried.
3 Feb. 1853	Revolutionary widow entitled to pension, regardless of date of marriage.
5 April 1869	Daniel F. Bakeman, last Revolutionary pensioner, dies.
11 Nov. 1906	Esther S. Damon, last pensioned Revolutionary widow, dies.

Eakle, Arlene and Cerny, Johni, ed. The Source A Guide of American Genealogy. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Publishing Co., 1984. p. 267

Table 6-3

Ages of Legal Action*

Legal Action	*Legal Age*	*Exceptions/ Comments*
Inherit	From birth	An unborn child can also inherit
Be enumerated in census	From birth	Usually heads of household only until 1850
Attend school	5	Some schools accepted 3 year-olds
Witness documents	14 (male) 12 (female)	The age of discretion under the common law was 14(males) and 12 (females). Some exceptions are listed below.
Testify in court	14 (male) 12 (female)	
Choose guardian	14 (male) 12 (female)	Must be 21 in New York. No choice until age of discretion; then, if guardian appointed by court is unacceptable, can select another subject to court approval.
Serve as apprentice	14 (male) 12 (female)	Standard term was 21 (male), 18 (female) or time of marriage. If apprenticed before age of discretion, bound only to ages 14/12. Must have written deed which allowed for apprentice's consent, except for orphans on the public charge.
Show land to processioners	14 (male) 12 (female)	Males only; Southern states. Procession means to walk around the boundary lines of local property owners.
Be punished for crime	14 (male) 12 (female)	Some general exceptions before 1860. Complicated changes in the 20th century.
Sign contracts	14 (male) 12 (female)	May be required to confirm contract after arriving at majority.
Act as executor	14 (male) 12 (female)	Usually administrator with will annexed so the court had some controls. Age 17 in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Missouri; age 18 in Mississippi. Bondsman who could act as co-executor required in Vermont.
Bequeath personal property by will	14 (male) 12 (female)	Age 18 in Connecticut, Massachusetts. Virginia; age 18 (male) and 16 (female) in New York; age 21 in Vermont. Property may be held in custody of court pending review.
Marry	14 (male) 12 (female)	Parental consent required in most states until age 21 (male) and 18 (female). Married child not subject to control of parents, could remarry on death of spouse without consent if underage. Age 18 (male) and 14 (female) in Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana; age 18 (male) and 15 (female) in Minnesota; age 17 (male) and fourteen (female) in Illinois; age sixteen (male) and fourteen (female) in Iowa. Marriage is valid without parental consent, but officiator could be fined. Annulment or divorce only way to void the marriage.
Be taxed	16	Males only were counted, females appear as "heirs of. ..."
Muster into militia	16	Males only.
Procession land	16	Procession means to walk around the boundary lines of local property owners.
Take possession of land holdings	16	"In possession of" on tax rolls signifies that the person named is at least 16.
Practice trade	18	Some cities licensed tradesmen to practice their profession/occupation at age 18.
Release of guardian	21 (male) 18 (female)	
Own land	21	Some states allowed females these rights at age 18.
Devise land by will	21	
Be taxed	21	Full poll responsibility unless exempt.
Plead or sue in court	21	
Be naturalized	21	After meeting residence requirements.
Fill public office	21	Age 25 or older required for some offices.
Serve on jury	21	Grand jury, petit jury, coroner jury.
Vote	21	Linked to 21 as age of land ownership, a prerequisite to voting in colonies.

*Based in part on Judge Tapping Reeve, *The Law of Baron and Femme, of Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Servant, and of the Powers of the Courts of Chancery; with an Essay on the Terms Heir, Heirs, Heirs of the Body*, 3rd ed. (1862; reprint ed., New York: Source Book Press, 1970). This is an important legal treatise on family law describing the common law in America and exceptions created by statute law or specific traditions inherited from Spanish or French law codes. The author assumes legal knowledge on the part of the reader, so use Black's *Law Dictionary*. The original text predates the abolition of slavery and includes a discussion of law relating to slaves and their rights. It also predates much of the legal reform of the late nineteenth century which substantially changed the laws in several states. For the modern period, consult Chester G. Vernier, *American Family Laws: Comparative Study of the Forty-Eight American States, Alaska, District of Columbia, and Hawaii to 1 Jan. 1931*, 5 vols. (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1931), a state-by-state study of marriage, parent-child relationships and responsibilities, divorce, and probate in all aspects. These volumes have extensive indexes, making it easy to check specifics. Both works can be found in most law libraries.

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Own land	21	Some states allowed females these rights at age 18.
Devise land by will	21	
Be taxed	21	Full poll responsibility unless exempt.
Plead or sue in court	21	
Be naturalized	21	After meeting residence requirements.
Fill public office	21	Age 25 or older required for some offices.
Serve on jury	21	Grand jury, petit jury, coroner jury.
Vote	21	Linked to 21 as age of land ownership, a prerequisite to voting in colonies.

*Based in part on Judge Tapping Reeve, *The Law of Baron and Femme, of Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Servant, and of the Powers of the Courts of Chancery; with an Essay on the Terms Heir, Heirs, Heirs of the Body*, 3rd ed. (1862; reprint ed., New York: Source Book Press, 1970). This is an important legal treatise on family law describing the common law in America and exceptions created by statute law or specific traditions inherited from Spanish or French law codes. The author assumes legal knowledge on the part of the reader, so use Black's *Law Dictionary*. The original text predates the abolition of slavery and includes a discussion of law relating to slaves and their rights. It also predates much of the legal reform of the late nineteenth century which substantially changed the laws in several states. For the modern period, consult Chester G. Vernier, *American Family Laws: Comparative Study of the Forty-Eight American States, Alaska, District of Columbia, and Hawaii to 1 Jan. 1931*, 5 vols. (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1931), a state-by-state study of marriage, parent-child relationships and responsibilities, divorce, and probate in all aspects. These volumes have extensive indexes, making it easy to check specifics. Both works can be found in most law libraries.

Pat Gooldy
and
Ray Gooldy

in a
Genealogical Seminar
and
Book Fair

March 10, 1990

Holiday Inn East
I-70 & Shadeland Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

-Program-

Genealogical Facts, Falacies and Fantasies
Seeking, Getting and Conquering Your Genealogical Records
Unusual Methods for Unusual Records
Maps, Atlases, Gazetteers and Your Genealogy

ANALYZING RECORDS

Records are the basis of all genealogical research. Considerations regarding records, information most often provided, differences between official and unofficial records, purpose of the records and who created them. During this session we will discuss some techniques to enable you to get more information from the records you acquire.

I. Considerations regarding records
- A. Types of records
  - 1. Official
    - a. County
    - b. State
    - c. Federal
    - d. Military
  - 2. Unofficial
    - a. Family
    - b. Business
    - c. Private repositories
    - d. Newspaper
  - 3. Current or inactive
- B. Location
  - 1. Courthouse
  - 2. Archives
  - 3. Other Public Offices
  - 4. Library
  - 5. Commercial firm
- C. Who prepared them
- D. Under what conditions were they prepared
- E. Who provided the information
- F. Where did the informant get the information
- G. When were they prepared
- H. Is there substantiating evidence
- I. Is there conflict with other evidence
- J. Were there statuatory requirements regarding these records
  - 1. Age of participants
  - 2. Other agencies requiring the same or related information
  - 3. Grace period for reporting information
  - 4. Retention period within agency
  - 5. Disposition of inactive files & records
  - 6. Effect of the Privacy Act

II. Information most often provided by records

- A. Establishes a person in a specific location at a specific time
- B. Relationships
- C. Age, birthday
- D. Social status
- E. Marital status
- F. Parents
- G. Children
- H. Birthplace
- I. Occupation

III. Official records

- A. Birth records
  1. Kept at County and State Agencies
  2. Mostly after 1882
  3. Generally counties give only abstracts
  4. Birth certificates are more difficult to get because they can be used for illegal purposes, create false identities
  5. Are valuable because they give information subject and parents
  6. This information is usually provided near the time of the activity by persons involved who have "first-hand knowledge."
  7. Counties may have records not held by state authorities and vice versa.
  8. Corroborating documents
     - a. Bible records
     - b. Newspaper articles
     - c. Family albums, records or letters
     - d. Church records
     - e. Institutional records
       1. Hospital records
       2. Employers records
       3. School records
- B. Death records
  1. Kept by county and state agencies
  2. Mostly after 1882
  3. Death records are generally easier to get than birth records
  4. Be sure to check the informants knowledge
  5. The information may have been provided by as many as three or more informants and their reliablility varies.
  6. Corroborating documents
     - a. All items listed for births
     - b. military records

c. cemetery records
d. mortuary records

C. Marriage records
1. Kept at county clerk's office
2. Usually from formation of county
3. Not all marriages recorded
4. May not be in county of residence of parties concerned
5. After 1880s many required applications
6. Minister may have failed to file return or returned to another county
7. Bondsmen were usually relatives
8. Many were married by circuit riders or banns
9. Different records
a. License
b. Application
c. Consent
d. Bond
10. Corroborating Documents
a. Newpaper articles
b. Death records
c. Family albums
d. Church records
e. Wills
f. Military records
g. Birth records of children
h. Marriage records of children
i. Deed records

D. Deed records
1. Establish that subject was a landowner and place of residence
2. Provides legal description of land
3. Helps identify neighbors
4. May help determine death or departure date
5. May help determine marital status
6. May help determine arrival date into area
7. May help determine status
8. Corroborating Documents
a. Wills
b. Tax records
c. Plat maps
d. Bounty land records

E. County court order books
1. Matters handled in early years are no longer handled by appointing

citizens

2. Provide a variety of records descrsibing incidents in which subject was concerned
3. Helps social status of subject

4. Corroborating Documents
    a. County commissioners' records
    b. Other county officials records (treasurer, etc.)
    c. Other court records

F. School records
1. Attendance records
2. Enrollment records
3. Graduation records
4. Report cards
5. Year books
6. Commencement announcements

G. Naturalization records
1. Nativity is given
2. Date & port of arrival provided
3. Age of applicant children may have their own certificates
4. Naturalization certificate is not same as application
5. Early form was oath of allegiance
6. Spouse may have become citizen by marriage
7. Corroborating Documents
    a. Passenger lists
    b. Newspapers
    c. Census records
    d. Land records (Homestead Act required citizenship or application)

H. Tax records
1. Any person who had anything was taxed
2. It was easier to evade the census taker then the tax collector
3. Provides clue to social status
4. Establish land ownership
5. Corroborating Documents
    a. Census records
    b. Professional licenses
    c. Plat maps
    d. Deed records

I. Military records
1. Enlistment records
2. Muster rolls
3. Pension records

4. Bounty land claims
5. Even rejected applications have information
6. Discharge papers may be filed in Recorder's office
7. Bonus applications (State)

8. Corroborating Documents
    a. DAR or other hereditary societies
    b. VFW, GAR American Legion records
    c. Cemetery records
    d. Newspapers
    e. County histories
    f. Unit histories and accounts of reunions
    g. Family letters, photographs, letters
    h. Selective service records
    i. Museums, monuments, historical sites

J. Wills and estate settlements
1. Terminology provides clue (administrator or executor)
2. Dates help establish death date
3. Inventory and/or appraisal may provide clue to occupation and social status
4. Even though heirs were named in the will, if they received a share, they probably signed for it
5. It may have been recorded in one county and probated in another. The county of the executor as an example
6. Corroborating Documents
    a. Newspapers, Legal notices, Obituaries, Estate sales
    b. Land transfers
    c. Insurance and Military claims
    d. Funeral and/or cemetery records

IV. Unofficial records

A. Institutional records
1. Serve specific needs
2. Provide a varity of information
3. Availability and/or accuracy not uniform
4. Private and public
5. Even though they may be, or were, private hospitals, schools, etc. they may be, or have been, required to submit reports to government agencies.
6. May not be subject to restrictions of government agencies
7. Corroborating Documents
    a. Licensing agencies

b. Business directories
c. Admission and registration records
d. Graduation or discharge records
e. "House organs"
f. Reunions and alumni records
g. Sororities and fraternal organizations

B. Private firms
1. provide records of receipts
2. Reports of submissions to official agencies
3. Satisfy requirements for official licensing
4. Maintain records determined by need rather than legislation
5. Examples of some private firms
a. Survey company
b. Title insurance company
c. Funeral homes
d. Cemeteries
e. Trade schools
f. Junior colleges or prep schools
g. Historical societies
h. Libraries
i. Photographers
j. Churches
6. Corroborating Documents
a. Newspapers
b. Licensing agencies
c. Yellow pages & city directories
d. Documents submitted to official agencies

C. Newspapers
1. Lead to official records
2. Usually less accurate
3. May provide details official records don't
4. May be more accessible and not subject to "privacy laws"
5. Corroborating Documents
a. Official records
b. Other newpapers
c. Institutional records

ADDRESSES

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Administration Building
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006-5392
(202) 628-1776

The NSDAR Library

(Same address as Administration Building.)

NSDAR National Chairman and Vice Chairman Volunteer Genealogists

Jean Dixon Mann
2048 Oak Marsh Dr.
Fernandina Beach, FL, 32034-2407
Email: mann14@ix.netcom.com

Janet Pooley Franks
30793 Calle Chueca
San Juan Capistrano, 92675-1603
Email: jansplace@fea.net

The National Archives

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 7th & 8th Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408

The National Records Center

Suitland, Maryland has U. S. Census Bureau, WWI and WWII records. (Some records have been destroyed by fire. Requests for specific records may be made.)

The Library of Congress

First Street, N. W., just East of the U. S. Capitol.
For Local History and Genealogy: the Thomas Jefferson Building – Room 244
The Map Room is in the Madison Building

"Where to Write for Birth, Death, and Marriage Records"

Order booklet from: Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402

SUGGESTIONS OF SOURCES
TO PROVE DATES, PLACES, RELATIONSHIPS

ANNOUNCEMENTS
- Anniversary
- Birth
- Death
- Divorce
- Engagement
- Funeral
- Graduation
- Wedding

CEMETERY RECORDS
- Cemetery Plats
- Memorials
- Sexton's Records
- Tombstones
- Undertakers' records (old ones may be in Historical Society)

CENSUS RECORDS
- Federal 1790-1920
- Mortality
- State

CERTIFICATES
- Achievement/Award
- Adoption
- Baptism/Christening
- Birth
- Burial/Death
- Divorce
- First Communion/Confirmation
- Graduation/High School/College
- Marriage
- Membership
- Ordination

CHURCH RECORDS
- Banns/Marriage Records
- Baptism
- Church Histories
- Dismissal/Transfers
- Death, burial
- First Communion/Confirmation
- Membership rolls
- Ministers' Records
- Ordinations
- Pew Lists

CITIZENSHIP/NATURALIZATION
- Alien Registration
- Deportment
- Immigration
- Naturalization
- Passport/Applications
- Ship Passenger Lists

CITY/TOWN RECORDS
- City Directories/Telephone books
- City Histories
- Land deeds
- Tax records
- Vital records

COUNTY RECORDS
- Court Records
  - Guardianship
  - Letters of Administration
  - Probates
  - Wills/Inventories
- Land Office Records
  - Cemetery Deeds
  - Deeds: Grantee/Grantor
  - Mortgages
  - Tax Assessor's records
- Miscellaneous Records
  - Coroner's records
  - Maps/Plats
  - W.P.A. Inventories
- Vital Records
  - Birth
  - Death
  - Marriage

COURT RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Abstracts of Title
- Adoption Papers
- Arrest Records
- Contracts
- Divorce Papers
- Guardianship Papers
- Judgments
- Justice of Peace
- Land/Deed/Grants
- Leases
- Lis Pendens (Notice of civil action pending, i.e., fence dispute, stray animals, etc.)
- Maps
- Orphans Court
- Probate Records
- Tax Notices
- U.S. District Courts (Wills)
- Wills/Administration of Estate

COLLECTIONS

- Biographies/Family Genealogies
- Correspondence/personal letters
- DAR/SAR/other Organizations
- Journals/Diaries
- Newspaper articles
- Personal papers
- School records/Year Books

EMPLOYMENT RECORDS

- Educational & Training
- Pension
- Retirement papers
- Social Security
- Union membership

FAMILY RECORDS
(Look at everything!)

- Albums/Photographs
  - (Check back of photographs)
- Bibles
- Certificates/awards
- Diaries/Journals
- Hand-written family notes
- Letters
- Military Papers/Medals
- Samplers
- School Records

FEDERAL RECORDS

- Census Records - 1790 - 1920
- Land Records
  - Bounty Land Warrants
- Military Records
  - Pensions/Service
  - Naturalization
  - Passports
  - Ship Passenger Lists
  - United States District Courts

FINANCIAL RECORDS

- Account books

GOVERNMENT RECORDS

- Social Security Applications

HOSPITAL RECORDS

- Birth records
- Death records

LIBRARIES

- Biographies
- City Directories/Telephone Books
- City/Town Records
- County Records
- Family Genealogies
- State Records
- Unbound Manuscripts
- "Who's Who" Directories

LICENSES

- Business
- Occupational
- Professional
- Tavern/Inn Keepers

LODGE RECORDS

- All Fraternal Organizations
  - Biographical records
  - Membership lists
  - Society histories

MEMBERSHIPS

- Family Associations
- Fraternal
- Occupation/Professional
- Patriotic
- Social Clubs
- Unions

MILITARY RECORDS

- Awards and medals
- Bounty Land Warrants
- Burial
- Disability Applications
- Discharge papers
- Medical records
- Pension applications
- Service records
- State Militia

MISCELLANEOUS

- Colleges/Schools
- Funeral Homes
- Genealogical societies
- Historical societies

NEWSPAPERS

- Advertisements
- Births
- Engagement announcements
- Legal notices
- Local news
- Marriage announcements
- News articles
- Obituaries
- Society Page/Weddings

PERSONAL & FAMILY RECORDS

- Baby books
- Bibles
- Coats of Arms
- Family Trees
- Funeral Program/Card
- Heirlooms
- Immigration papers
- Journals/diaries
- Legal papers
- Letters
- Military records
- Personal interviews
- Photographs (Dated/labeled)
- Samplers/Tapestries
- Scrapbooks
- Silverware/Monograms
- Wedding books

SCHOOL RECORDS

- Awards
- Diplomas
- Report cards
- Yearbooks - College
  - High School
  - Trade School

STATE RECORDS

- Land records
- Miscellaneous Records
  - Coroner's records
  - Maps/Plats
  - W.P.A. Inventories
- State Archives
  - Military records
  - Land records
- State Census
- State Libraries

TAX RECORDS

- Personal Property
- Poll tax
- Real estate
- State assessments

Where Do I Find Them?

Birth, death, marriage and divorce records:
Birth: 1882-1950.....Indiana State Library
Genealogy Room
145 N. Senate Ave, Indpls.
Also check local churches
1930-present, T & Th til 7pm...Marion County Health Department
3838 N Rural St, Indpls

Death:1882-October1900.....Marion County Health Dept..
Death after October 1900:.....Indiana State Department of Health
2 N. Meridian St, Indpls.
Check Cemeteries also.
You may fax requests to 317.233.7210

Marriage records 1822-1990
Microfilm Archives Division
City-County Bldg.

Divorce records-County Clerk office to get the caused #, then go to the archives room, city-county bldg.
Other records in the archives room:
Naturalizations 1822-1928
Death Certificates 1882-1920
Estate Records 1871-1989
Municipal Civil Records (need cause #)
Superior Court Records (need cause #)
Superior Criminal Records (need cause #)

Records you can find at the Indiana State Library
Early Indiana Marriage Index through 1850
1850-1880 Indiana Mortality Index
DAR Bible Record File
Indiana Cemetery Locator
Index to Enrollment of Soldiers, their widows, orphans;1886, 1890,& 1894
Family Exchange Files
Military Records- Revolutionary- WWI
Ships Passenger List 1800-1920 (limited) could be listed as servants/slaves
Censuses- All USA 1790-1930, Indiana 1820-1930
Newspapers- More than 1500 different Indiana Newspapers dating back to 1804

For Birth and Death certificates write to:
Indiana State department of Health
Vital Records
1330 W. Michigan St
P.O.Box 1964
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-1964
317.633.0276

Where Do I Find Them?

For Marrige Certificates and Divorce records write:
Clerk of the Court
County Courthouse
(County Seat), Indiana
The Indiana State Department of Health has birth certificates from October 1907 and death records from January 1900. Marriage certificates are only kept in the county of record but the state does have an index to marriages from January 1958 to the present. Remember to ask for the charges for all records you request.

Local Societies

Genealogy Society of Marion County
P.O.Box 2292
Indpls, In 46206-2292

Johnson County Historical Society
135 N. Main St
Franklin, In 46131
317.736.4655

Indiana Genealogical Society
P.O.Box 10507
Fort Wayne, In 46852-0507

Indiana Historical Society
315 West Ohio St
Indpls, In 46202-3299

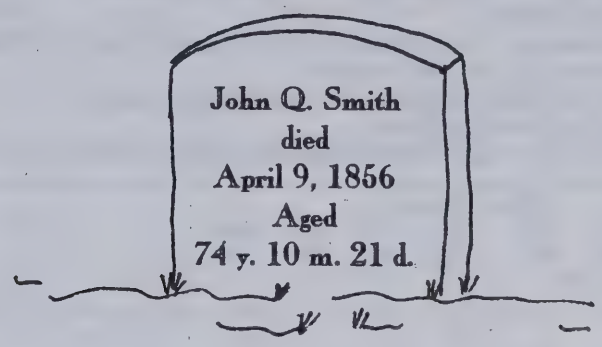
Other Resources

Ancestry Magazine
P.O.Box 990
Oren, Utah 84059
800.262.3787

Family Chronicle Magazine
P.O.Box 1201
Lewiston, N.Y. 14092
888.326.2476

Everton's Genealogical Helper
Everton Publishers,INC
Logan, Utah 84323-0368
800.443.6325

CALCULATING BIRTH DATES FROM TOMBSTONES



Calculating a birth date from a tombstone is not as difficult as many think. For our John Q. Smith who died on April 9, 1866 at the age of 74 years, 10 months and 21 days, begin this way:

1866	4	9	(Date of Death)
74	10	21	(Age at Death)

Start with days. You can't take 21 from 9, so borrow a month, reducing 4 to 3. The days you borrow are those of the remaining month, here 2 = April which has 30 days which changes the 9 to 39 and reduces the 4 to 3.

	3	39
1866	~~4~~	~~9~~
74	10	21

You can't take 10 from 3 so borrow a year, 12 months reducing 1866 to 1865. Add 12 to 3 making 15. Now you can do your subtraction.

	15	
1865	~~3~~	39
~~1866~~	~~4~~	~~9~~
74	10	21
1791	5	18

Now you can subtract 74 from 1865 leaving 1791; 10 from 15 leaving 5; and 21 from 39 leaving 18. John Q. Smith was born May 18, 1791.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

1. Under Julian or Gregorian Calendar, locate century column.
2. Locate Year in left column.
3. Note letter at intersection. Double letters denote Leap Year. Use first letter for January or February. Use second for all other months.
4. In second section, find your letter across from the your month.
5. Follow that column down into Days.
6. The Weekday is in that column across from the particular Date at left.

Century	Julian Calendar							Gregorian Calendar				
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	1500*	1600	1700	1800	1900
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300		2000	2100	2200	2300
	1400	1500#										
Year												
0	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	-	BA	C	E	G
1 29 57 85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	F	G	B	D	F
2 30 58 86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	E	F	A	C	E
3 31 59 87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	D	E	G	B	D
4 32 60 88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	CB	DC	FE	AG	CB
5 33 61 89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	A	B	D	F	A
6 34 62 90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	G	A	C	E	G
7 35 63 91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	F	G	B	D	F
8 36 64 92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	ED	FE	AG	CB	ED
9 37 65 93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	C	D	F	A	C
10 38 66 94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	B	C	E	G	B
11 39 67 95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	A	B	D	F	A
12 40 68 96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	GF	AG	CB	ED	GF
13 41 69 97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	E	F	A	C	E
14 42 70 98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	D	E	G	B	D
15 43 71 99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	C	D	F	A	C
16 44 72	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	-	CB	ED	GF	BA
17 45 73	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	-	A	C	E	G
18 46 74	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	-	G	B	D	F
19 47 75	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	-	F	A	C	E
20 48 76	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	-	ED	GF	BA	DC
21 49 77	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	-	C	E	G	B
22 50 78	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	-	B	D	F	A
23 51 79	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	-	A	C	E	G
24 52 80	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	-	GF	BA	DC	FE
25 53 81	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	-	E	G	B	D
26 54 82	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	C	D	F	A	C
27 55 83	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	B	C	E	G	B
28 56 84	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	AG	BA	DC	FE	AG

Month	Dominical Letter						
Jan., Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb., Mar., Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Apr., July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Aug.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E

Day											
1	8	15	22	29	Sun	Sat	Fri	Thu	Wed	Tue	Mon
2	9	16	23	30	Mon	Sun	Sat	Fri	Thu	Wed	Tue
3	10	17	24	31	Tue	Mon	Sun	Sat	Fri	Thu	Wed
4	11	18	25		Wed	Tue	Mon	Sun	Sat	Fri	Thu
5	12	19	26		Thu	Wed	Tue	Mon	Sun	Sat	Fri
6	13	20	27		Fri	Thu	Wed	Tue	Mon	Sun	Sat
7	14	21	18		Sat	Fri	Thu	Wed	Tue	Mon	Sun

On and before 1582, Oct. 4 only.

*On and after 1582, Oct. 15 only

HOW TO FIGURE DATES FROM TOMBSTONES

Let us say you have found the tombstone of an ancestor, and on that stone you find the date of his death and his age at death. You want to determine the date of his birth. He died April 16, 1904.

	1904 (year)	4 (months)	16 (days)	
He was aged	61 (years)	1 (month)	10 (days)	
	1843	3	6	= Mar.6,1843

But, too often it is more complicated than that. He died April 16, 1904.

	1904 (year)	4 (months)	16 (days)
His age was	83 (years)	8 (months)	21 (days)

What you do is borrow 30 days from April for a total of 46 days--and borrow 12 months from 1904 for a total of 15 months, having already borrowed a month. So you get:

	3	3	
	1904 (year)	4 (months)	16 (days)
		+ 12 (months	+30 (days)
	1903 (year)	- 15 (months)	46 (days)
	83 (years)	8 (months)	21 (days)
	1820 (year)	7 (months)	25 (days)

He was born July 25, 1820.

To check this, say he was born July 25, 1820. He lived to the age of 83 years, 8 months and 21 days. Put everything back that you have borrowed.

1820 (year)	7 (months)	25 (days)
+ 83 (years)	8 (months)	21 (days)
1903 (year	15(months)	46(days)
12 (months)	1 (month)	30(days)
1904 (year)	16 (months)	16 (days)
	12 (months)	
	4 (months)	

from SUN CITY GENEALOGIST, publication of Sun City Genealogical Society, founded 1972, Vol. IV, No.2 (Summer 1983), P.O. Box 1448, Sun City, AZ 85372

The FORMULA of 8870 = When the age is given on a tombstone or in an obituary, use the formula of 8870 to determine the date of birth:

18890506	=	died May 6, 1889
- 710709	=	aged 71 years, 7 months, 9 days
18179797		
- 8870		
18170927	=	born Sept. 27,1817 (1817,9th month,27th day)

250-YEAR DAY/DATE REFERENCE GUIDE

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time from 1800 to the year 2050.

COMMON YEARS, 1800 to 2050										JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1801	1829	1857	1885	1914	1942	1970	1998	2026													
1807	1835	1863	1891	1925	1953	1981	2009	2037		4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1818	1846	1874	1903	1931	1959	1987	2015	2043													
1802	1830	1858	1886	1915	1943	1971	1999	2027													
1813	1841	1869	1897	1926	1954	1982	2010	2038		5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1819	1847	1875	1909	1937	1965	1993	2021	2049													
1803	1831	1859	1887	1921	1949	1977	2005	2033													
1814	1842	1870	1898	1927	1955	1983	2011	2039		6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1825	1853	1881	1910	1938	1966	1994	2022	2050													
1805	1833	1861	1889	1907	1935	1963	1991	2019	2047												
1811	1839	1867	1895	1918	1946	1974	2002	2030		2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1822	1850	1878	1901	1929	1957	1985	2013	2041													
1800	1823	1851	1879	1913	1941	1969	1997	2025													
1806	1834	1862	1890	1919	1947	1975	2003	2031		3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1817	1845	1873	1902	1930	1958	1986	2014	2042													
1809	1837	1865	1893	1911	1939	1967	1995	2023													
1815	1843	1871	1899	1922	1950	1978	2006	2034		7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1826	1854	1882	1905	1933	1961	1989	2017	2045													
1810	1838	1866	1894	1917	1945	1973	2001	2029													
1821	1849	1877	1900	1923	1951	1979	2007	2035		1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1827	1855	1883	1906	1934	1962	1990	2018	2046													
LEAP YEAR, 1804 to 2048											29										
1804	1832	1860	1888		1928	1956	1984	2012	2040	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	1960	1988	2016	2044	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	1964	1992	2020	2048	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1816	1844	1872		1912	1940	1968	1996	2024		1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1820	1848	1876		1916	1944	1972	2000	2028		6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1824	1852	1880		1920	1948	1976	2004	2032		4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1828	1856	1884		1924	1952	1980	2008	2036		2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesday 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesday 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesday 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesday 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesday 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesday 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesday 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesday 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesday 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesday 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesday 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesday 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesday 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesday 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesday 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesday 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesday 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesday 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesday 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesday 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesday 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTE- To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of the days below. For Example: - To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918 fell, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Thursday.

THE SOUNDEX SYSTEM

The soundex filing system alphabetic for the first letter of surname and numeric thereunder as indicated by divider cards, keeps together names of the same and similar sounds but of varient spellings.

To search for a particular name, you must first work out the code number for the surname of the individual. No number is assigned to the first letter of the surname. If the name is Kuhne, for example, the index card will be in the "K" segement of the index. The code number Kuhne worked out according to the system below, is 500.

SOUNDEX CODING GUIDE

Code	Key Letters and Equivalents
1	b,p,f,v
2	c,s,k,g,j,q,x,z
3	d,t
4	l
5	m,n
6	r

The letters a,e,i,o,u,y,w and h are <u>not</u> coded.

The first letter of a surname is <u>not</u> coded.

Every Soundex number must be a 3-digit number. A name yielding only one code number would have two zeros added, as Kuhne, coded as K 500. Not more than three digits are used so Ebelson would be doded as E 142 <u>not</u> E 1425.

When two key letters or equivelants appear together, or one key letter immediately follows or prededes an equivalent, the two are coded as one letter, by a single number, as follows, Kelly, coded as K 400; Buerk coded as B 620; Lloyd coded as L 300 and Schaefer, coded as S 160.

If several surnames have the same code, they are arranged alphabetically by given name. There are divider cards showing most code numbers, but not all. For instance, one divider card may be numbered 350 and the next one 400. Between the two divider cards there may be names coded 353, 350, 364, 365 and 355, but instead of being in numerical order they are inter-filed alphabetically by given name.

Such prefixes to surnames as "van," "Von," "Di," "de," "le," "Di," or "du" are sometimes disregarded in alphabetizing and in coding.'

AVAILABILITY OF POPULATION SCHEDULES

State	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Alabama	–	–	–	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	F	Yes
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Arizona	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Arkansas	–	–	–	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
California	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FV	Yes
Florida	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Georgia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	F	Yes
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Illinois	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	F	Yes
Indiana	–	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kansas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Louisiana	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Michigan	–	–	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Minnesota	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FV	Yes
Mississippi	–	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Missouri	–	–	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Montana	–	–	–	–	–		–	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Nebraska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
New Jersey	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FV	Yes
New Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FV	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FV	Yes
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Ohio	–	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FV	Yes
Oklahoma	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	No	I	V	Yes
Oregon	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Tennessee	No	No	F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	FV	Yes
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
West Virginia	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Wisconsin	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes
Wyoming	–			–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Yes	V	Yes

– State or Territory did not exist or census was not taken.
No Census was taken, but schedules were destroyed.
Yes Schedules available for all, or nearly all, counties.
F Fragments of general schedules only.
V Special schedules for Union veterans and their windows are available.
I Special schedules for Indian reservations only.

PATH FINDER 5

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
Genealogy Department

USING NEWSPAPERS FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

The newspapers of a community chronicle the successes, failures, and everyday lives of the people who live there. To the family historian, newspapers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries can be especially helpful because of their abundance of personal news and social items. Besides descriptions of occurrences within the community, they also include local angles to national, regional, and state events.

The objectivity sought by modern newspapers was not necessarily a goal of their predecessors. Editors felt free to express their opinions on any given subject, and to describe local scandals in detail. This provides a gold mine of information for the family historian.

Types of Articles

Articles of genealogical importance that can be found through newspaper research include much more than brief birth, marriage, and death notices, such as "The wife of John Brown died Tuesday the 1st inst." Other items may include:

- Detailed obituaries and marriage notices that provide a great deal of family information and sometimes migration background.
- Memoriams published on the anniversary of an individual's death. These generally provide the individual's death date and the names of the people placing the memoriam - usually family members.
- Social items, such as notices of visitors from out of town; visits of local people to other places; birthday parties and their attendees; illnesses; community events, contests, and holiday celebrations and their participants; notices of residents who have moved to other locations; etc.
- Legal articles, including probate notices, divorce cases, dissolutions of business partnerships, delinquent tax lists, and advertisements of sheriffs' sales.
- News stories in which ancestors played a role, such as automobile or buggy accidents; explosions, fires, tornadoes or other disasters; crimes; proceedings of meetings of local governing bodies; listings of candidates for upcoming elections; etc.
- Advertisements. These often include the name of the proprietor of a shop, and provide present-day readers with a flavor of what business life was like at the time the ancestor lived.

Identifying & Locating Newspapers

Bibliographies have been published for many states, describing the newspapers that have been published, and where original and microfilmed copies of extant papers can be located. To locate these bibliographies or other books described in this guide, researchers should check the card or automated catalog using the state, county, or community as a subject heading (e.g.: **Maryland. Newspapers** or **Monroe County [Ky.] Obituaries**). When no newspaper bibliography exists for a state, one should check guides to resources in that state for information on newspaper collections. Some national newspaper bibliographies and union lists also have been published. Examples of national and state newspaper bibliographies include:

Ayer Directory of Publications. Philadelphia: Ayer Press, (published annually). /353.001 L36g, Readers' Services/

Bibliography of Iowa Newspapers. Iowa City, Iowa: Iowa State Historical Society, 1979. /Gc 016.071 Io9b/

Brigham, Clarence S. *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*. 2 vols. Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1947. /016.071 B76, Main Storage/

Gregory, Winifred, ed. *American Newspapers 1821-1936: A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada*. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1937. /Gc 016.07 Am3/

Gutgesell, Stephen, ed. *Guide to Ohio Newspapers, 1793-1973*. Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1974. /Gc 016.071 G98g/

Homsher, Lola. *Guide to Wyoming Newspapers, 1867-1967*. Cheyenne: Wyoming State Library, 1971. /Gc 016.071 H75g/

Ingram, John Van Ness, et al. *A Checklist of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress*. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1936. /Gc 016.071 L61c/

Jones, Roger C. *Guide to North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm*. Raleigh, N.C.: Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1982. /Gc 016.071 J72n/

Lingenfelter, Richard E. and Karen Rich Gash. *The Newspapers of Nevada: A History and Bibliography, 1854-1979*. Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1984. /Gc 016.9793 L64n/

Louisiana Newspapers, 1794-1940. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1941. /Gc 016.071 H62l/

Mercer, Paul. *Bibliographies and Lists of New York State Newspapers*. Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1981. /Gc 016.071 M53b/

Michigan Newspapers on Microfilm. Lansing, Mich.: Library of Michigan, 1986. /Gc 011.35 L61m/

Miller, John W. *Indiana Newspaper Bibliography*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982. /Gc 977.2 M613i/

Missouri Newspapers on Microfilm at the State Historical Society of Missouri. Columbia, Mo.: State Historical Society of Missouri, n.d. /Gc 016.071 St2m/

Newspapers in California. Sacramento, Calif.: California State Library Foundation, 1985. /Gc 016.9794 N47/

Rossell, Glenora E. *Pennsylvania Newspapers: A Bibliography and Union List*. Pittsburgh: Pennsylvania Library Association, 1978. /Gc 016.9748 R73p/

Tennessee Newspapers: A Cumulative List of Microfilmed Tennessee Newspapers in the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Nashville: Tennessee State Library and Archives, 1966. /Gc 016.071 T25t/

Thatcher, Linda. *Guide to Newspapers Located in the Utah State Historical Society Library*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1985. /Gc 016.071 Ut1g/

Ethnic Newspapers

Genealogists researching immigrant families who settled in areas of ethnic concentration should consult ethnic research guides for sections on newspapers. Ethnic newspapers can be a valuable source of information, not only about what was happening in the ancestors' new home in America, but for tidbits about life in the "old country." Friends and neighbors from the immigrants' places of origin occasionally sent news, and relatives sent advertisements when they were looking for family members with whom they had lost contact. Examples of sources listing ethnic newspapers are:

Arndt, Karl J.R. and May E. Olson. *The German Language Press of the Americas*, 2 vols. Pullach/Munchen: Verlag Dokumentation, 1973. /R 073 Ar6g, Main Storage/

Renkiewicz, Frank and Anne Bjorkquist. *A Guide to Polish American Newspapers and Periodicals in Microform*. Minneapolis-St. Paul: University of Minnesota, 1988. /Gc 929 R29p/

Setterdahl, Lilly. *Swedish-American Newspapers*. Rock Island, Ill.: Augustana College Library, 1981 /Gc 016.071 Sw4s/

Accessing Newspapers

The Historical Genealogy Department does not actively collect newspapers on microfilm. However, the department owns microfilms of a dozen newspapers from the Colonial period for Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. Check the microtext catalog under the headings **Miscellaneous** and **Newspapers** for these titles. Once identified, other newspapers can be found at:

- State libraries, archives, and historical societies, which often have the responsibility of tracking and collecting newspapers published in a particular state. Microfilmed copies of newspapers often are available from these institutions through interlibrary loan to local libraries.
- County seat libraries, which may have original or microfilmed copies of newspapers published within the county boundaries, and often from neighboring counties.
- Community libraries, which may have original or microfilmed copies of newspapers published in that town.
- Newspaper offices, which generally have microfilmed copies of their newspapers on file, but may or may not allow the public to use them. Researchers should remember that newspaper offices are businesses and not public institutions. They are not obligated to provide access to their libraries.
- Newspapers online. Full text articles or article indices for some newspapers are available via computer network at libraries, although this usually applies to fairly recent papers published in large cities.

Abstracts, Excerpts, and Indices

Societies and individuals in some areas have indexed or transcribed items from local newspapers and published them in book format. Examples of these types of sources include:

Clegg, Michael Barren, et al. *Ohio Newspaper Abstracts Series*, Vols. 1-5. Decorah, Iowa: Anudsen Publishing Co., 1981-1987. /Call numbers vary/

Lyon, George Edwin. *Northwest Alabama Obituaries*. Cullman, Ala.: Gregath Co., 1986? /Gc 976.1 L99n/

Wright, F. Edward. *Maryland Eastern Shore Newspaper Abstracts*. Silver Spring, Md.: The author, c.1981. /Gc 975.2 W93ma/

_____. *Western Maryland Newspaper Abstracts: A Compilation of Items Taken from the Available Newspapers of Hagerstown and Frederick*, 2 vols. Silver Spring, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1985-. /Gc 975.2 W93mb/

A locator guide for newspaper indices is:

Milner, Anita Cheek. *Newspaper Indexes: A Location and Subject Guide for Researchers*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1977. /Gc 016. 071 M36n/

Periodicals

Genealogy and local history periodicals often are excellent sources of newspaper excerpts from their locales.The Historical Genealogical Department has the largest collection of these publications in North America. Some have everyname indices that are published at the end of each issue, year, or volume. Others are unindexed.

The *Periodical Source Index*, published by the Allen County Public Library Foundation, is an article index to genealogy and local history periodicals. Check under the name of the state and county to find citations for articles of newspaper excerpts that have been published.

Use of Newspapers

Following are some tips on using newspapers for genealogical research:

- Generally, the smaller the area covered by the newspaper, the more effective it will be for genealogical research. Use a village or town newspaper if it exists for the time period needed.
- If no town newspaper exists, use the newspaper published in the county seat, but look for a column devoted to the town or township where the ancestor lived.
- If more than one newspaper survives for the time period, look at each. They may have very different coverage because of political affiliations or other reasons.
- Do not be afraid to jump political boundaries if the area where the ancestor lived was closer to a town in the neighboring county or state.
- When beginning to look at a newspaper, get to know its design for a more efficient use of time when searching. Local news often appeared on the same page in each issue.
- Note the local "brevities" or social news briefs. In these are recorded births, marriages, deaths, sickness, new jobs, moves, visits, and more.

For more information on the general methodology of using newspapers for genealogical research, check the subject heading **Newspapers** in the cassette tape catalog, or refer to the section on newspapers in a general genealogy how-to book, such as:

Szucs, Loretto Dennis. "Newspapers." *The Source*, Chapter 12. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing Co., 1984. /Gc 929 So8/

Genealogical Columns

Many newspapers publish genealogical columns with methodology articles and/or queries. These help individuals researching the same lines get in contact with one another. To locate columns, consult:

Milner, Anita Cheek. *Newspaper Genealogical Column Directory*, 4th ed. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1989. /Gc 929 M63ne 1989/

Some newspapers and other periodicals have attempted to publish genealogical query columns on a national or nearly-national scale. They include:

Genealogical Column of the *Boston Transcript*, 1906-1941 (Indexed). /Microfiche/

Genealogical Queries Appearing in the *Hartford Times* Newspapers from Feb. 1934 thru May 1967 (Indexed). /Microfiche/

"Roots Cellar." The *Genealogical Helper*. Logan, Utah: The Everton Publishers, Inc. /Periodical and CD-ROM/

Using Newspapers of the Present

Present-day newspapers can be used to connect with people who are working on the same family lines. The following suggestions are most effective when applied to a newspaper covering a small town. In metropolitan areas, a neighborhood or ethnic newspaper may be more helpful than a large daily newspaper. Some suggestions for using current newspapers include:

- Write a letter to the editor of the newspaper in the area where the family lived, briefly explaining the research being done and asking anyone who knows more information to contact you.
- If the newspaper in the area where the family lived does not publish letters to the editor of this type, buy a classified or display advertisement asking for information.
- Read the genealogy column in the newspaper where the family lived, if one is published. Submit a query to the column or, if no column exists, submit a query to the column in the newspaper published in the state capital.
- Locate obituaries of recently-deceased descendants of your ancestor. These usually include survivors who can be contacted for more information.

Timeline 1600-1800

Family or Surname _____

1600

1607 Jamestown VA founded

1620 Pilgrims land at Plymouth MA

1625

1630 Massachusetts Bay Colony

1634 First settlers to Maryland

1642-1649 English Civil War

1649 Charles I beheaded. Cromwell & Parliament rule England.

1650

1660 Restoration of established 1660 church & monarchy. Charles II crowned.

1670 First permanent English settlement in South Carolina

1675

1682 Pennsylvania colony begins.

1700

1709-1710 First large German immigration (Palatine)

1717 Large Scotch-Irish immigration begins, first wave.

1725

1733 First settlers to Georgia

1750

1754-1763 French & Indian War

1763 Treaty of Paris—
Britain gets Canada & most land east of Mississippi River

1775

1775-1783 American Revolution

1788 US Constitution adopted

1790 First US federal census

1800

Timeline 1600-1800

Family or Surname _____

1600

1607 Jamestown VA founded

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1790 First US federal census

1800

Research Planning Worksheet

Date _____

Statement of the Problem _____

Questions Related to the Problem:

Sources to Try	Results

Timeline 1600-1800

Family or Surname _____

1600

1607 Jamestown VA founded

1620 Pilgrims land at Plymouth MA

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1733 First settlers to Georgia

1750

1754-1763 French & Indian War

1763 Treaty of Paris— Britain gets Canada & most land east of Mississippi River

1775

1775-1783 American Revolution

1788 US Constitution adopted

1790 First US federal census

1800

Notes

Surname _____

Title of book, article, or document _____ # vols. in set _____

For articles, title of journal _____
volume # _____ , issue # and date _____ , page #s _____

Author, compiler, and/or editor _____

City of publication _____ Publisher and date of publication _____

Where I used it and when _____ date _____

Call # or Film # _____

Vol # (when applicable).

Page #	Notes

Notes

Surname _____

Title of book, article, or document _____ # vols. in set ____

For articles, title of journal _____
volume # _____ , issue # and date _____ , page #s _____

Author, compiler, and/or editor _____

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Page #	Notes

Notes

Surname _____

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For articles, title of journal _____
volume # _____ , issue # and date _____ , page #s _____

Author, compiler, and/or editor _____

City of publication _____ Publisher and date of publication _____

Where I used it and when _____ date _____

Call # or Film # _____

Vol # (when applicable),

Page #	Notes

Notes

Surname _____

Title of book, article, or document _____ # vols. in set _____

For articles, title of journal _____
volume # _____ , issue # and date _____ , page #s _____

Author, compiler, and/or editor _____

City of publication _____ Publisher and date of publication _____

Where I used it and when _____ date _____

Call # or Film # _____

Vol # (when applicable).

Page #	Notes

Notes

Surname _____

Title of book, article, or document _____ # vols. in set _____

For articles, title of journal _____
volume # _____ , issue # and date _____ , page #s _____

Author, compiler, and/or editor _____

City of publication _____ Publisher and date of publication _____

Where I used it and when _____ date _____

Call # or Film # _____

Vol # (when applicable),
Page # Notes

Research Planning Worksheet

Date _____

Statement of the Problem _____

Questions Related to the Problem:

Sources to Try	Results

Research Planning Worksheet

Date _____

Statement of the Problem _____

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Sources to Try	Results

Research Planning Worksheet

Date _____

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Sources to Try	Results

Research Planning Worksheet

Date _____

Statement of the Problem _____

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Sources to Try	Results

Research Planning Worksheet

Date _____

Statement of the Problem _____

Questions Related to the Problem:

Sources to Try	Results

Biographical Outline of the Life of _____

(Name of person)

With information on education, military service, marriage(s), children, illnesses, religious milestones, migrations, residences, jobs, family events, land purchases, court appearances, death & burial, etc.

Date	Age	Event and Place	Documentation
Birth		Place	

Date	Age	Event and Place	Documentation
Death		Place	
Burial		Place	
Probate		Place	

Biographical Outline of the Life of _____

(Name of person)

With information on education, military service, marriage(s), children, illnesses, religious milestones, migrations, residences, jobs, family events, land purchases, court appearances, death & burial, etc.

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Death		Place	
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Biographical Outline of the Life of _____

(Name of person)

With information on education, military service, marriage(s), children, illnesses, religious milestones, migrations, residences, jobs, family events, land purchases, court appearances, death & burial, etc.

Date	Age	Event and Place	Documentation
Birth		Place	

Date	Age	Event and Place	Documentation
Death		Place	
Burial		Place	
Probate		Place	

F U N E R A L H O M E R E C O R D

Name of Funeral Home: _____

Address of Funeral Home: _____

PERSON'S FULL NAME: _____ PERSONAL ID. NO.: _____

DATE OF FUNERAL HOME ENTRY: _____

Name of Deceased: _____

Married: [ ] Single: [ ] Widowed: [ ] Divorced: [ ]

Residence at Death: _____

Charge Funeral to: _____ Address: _____

Order given by: _____ How Secured: _____

If Veteran, Name of War: _____

Occupation: _____ Social Security Number: _____-____-_____

Employer and Address: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Age in Years: _____ Months: _____ Days: _____

Place of Birth: _____ Place of Death: _____

Name of Father: _____ Birth Place: _____

Maiden Name of Mother: _____ Birth Place: _____

Date of Funeral: _____ Day of Week: _____ Hour: _____

Services at: _____ Clergyman: _____

Religion of Deceased: _____ Lodges/Organizations: _____

How long Resided in State: (U.S. city or County) _____ Years: _____ Months: _____

Cause of Death: _____

Contributory Causes: _____ Certifying Physican: _____

His Address: _____ Ship Remains to: _____

Cemetery [ ] or Crematory [ ]: _____

Lot Number: _____ Grave Number: _____ Section Number: _____ Block Number: _____

Owner of grave or lot: _____

Burial Permit: State: _____ Number: _____ District: _____

Death Certificate Number: _____ Place Certificate Recorded _____

Obituary Published in (newspapers): _____

=== DIAGRAM OF LOT OR VAULT ===

NOTES AND REMARKS: _____

F U N E R A L H O M E R E C O R D

Name of Funeral Home: _____

Address of Funeral Home: _____

PERSON'S FULL NAME: _____ PERSONAL ID. NO.: _____

DATE OF FUNERAL HOME ENTRY: _____

Name of Deceased: _____

Married: [ ] Single: [ ] Widowed: [ ] Divorced: [ ]

Residence at Death: _____

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Date of Birth: _____ Age in Years: _____ Months: _____ Days: _____

Place of Birth: _____ Place of Death: _____

Name of Father: _____ Birth Place: _____

Maiden Name of Mother: _____ Birth Place: _____

Date of Funeral: _____ Day of Week: _____ Hour: _____

Services at: _____ Clergyman: _____

Religion of Deceased: _____ Lodges/Organizations: _____

How long Resided in State: (U.S. city or County) _____ Years: _____ Months: _____

Cause of Death: _____

Contributory Causes: _____ Certifying Physican: _____

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Cemetery [ ] or Crematory [ ]: _____

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Owner of grave or lot: _____

Burial Permit: State: _____ Number: _____ District: _____

Death Certificate Number: _____ Place Certificate Recorded _____

Obituary Published in (newspapers): _____

=== DIAGRAM OF LOT OR VAULT ===

NOTES AND REMARKS: _____

TAX LIST

Name: ID #:

Spelling Variations:

Line Number	Date or Year	Person's Name Charged	1st Rate Land	2nd Rate Land	3rd Rate Land	County In Which Land Lies	Water Course On Which Land Lies
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

Continued:

Line Number	In Whose Name Entered	In Whose Name Surveyed	Patented	Male Whites Over 16	Male Whites Over 21	Blacks Over 16	Total Blacks	Horses	Rates Of Conveyences	Retail Stores	Tavern Licenses	Value Of Town Property	Hogs	Children
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														
6.														
7.														
8.														

1. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]
2. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]
3. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]
4. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]
5. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]
6. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]
7. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]
8. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
   Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

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TAX LIST

Name: ID #:

Spelling Variations:

Line Number	Date or Year	Person's Name Charged	1st Rate Land	2nd Rate Land	3rd Rate Land	County In Which Land Lies	Water Course On Which Land Lies
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

Continued:

Line Number	In Whose Name Entered	In Whose Name Surveyed	Patented	Male Whites Over 16	Male Whites Over 21	Blacks Over 16	Total Blacks	Horses	Rates Of Conveyences	Retail Stores	Tavern Licenses	Value Of Town Property	Hogs	Children
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														
6.														
7.														
8.														

1. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

2. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

3. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

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Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

5. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

6. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

7. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

8. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

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Continued:

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1. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

2. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

3. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

4. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

5. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

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Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

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Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

8. County: State: Microfilm Reel No.: Book No.: Pages:
Line(s): Indexed: Yes [ ] No [ ] Legibility: Good [ ] Moderate [ ] Poor [ ]

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Notes

Surname _____

Title of book, article, or document _____ # vols. in set ____

For articles, title of journal _____

volume # _____ , issue # and date _____ , page #s _____

Author, compiler, and/or editor _____

City of publication _____ Publisher and date of publication _____

Where I used it and when _____ date _____

Call # or Film # _____

Vol # (when applicable),

Page #	Notes

Military Service Records

in the National Archives of the United States

National Archives and Records Administration

Washington, DC 20408

Records Relating to Volunteer Soldiers

Records of volunteer soldiers who fought in various wars chiefly in the Federal Government's interest from the Revolutionary War through the Philippine Insurrection, 1775-1902, so-called compiled military service records, are in the National Archives Building.

A compiled military service record consists of a card or cards on which is recorded information about a soldier that was collected from muster rolls, returns, hospital registers, prison records, and other records. Cards for each war are arranged by State, thereunder by military unit, and thereunder alphabetically by surname. The War Department program for preparation of the compiled service records was begun some years after the Civil War to permit more rapid and efficient checking of military and medical records in connection with claims for pensions and other veterans benefits.

Compiled military service records for the Revolutionary War period are fragmentary because many of the original records were lost in a fire that occurred November 8, 1800, in offices the Secretary of War occupied. Other records were lost or destroyed in 1814 when Government buildings in Washington were ransacked and burned by the British Army

The compiled military service record of each volunteer soldier is filed with similar records for other soldiers who fought in the same war and regiment or other unit. In addition to abstracts of information about the soldier from original rolls, returns, registers, or other records, the record sometimes contains, particularly for later wars, one or more original documents relating to the soldier. The records usually show a soldier's presence or absence on certain dates. Typically, they also show the soldier's rank, military organization, and term of service; sometimes they also show age, place of enlistment, and place of birth. Although they are of value for proving military service, they usually contain little genealogical information

Many of the original records from which compiled service records were made are among NARA holdings, but there is rarely need to examine them because of the care and thoroughness with which the information they contain was copied. The information shown on a card in an individual's compiled service record is almost always taken verbatim from the original records; the records themselves rarely contain additional information on the individual.

It should be noted that, although the War Department made every effort to assemble available official information, many compiled service records are not complete. Full records of the participation of a given unit may not have been available. Also, a soldier may have served in a State militia unit that was never called into the service of the Continental, Federal, or Confederate States governments. Records of such service, if available, are most likely to be in State archives or in the custody of the State adjutant general.

Records Relating to Regular Army Service

Records relating to service in the U.S. Regular Army by officers, 1789-1917, and enlisted men, 1789-1912, during peace and war are in the National Archives Building. Records relating to officers serving in the Regular Army are scattered among many files and vary in content so much that it is not practical to describe them in detail here. An officer's service is likely to be documented in orders, muster rolls, returns of posts and military units, station books, War Department correspondence relating to personnel, and medical and other records.

The War Department did not maintain or compile personnel files for Regular Army officers until 1863. Records relating to officers who served prior to that date are scattered among many different series of War Department records that can be located only after examining numerous indexes and registers. The National Archives cannot undertake the research necessary to locate all such documents. We can furnish copies of pension files for Regular Army officers serving before 1863 which normally include summaries of their service. The Regular Army officers' files created after 1863 vary greatly in size; such a file can consist of two or three pages or several hundred pages.

Records relating to service of Regular Army enlisted men include registers of enlistments, muster rolls of regular units, and medical and other records. Registers of enlistments show for each man his name, age, place of birth, date and place of enlistment, occupation at enlistment, regiment and company, physical description, and date and reasons for discharge, or, where applicable, date of death or date of desertion and sometimes of apprehension or return after desertion. The information in these diverse and scattered sources was never collected and organized into compiled service records as was done for volunteer soldiers. When a military

record of an enlisted man is requested by mail, we will furnish copies of the relevant page(s) from the enlistment registers.

Personnel records of officers separated from service after June 30, 1917, and of enlisted personnel separated after October 31, 1912, are in the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Mo. Approximately 80 percent of the records of Regular Army officers and enlisted men separated after June 30, 1917, and before December 31, 1959, were destroyed in a fire at the National Personnel Records Center on July 12, 1973. However, the Center's holdings include other records of units and commands from which information can be abstracted concerning individual service. For the most part, the personnel files which were not destroyed in the 1973 fire are individual files in which significant papers pertaining to service were maintained in a single jacket or folder generally known as the service record, or 201 file. Officers' personnel records include those for separated Regular Army officers and active duty service of National Guard officers; for Reserve officers, if deceased; for nurses, contract surgeons, field clerks, and Public Health Service officers who were commissioned in the U.S. Army; and for officers of the Philippine Scouts. Enlisted men's records include those of members of the Specialist Corps, Russian Railway Corps, Student Army Training Corps, Philippine Scouts, former members of the National Guard, and reservists, if deceased. The clear-cut distinction between regular and nonregular service that characterizes records of the pre-1917 period does not persist thereafter.

Records Relating to Air Force Service

In the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Mo., are military personnel files and related records for officer and enlisted personnel of the Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard separated since September 1947, the date the U.S. Air Force was established. Service in predecessor organizations (Army Air Forces, Army Air Corps, and Army Air Service) is also documented in the personnel files. Some of these records were destroyed in a fire at the National Personnel Records Center on July 12, 1973. Most affected were records for 1947 to 1963 for Air Force servicemen whose surnames begin with "I" through "Z". However, the Center's holdings include other records

Records Relating to Naval and Marine Corps Service

In the National Archives Building are records relating to service in the American Navy and Marine Corps in the Revolutionary War, 1775-83; in the U.S. Navy--officers, 1798-1902, and enlisted men, 1798-1885; and in the U.S. Marine Corps--officers, 1798-1895, and enlisted men, 1798-1904. Naval and marine service records of the Revolutionary War period are fragmentary, including only such information as the serviceman's name and rank, the name of the vessel on which he served, and the dates of his service or the dates on which he was paid. See also Records Relating to Volunteer Soldiers, p.3. The War Department formed a series of naval compiled service records for the Revolutionary War by transcribing onto cards information from its collection of Revolutionary War naval records.

These compiled service records contain abstracts of information relating to naval personnel as found in original muster rolls, payrolls, receipts for pay, assignments of pay, and other related records.

No compilations of service performed by American naval officers following the Revolutionary War were created by the Navy Department. Abstracts of service performed by most commissioned Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers, volunteer naval officers of the Civil War, some noncommissioned officers, and a few professors and teachers at the U.S. Naval Academy were compiled by the Navy Department. These abstracts covering the period 1798-1924 usually provide the date of the officer's appointment, the date and nature of changes in rank, and, where pertinent, the date and nature of the termination of his service. Likewise, prior to 1885 no compilations of service performed by enlisted men were assembled by the Navy Department. Records pertaining to such service are scattered among many files, registers, returns, reports, and other related records. Enlistment returns and ships' muster rolls usually show the date and place of enlistment, age at enlistment, civilian occupation, and the State and/or country of birth. Pension and bounty land warrant application files for both officers and enlisted men usually contain summaries of their entire naval service as well as provide information concerning their families.

In the National Personnel Records Center in St Louis, Mo., are individual personnel records (jackets) of Navy commissioned officers separated after 1902, Navy enlisted personnel separated after 1885, Marine Corps officers separated after 1895, and Marine Corps enlisted personnel separated after 1904.

Records Relating to Confederate Service

Compiled service records for many but not all of the men who served in the Confederate States Army are in the National Archives Building. They contain virtually no genealogical information, but they are of value for proving military service. Compiled Confederate military service records are similar to those previously described relating to volunteer soldiers.

As the Confederate government evacuated Richmond in April 1865, the central military records of the Confederate Army were taken to Charlotte, N.C., by the adjutant and inspector general, who then transferred them to the Union commander. The records were taken to Washington, where, along with other Confederate records captured by the Union Army, they were preserved by the War Department. In 1903 the Secretary of War persuaded the Governors of most Southern States to lend the War Department Confederate military personnel records in the possession of the States so that they could be copied.

The compiled military service record of a Confederate soldier consists of one or more card abstracts and sometimes one or more original documents. Each card abstract copies an entry in original records, such as Confederate muster rolls, returns, and descriptive rolls and Union prison and parole records. The card abstracts in the jacket of any soldier, if the original record of his service was complete, may serve to trace that service from beginning to end, but they normally do little more than tell where he was at a given time. The only information of genealogical interest they are likely to give is his age and place of enlistment.

Many of the original records from which compiled service records were made are among NARA holdings, but there is rarely need to examine them because of the care and thoroughness with which the information they contain was copied.

A soldier may have served in a State militia unit that was never mustered into Confederate service. Records of service in such units, if they exist, are likely to be in the archives of the State or in custody of the State adjutant general. Many Southern States have records relating to payment of State benefits to Confederate veterans.

In the National Archives Building there are records for some persons who served in the Con-

US Army
Military History Institute

The Military History Institute, located in Carlisle, PA, is the Army's central repository for historical source material. Its holdings include over one million cataloged items relating to military history. These sources, however, can be used to study a myriad of other facets of history including genealogy and by no means are restricted to use by members of the military. The Institute is open to the public each weekday and its sources may circulate through interlibrary loan or by the photocopying service.

In 1967, the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection was formed at Carlisle Barracks and provided a repository for historical source material which had been at the Army War College, the National War College and the Army Command and General Staff College. More than 120,000 published volumes formed the nucleus of the Research Collection. Later, a collection of personal papers, photographs and artifacts was started and the name was changed to the Military History Institute. It now houses over 300,000 volumes in the library, 60,000 periodicals, 500,000 photographs, 40,000 audio/visual items, 75,000 artifacts, more than 4,000,000 pieces of personal manuscripts, and 1,000,000 classified and unclassified government documents. Please note that in addition to published works, the Institute collects personal items of great use to historians. The manuscripts are not the official Army papers, but individual letters and diaries. The movies and artifacts were kept and used by private citizens.

As already alluded to, the Institute has a large library, archives which contain manuscripts, photographs, audio/visual material, maps, and art work, and a collection of artifacts. In addition, there is an ongoing oral history project whereby students at the Army War College interview retired general officers. The completed tapes and transcripts are housed in the Institute.

Each department has a staff ready to assist all researchers. The Institute receives over 10,000 visits and inquiries by mail, interlibrary loan and telephone each year.

Genealogists whose ancestors served in the military can use the regimental histories, personal papers, and photographs to learn much about those ancestors' service. The Institute's library has an immense collection of published regimental histories and adjutant generals' reports for states whose volunteers fought in the Civil War, North and South. For example, the Institute has nearly every source book mentioned in Groene's Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor and Schweitzer's Civil War Genealogy. For Ohio alone, there are 100 rosters and histories. Often these include anecdotes of Army life which can vividly illustrate how one's ancestor lived, even if he is not specifically mentioned in the story. His name will usually be recorded on a regimental roster which will give a brief record of his service and often his hometown and occupation. Other unit histories span the years from the Civil War to the present and contain similar information. It is most helpful for a researcher to know the unit in which his or her ancestor served.

Memoirs, letters and diaries are included in the Institute's manuscript collection, the majority of which is from the era of the Civil War to today and is organized by name. Two large collections obtained by contacting each surviving veteran of the Spanish-American War and World War I number over 9000 donations, with donations still in-coming. These two collections are organized first by unit and then by surname. While the archives might not have on file a letter or diary written by a particular progenitor, he or she may be mentioned in the writings of someone from the same unit. If the researcher has not identified the unit in which his or her ancestor served, the Institute's staff may be able to discern that from the information available.

The Institute is well on its way to becoming a clearinghouse for identified Civil War photographs, having copies of the complete collections from Pennsylvania and New Jersey state archives, from several county historical societies, and an additional 50,000 unique images. Its photograph archives has two dozen images from the Mexican War era and extensive collections for the Indian War (1865-1890) period, Spanish-American War and World War I. Thousands of photographs in the collection represent the remainder of the twentieth century. Thus, it is quite possible that the Institute has a picture of a researcher's ancestor either in a group photo or in an individual image unbeknownst to that researcher.

In addition to these unique sources, the Institute has hundreds of published state, county and local histories and periodicals of National Guard units, especially from Pennsylvania and New York, which contain information on individual members. On microfilm, there is the Cox Collection of 3,000 state, county and town histories, 15,000 telephone directories, and 500 city directories.

Most of the published sources may circulate through interlibrary loan (via your library), and the Institute has a limited photocopying service for those sources which do not circulate. The cost is $2.85 for the first six pages and $.07 for each succeeding page up to 150 per researcher per year. Photographs may be copied for $1.25 each. The Institute is open weekdays, except Federal holidays, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The U.S. Army Military History Institute's staff welcomes the privilege of assisting genealogists with their research and appreciates donations or the opportunity to copy manuscripts and photographs in order to strengthen its holdings for future generations.

Inquiries concerning the Military History Institute, its holdings and use of its facilities should be sent to:

U.S. Army Military History Institute
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013
Telephone (717) 245-3611

Restrictions on Records in the National Archives Building and in the Washington National Records Center

Records in the National Archives Building relating to military service are available for public examination and reproduction subject to restrictions imposed by the Archivist of the United States in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 and 44 U.S.C. 2104 on release of records containing information regarding national security, information exempted from disclosure by statute, and information which would invade the privacy of an individual.

Restrictions on Records in the National Personnel Records Center

The National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Mo., will honor requests for information from military personnel files in its custody received from official sources and from veterans and members of their immediate families. Requests from family members are restricted to a limited number of relatives, such as the father, grandfather(s), brother(s), and uncle(s).

If the person whose records are requested is living, his written consent is required before any information may be supplied. The information furnished is usually limited to complete name and dates of service, but, if needed to assure identification of the person or if specifically requested, such information as date and place of birth, and name of father, mother, and wife is furnished.

Genealogical requests for information concerning military service should be submitted on GSA Form R6-7231 (available from the Center) to National Personnel Records Center (MPRC), 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132. All other inquiries about military personnel should be submitted on Standard Form 180, Request Pertaining to Military Personnel Records (available from the Center), to National Personnel Records Center (MPRC), 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132.

Records relating to Federal employment of civilians are subject to U.S. Office of Personnel Management regulations governing release of information from personnel records consistent with the provisions of the Public Information Act of 1966 (5 U.S.C. 552). Information furnished is limited to name, position titles, grades, salaries, and duty stations. An inquiry about the employment record of a civilian should contain as much identification as possible and should be addressed to National Personnel Records Center (CPR), 111 Winnebago St., St. Louis, MO 63118.

How to Order Copies of Unrestricted Records

Photocopies of unrestricted original documents are available for a fee. NARA will conduct a search for the documents if, in addition to the full name of the serviceman, the war in which he served, and the State from which he entered service, an inquirer can supply other identifying information. (If the request concerns a Navy enlisted man, the name of at least one vessel on which he served, with approximate dates, must be given and, if possible, his place of enlistment).

Requests for copies of veterans records housed in the National Archives Building should be submitted on National Archives Trust Fund (NATF) Form 80, Order for Copies of Veterans Records, which will be furnished free on request. The form should be filled out according to the instructions and with as much information as possible and submitted to the General Reference Branch (NNRG), National Archives and Records Administration, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20408.

If a file is found for the veteran in question, NARA will supply copies of documents that provide pertinent information about the veteran and his family. Instructions accompanying the NATF Form 80 also explain the procedure for payment for copies.

If a name supplied by an inquirer is not that under which the serviceman was carried on the rolls or if the unit in which he served is not known or is given incorrectly, the NARA staff may find it difficult to identify his record. There are usually many servicemen of the same or nearly the same name, and the name under which a serviceman was listed may differ from the name by which he was known to members of his family

NARA can only make identifications that are relatively easy to establish. It cannot undertake extensive research or lengthy evaluation of conflicting or uncertain evidence in the records. If such research or evaluation is necessary, it will offer to furnish reproductions of all the records.

In attempting to identify a serviceman when the information supplied is not sufficient, the NARA staff will try to match initials and spelling of the surname given in a standard list of variant spellings. If the staff is able to reduce the possibilities to a few individual records, it will attempt identification by comparing the records with any information the inquirer supplies that is likely to be useful for the purpose. If the serviceman's identity seems obvious or probable, NARA will furnish a copy of the record it thinks is the correct one.

Inquirers who are unable to supply information necessary for NARA to make an effective search of the records may examine or hire someone to examine files in the research rooms of the National Archives Building. Names of persons who do genealogical research for a fee can be obtained from genealogical periodicals, usually available in most public libraries.

Some of the information needed to order copies may be found in *Index to Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives*, Bicentennial Edition, revised and published in 1976 by the National Genealogical Society; in *Report From the Secretary of War in Relation to the Pension Establishment of the United States*, published in three volumes in 1835 as State Document 514, 23d Congress, 1st session; and in *List of Pensioners on the Roll January 1, 1883*, published in five volumes in 1883 as Senate Executive Document 84, 47th Congress 2d session. These publications are available in most large public libraries and in research libraries.

federate Navy and Marine Corps, 1861-65. Confederate naval and marine service records give the serviceman's name and rank and sometimes his station. If he was imprisoned, a record may give the date of his capture, place of his imprisonment, and date of his parole.

Records Relating to Veterans Who Applied for Pensions or Bounty Land Warrants

From the earliest days of English settlement in America, the Colonies gave financial aid to persons disabled in military service and to dependents of persons killed in service. After the Colonies declared their independence, the Continental Congress passed resolutions promising compensation to all who were disabled in the Revolutionary War, to those who continued in service to the end of the war, and to widows or orphans of officers killed in the war. Compensation could be in money or land, or both. Because the Continental Congress lacked funds, it relied on the States to provide compensation; some States also provided benefits independently of the Congress.

Pension Files

The First Congress under the Constitution. approved an act making the United States responsible for payment of disability pensions that had been granted by States for service in the Revolutionary War. Acts passed during the next three decades limited benefits to those disabled in service and to dependents of those killed in service or who died as a result of service. In 1818, however, Congress provided that every person who had served in the Revolutionary War for 9 months or until the end of the war and who was "in need of assistance from his country for support" should be pensioned. Later legislation removed the requirement of need.

Following the precedent set for Revolutionary War veterans, Congress has authorized pensions for those who served in succeeding wars, including the Indian wars, and in peacetime. Pensions for peacetime service have been limited to veterans who suffered service-connected disabilities or to dependents of men who died as a result of service. The records of pensions granted or applied for under many of these laws are in the National Archives Building. The pension files relate to claims based on service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps between 1775 and 1916.

Applications that the Secretary of War received through November 8, 1800, together with supporting papers, apparently were destroyed in the War Department fire of that date and in the fire of 1814. A few records relating to early claims still exist, however, and information from them has been summarized on cards that are filed with Revolutionary War pension and bounty land warrant application files.

A typical pension file contains the application of the claimant, documents submitted as evidence of identity and service, and records of action taken on the claim. The claimant may have been a veteran or his widow, minor children, or other dependent. Since a claimant could have applied for a pension under several different acts, a pension file may contain more than one application from a claimant. It may also contain applications from several claimants because applications for pensions based on the service of one serviceman for a certain period were usually filed together. Documents submitted in support of some pension claims include affidavits attesting to service, pages from family bibles, and copies of records of birth, marriage, and death. For service in the Civil War and later, a pension file may also include Bureau of Pensions questionnaires sent out in 1898 and 1915, which contain genealogical information.

Pensions based on military service to the Confederate States of America were authorized by some Southern States but not by the Federal Government until 1959. Inquiries about State pensions should be addressed to the State archives at the capital of the veteran's State of residence after the war.

Bounty Land Warrant Application Files

In 1776 and later, the Continental Congress provided for granting public land to those who remained in the armed forces until the end of the war or until discharged by the Congress and to dependents of those killed. Laws passed between 1796 and 1855 also authorized granting warrants for land to those who had served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, Indian wars, and the war with Mexico. Bounty land warrant application files relate to claims based on wartime service between 1775 and March 3, 1855.

The documents in a bounty land warrant application file are similar to those in a pension file. They include the application of the claimant, who may have been a veteran or a veteran's widow or heirs, affidavits attesting to service. and the jacket on which action taken on the claim is noted. Since Congress enacted many laws relating to bounty land, more than one application may be found in a file. Many of the application files relating to Revolutionary War and War of 1812 service have been combined with pension files.

Information in the Records

Both pension and bounty land warrant application files usually show name, rank, and military unit of the veteran and period of his service. If a veteran applied, the file usually shows his age or date of birth and place of residence at the time he applied, and sometimes his place of death. If his widow applied, the file shows her age and place of residence, her maiden name, the date and place of their marriage, and the date and place of his birth. When application was made on behalf of minor children or by heirs of the veteran, their names and sometimes their ages or dates of birth are shown.

Information on Discharges, Burials, Headstones

Discharges

Before 1944, Army regulations allowed the preparation of only an original discharge certificate, which was given to the soldier. The National Archives would not have the certificate on file (unless it was later submitted by the veteran in support of a pension or bounty land claim) nor does it have the authority to prepare another.

Burials

Records in the National Archives relating to burials of veterans in national cemeteries are incomplete. Requests for such information should be addressed to the Director, Cemetery Service (41A), National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration, Washington, DC 20420.

Headstones

The Monument Service (42), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW.. Washington, DC 20420, is responsible for issuing standard Government headstones or markers for the graves or crypts of deceased veterans Applicants are required to furnish certain information concerning the deceased veteran, but copies of service records need not be submitted with applications because the Veterans Administration performs verification of service.

MAPS AND GENEALOGY

WHY MAPS ARE USED IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

It is very important to identify the locations where records can be found. Using the known facts that you have in combination with maps and atlases you will be able to acquire the records necessary to build a multi-generation error-free lineage.

HOW TO DETERMINE WHERE TO LOOK FOR RECORDS

In the United States, property, probate and other types of records are normally kept by county governments. By using maps you can determine which county courthouse might have pertinent records.

√ *The Handy Book for Genealogists*, 8th edition: Logan UT (Everton Publishers, Inc,. 1991) provides information about existing county records, county addresses, and state maps. The boundaries of many political jurisdictions have changed over time. Even though families may have lived in the same area for many years, the place name may have changed one or more times. Keep in mind when searching for records that when counties subdivide the records usually stay where they were originally filed. You may have to check several courthouses to obtain a family's records.

PLACE NAME SOURCES:

The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is the Nation's official database for place names. GNIS is maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey and can often provide information on name changes. This database contains two million entries. They include the names of places that no longer exist as well as other or secondary names for existing places. This data base also contains the names of every types of feature except roads and highways. It is especially useful for genealogical research because it contains entries for very small and scattered communities as well as churches and cemeteries, including entries for those that no longer exist.

√ To use this free service write to the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Geographic Names, 523 National Center, Reston VA 22092 or telephone 703-648-4544. The web site address is http://www-nmd.usgs.gov/www/gnis.

American Place Names Dictionary, 4 vols: Omnigraphics, Inc. Detroit, 1994
*Webster's New Geographical Dictionary:*G.& C. Merriam, Springfield MA., 1988.

CHANGES IN COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Thorndale & Dollarhide's *Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Census 1790-1920:(*Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1988) shows all U.S. county lines superimposed over modern ones to highlight boundary changes at ten year intervals.

FINDING USEFUL MAPS

√ Examine carefully the information you have gathered from immediate family relatives, census and vital records for possible locations within a county or other jurisdiction.
√ Try to locate a map that shows the area close to the time the person lived there.
√ It is very useful to find a map that shows neighboring areas.

WHERE TO FIND MAPS

LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Begin your search at your public library and county genealogical society. Most libraries have encyclopedias; atlases; some books on genealogy; and directories of organizations that may be able to help you. Local repositories may be the only places where old city directories, local newspapers and files of obituaries can be found.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS

USGS has more than 53,000 large-scale topographic maps that show most local areas of the United States and it's territories. Each map names and shows in detail every settled area and other features within the map's boundaries.

√For each state, the USGS publishes an *Index to Topographic and Other Map Coverage and (State) Catalog of Topographic and Other Published Maps.*

√To obtain a free index and catalog for one or more States, or to order a photocopy of a map in the Survey's library, call 1-800-USA-MAPS. Be prepared to describe the kind of map you are seeking as completely as you can.

√ You can order current USGS maps directly from local map dealers.

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This division holds and has direct access to almost 4 million maps, 51,000 atlases, 8,000 reference works, and a large number of related materials in other formats.

√ Of major interest to genealogists are land ownership records kept by Federal, State, county and local government agencies. A good source for early county maps is *Land Ownership Maps; A Checklist of Nineteenth Century United State County Maps in the Library of Congress.* 1967.

√ Among the many county maps and city and town plans are some 700,000 large-scale Sanborn fire insurance maps. Since 1867, the firm has issued and periodically updated detailed plans of 12,000 U.S. cities and towns. Some areas are represented by as many as eight different editions. This collection is a cartographic and historic record of America's urban settlement and growth over more than a century.

√ Reference service is available to the public in person, or by correspondence. Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540. The web site address is http://lcweb.loc.gov/

CARTOGRAPHIC AND ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH, NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The National Archives(NARA) is the official repository for noncurrent, permanently valuable records produced by the Federal Government since 1774, including almost 2 million maps. Among it's holdings are:

√ Census Records: census enumeration maps, enumeration district descriptions, and civil division outline maps.

√ Military Records: manuscript, annotated, and printed maps, plans and charts compiled or collected by various military organizations.,

√ Other Cartographic Records: small-scale civil division maps, postal route maps, area and county soil maps, tax assessment maps, maps relating to captured and abandoned property, and maps pertaining to American Indians.

√ Reference service is available in person and by correspondence at 8601 Adelphi Rd. College Park MD 20740. The web site address is http://www.nara.gov 4/97

Some of the above information taken from *Using Maps in Genealogy,* U.S. Dept of the Interior

MAPS AND ATLASES

I. TYPES OF MAPS AND THEIR USE

A. STATE, COUNTY AND CITY MAPS

1. STATE
2. COUNTY
3 CITY

B. LAND OWNERSHIP MAPS (PLAT MAPS)

1. WHAT THEY SHOW
2. CLUES THEY PROVIDE
3. WHERE TO GET THEM

C. COUNTY ATLASES

1. WHO PREPARED THEM - REPRINTS
2. WHAT THEY SHOW
3. WHERE TO GET THEM

D. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

1. WHAT THEY SHOW
2. WHERE TO GET THEM

(EAST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER)
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
1200 S. EADS ST
ARLINGTON, VA 22202

(WEST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER)
BOX 25286 FEDERAL CENTER
DENVER, CO. 80225

E. WARD MAPS

1. LARGER CITIES
2. USE WITH CITY DIRECTORY
3. WHERE TO GET THEM

F. HISTORICAL MAPS

1. USES
2. WHAT THEY SHOW
3. WHERE TO GET THEM
4. LARGE COLLECTION

GOLDA MEIR LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE, WI 53201

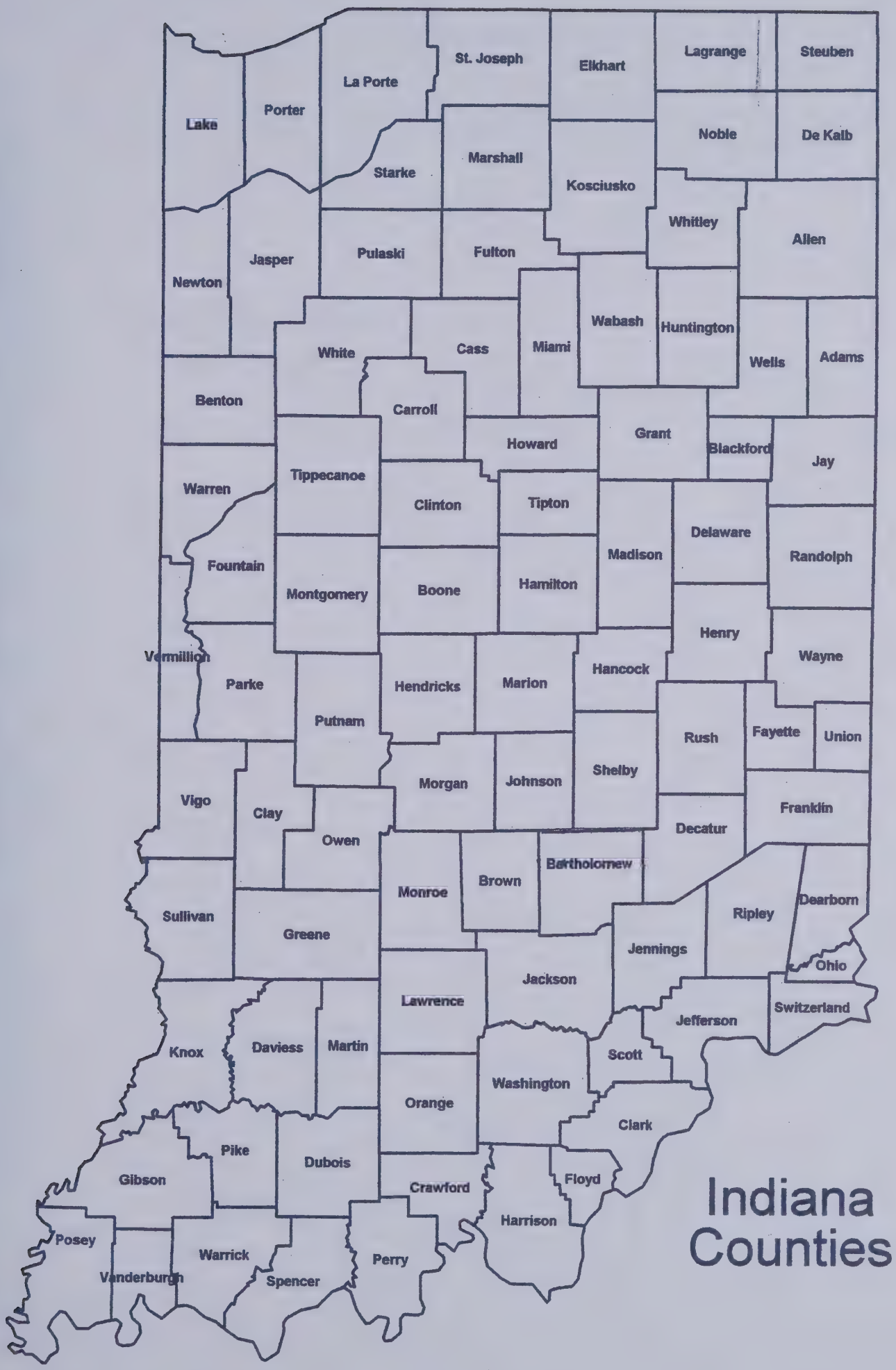
G. GAZETTEERS
    1. WHAT THEY ARE
    2. HOW TO USE THEM

H. HISTORICAL ATLASES

I. POSTAL MAPS AND DIRECTORIES
    1. WHAT THEY ARE
    2. HOW TO USE THEM
    3. WHERE TO GET THEM

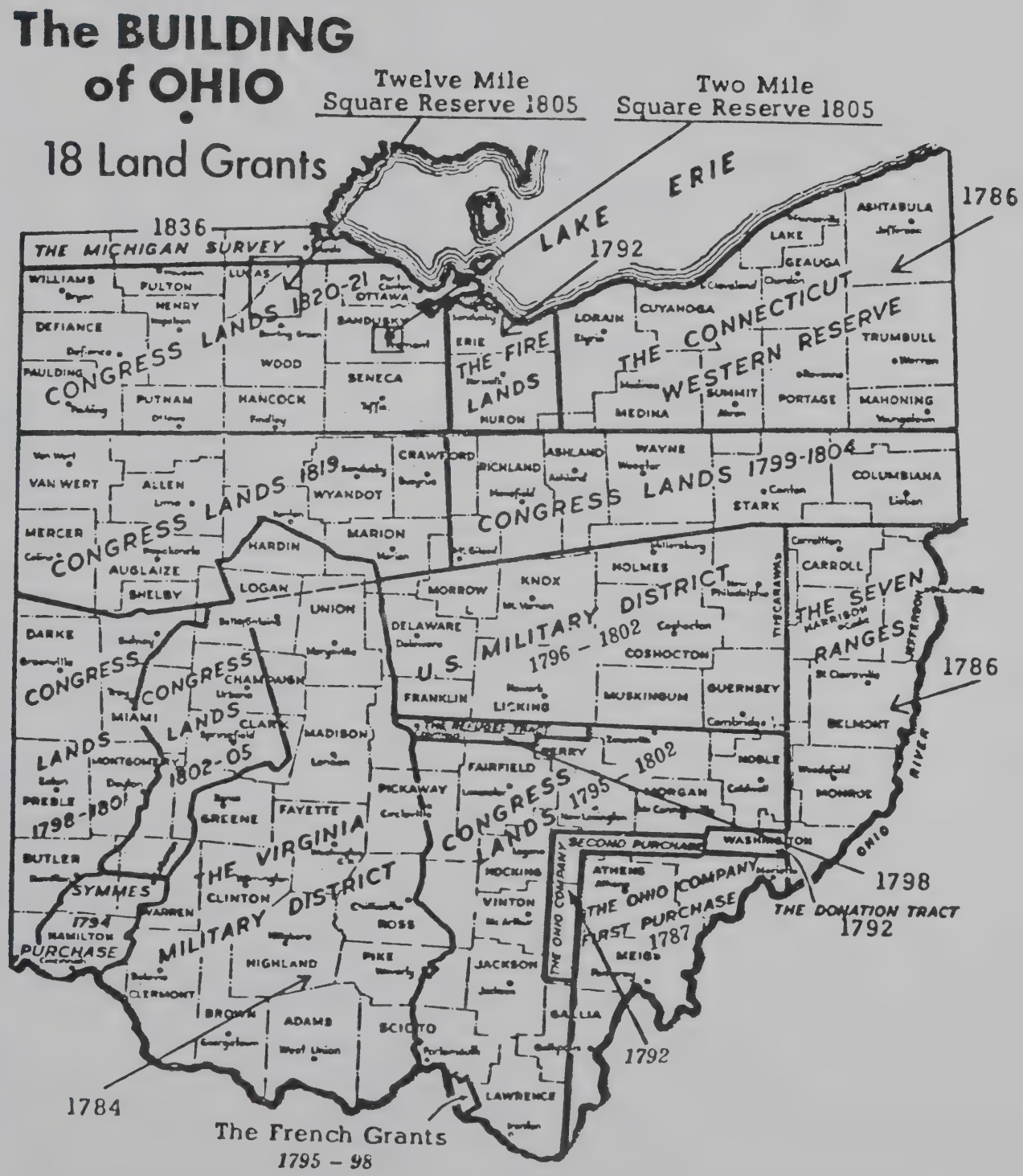
II. SOME MAP REPOSITORIES
A. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
B. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
C. NATIONAL ARCHIVES
D. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
E. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERS
F. STATE GOVERNMENTS (USUALLY SECRETARY OF STATE)
G. COUNTY OFFICIALS
H. LOCAL LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
I. TITLE COMPANIES
J. COMMERCIAL SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS

III. TIPS
A. TRY TO "DATE" THE MAP TO DETERMINE TIME PERIOD COVERED
B. DETERMINE TYPE MAP TO DEFINE PURPOSE
C. DETERMINE IF MAP IS DRAWN TO SCALE
D. USE PLASTIC OVERELAY TO DEFINE BOUNDARY CHANGES
E. READ THE LEGEND CAREFULLY

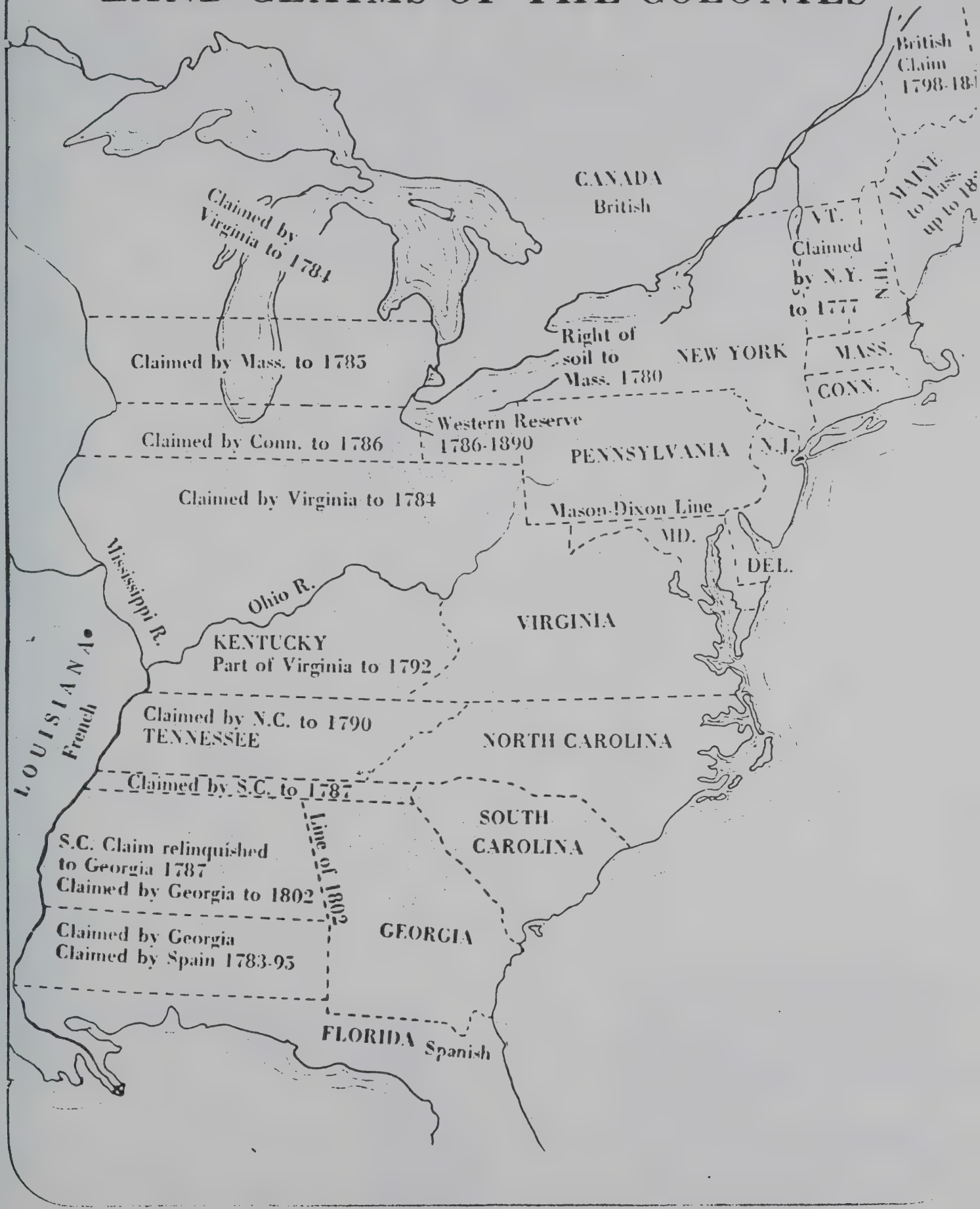

Lake
Porter
La Porte
St. Joseph
Elkhart
Lagrange
Steuben
Noble
De Kalb
Starke
Marshall
Kosciusko
Whitley
Allen
Newton
Jasper
Pulaski
Fulton
Wabash
Huntington
Wells
Adams
White
Cass
Miami
Benton
Carroll
Howard
Grant
Blackford
Jay
Warren
Tippecanoe
Clinton
Tipton
Madison
Delaware
Randolph
Fountain
Montgomery
Boone
Hamilton
Henry
Wayne
Vermillion
Parke
Hendricks
Marion
Hancock
Putnam
Rush
Fayette
Union
Vigo
Clay
Morgan
Johnson
Shelby
Franklin
Owen
Decatur
Bartholomew
Brown
Monroe
Sullivan
Greene
Ripley
Dearborn
Jennings
Ohio
Jackson
Lawrence
Switzerland
Jefferson
Knox
Daviess
Martin
Scott
Washington
Orange
Clark
Pike
Dubois
Gibson
Crawford
Floyd
Harrison
Posey
Warrick
Perry
Vanderburgh
Spencer
Indiana
Counties

OHIO LAND GRANTS

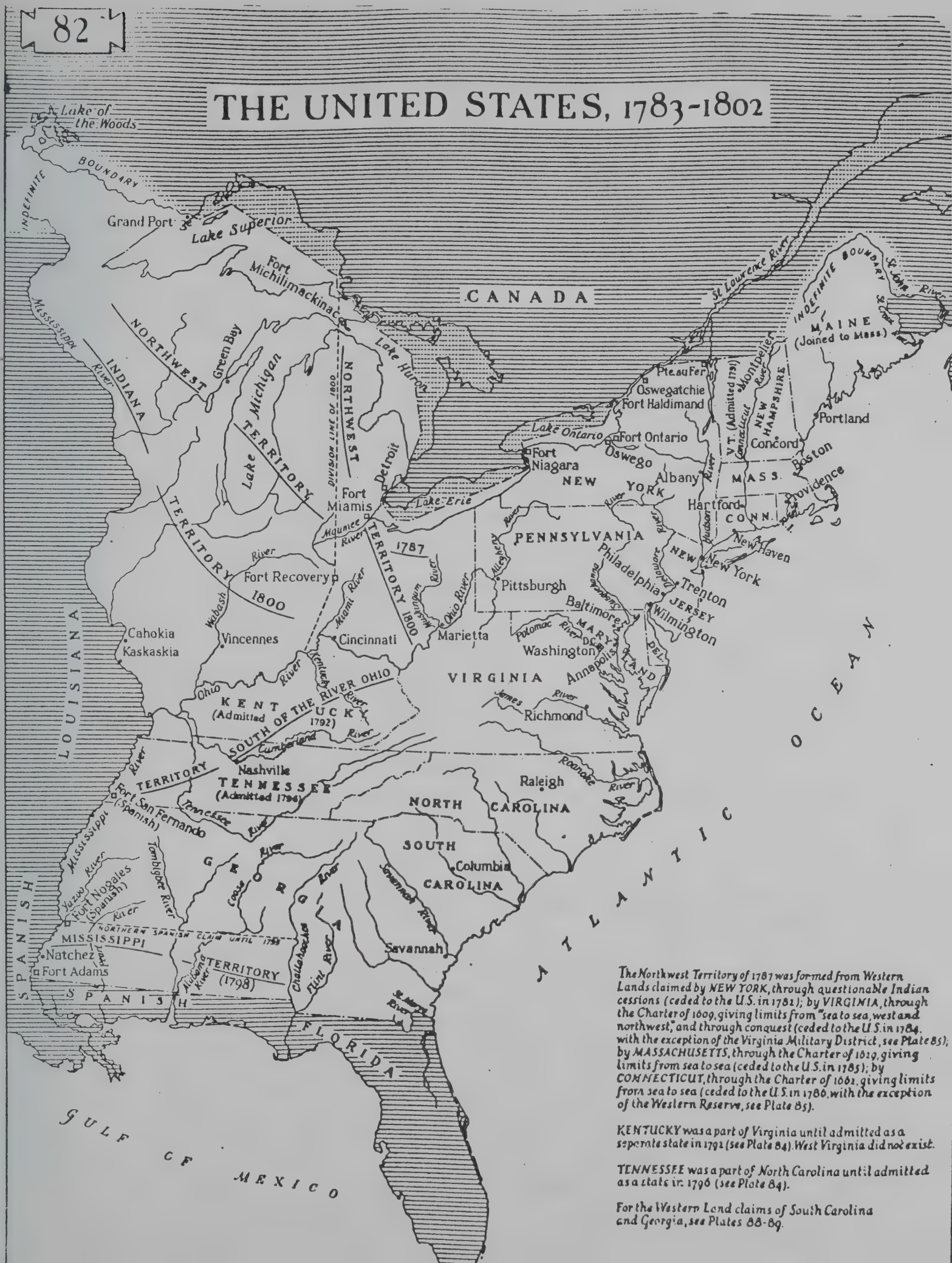
This map shows the division of lands in Ohio into the various portions called "Fire Lands", "Congress Lands" or "Virginia Military District", etc.



LAND CLAIMS OF THE COLONIES



THE UNITED STATES, 1783-1802



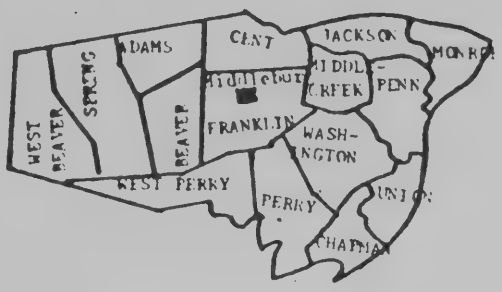
The Northwest Territory of 1787 was formed from Western Lands claimed by NEW YORK, through questionable Indian cessions (ceded to the U.S. in 1781); by VIRGINIA, through the Charter of 1609, giving limits from "sea to sea, west and northwest," and through conquest (ceded to the U.S. in 1784, with the exception of the Virginia Military District, see Plate 85); by MASSACHUSETTS, through the Charter of 1629, giving limits from sea to sea (ceded to the U.S. in 1785); by CONNECTICUT, through the Charter of 1662, giving limits from sea to sea (ceded to the U.S. in 1786, with the exception of the Western Reserve, see Plate 85).

KENTUCKY was a part of Virginia until admitted as a separate state in 1792 (see Plate 84). West Virginia did not exist.

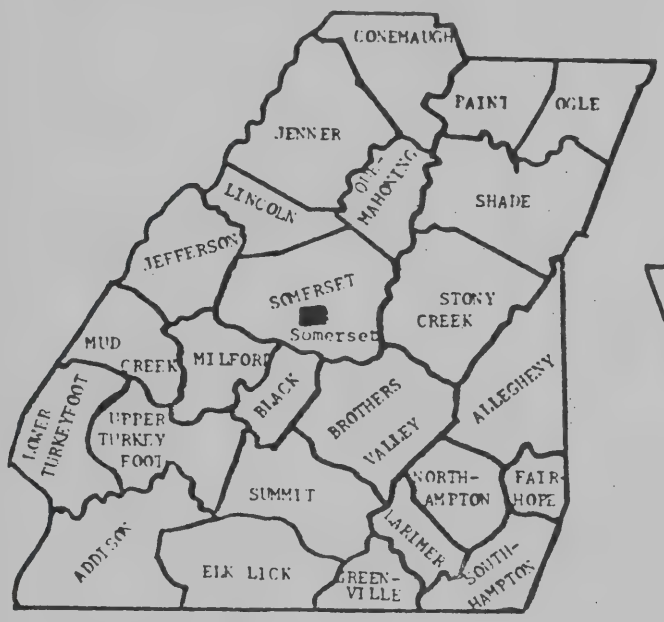
TENNESSEE was a part of North Carolina until admitted as a state in 1796 (see Plate 84).

For the Western Land claims of South Carolina and Georgia, see Plates 88-89.

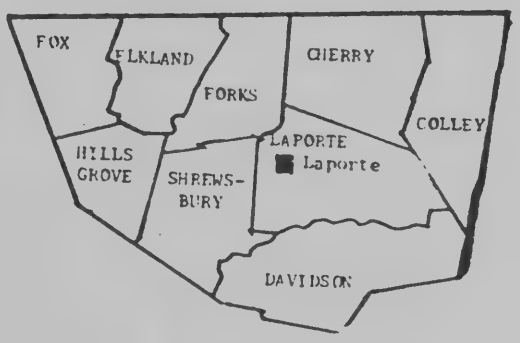
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY
CREATED 1811 FROM BERKS AND NORTHAMPTON
COUNTY SEAT: POTTSVILLE 17901



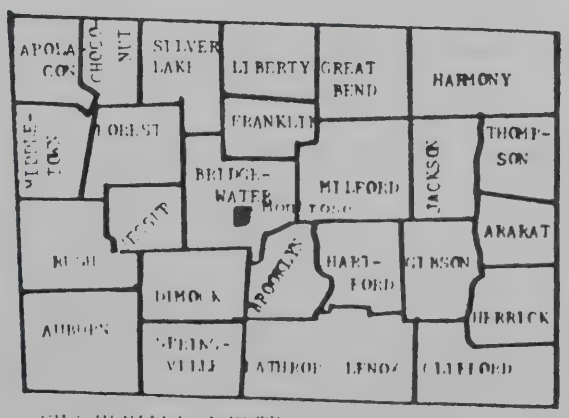
SNYDER COUNTY
CREATED 1855 FROM UNION COUNTY
COUNTY SEAT: MIDDLEBURG 17842



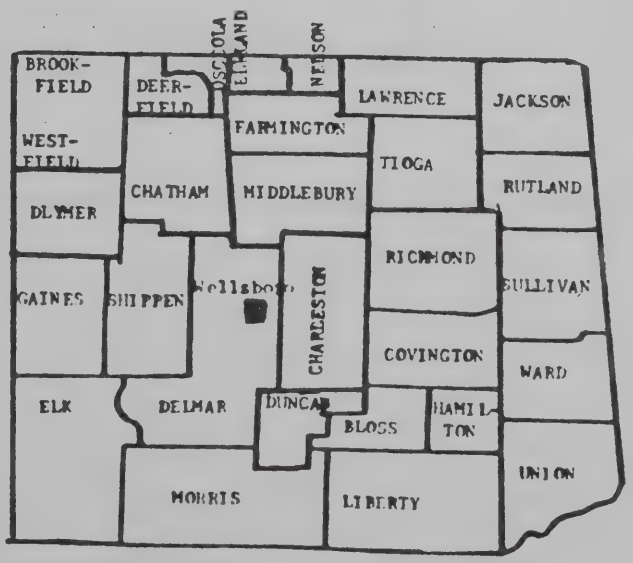
SOMERSET COUNTY
CREATED 1795 FROM BEDFORD COUNTY
COUNTY SEAT: SOMERSET 15501



SULLIVAN COUNTY
CREATED 1847 FROM LYCOMING COUNTY
COUNTY SEAT: LAPORTE 18626



SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
CREATED 1810 FROM LUZERNE COUNTY
COUNTY SEAT: MONTROSE 18801



TIOGA COUNTY
CREATED 1804 FROM LYCOMING COUNTY
COUNTY SEAT: WELLSBORO 16901

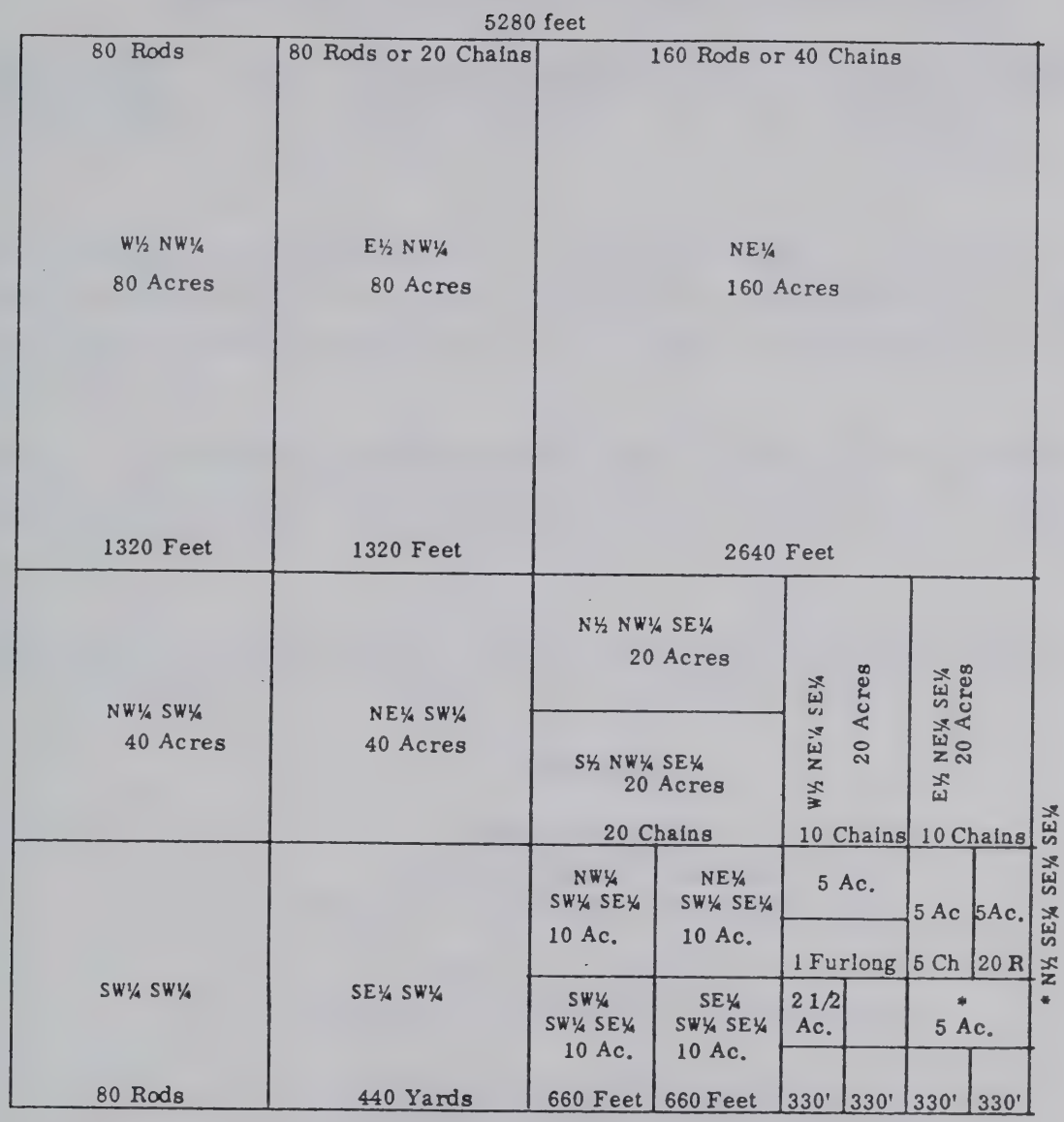


DIAGRAM SHOWING VARIOUS LAND MEASUREMENTS AND DESCRIPTIONS WITHIN A SECTION

One section = 1 mile each direction

Ranges

Township

Section	Township	Range
35	10	4

FIRST NAME LAST NAME LOCALITY Submit Query

Indiana History and Genealogy

Indiana Genealogy is being developed as a genealogical and historical resource for your pers use. While the original thought was to provide this website as a resource for finding genealog historical data concerning Indiana on the web, we have begun adding specific data to this site your personal use.

In an attempt to further expand our offerings and refine your search, we have begun the creati county websites. Those county sites can be found in the list of links to the right. While only a s portion of Indiana counties are presently listed, the amount of data for those counties is quite impressive.

The "Search Indiana Genealogy" search on the right side will search all of the Indiana Genealo website, but will not search the data linked to from our offsite data pages.

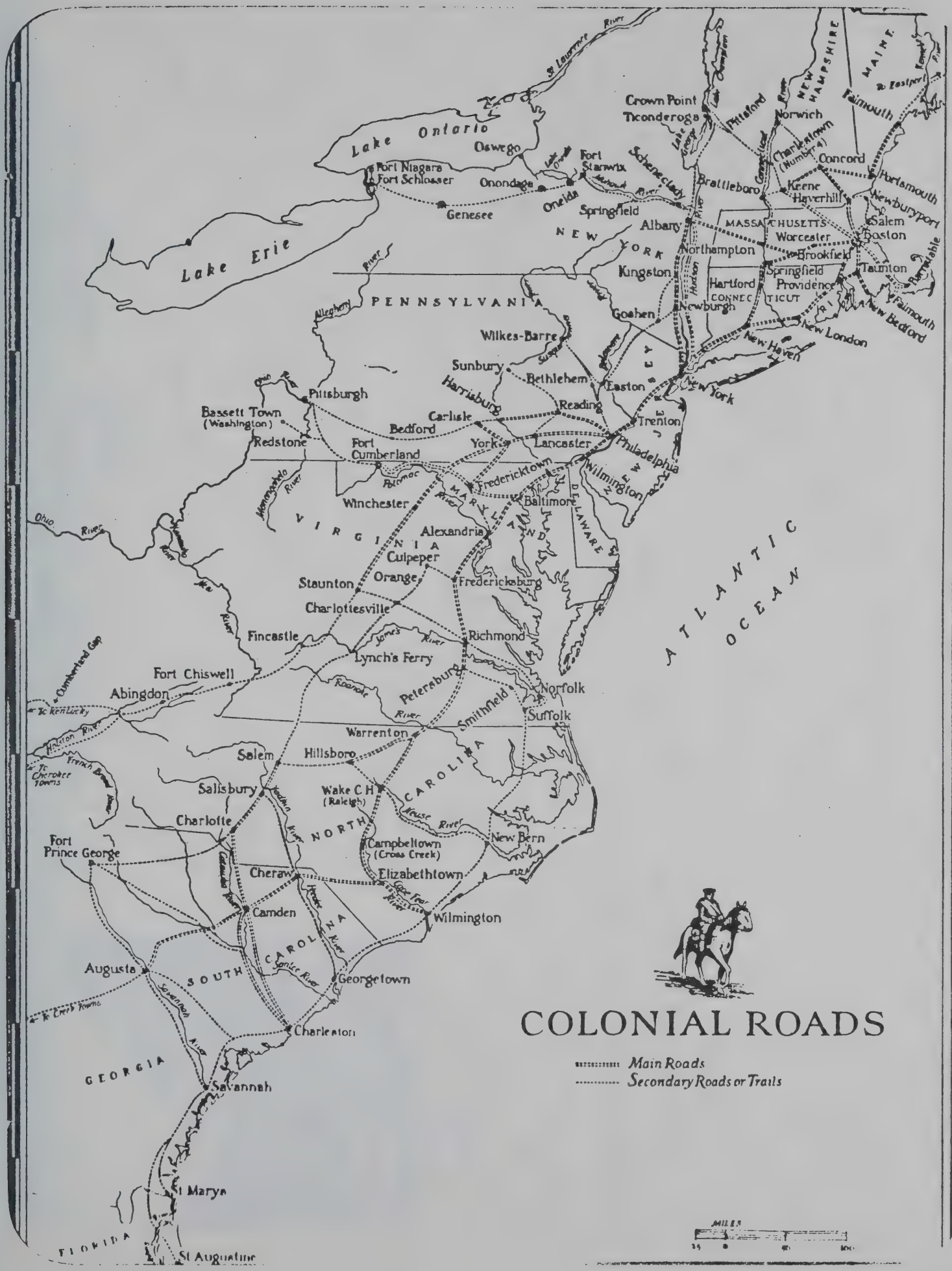
What's New

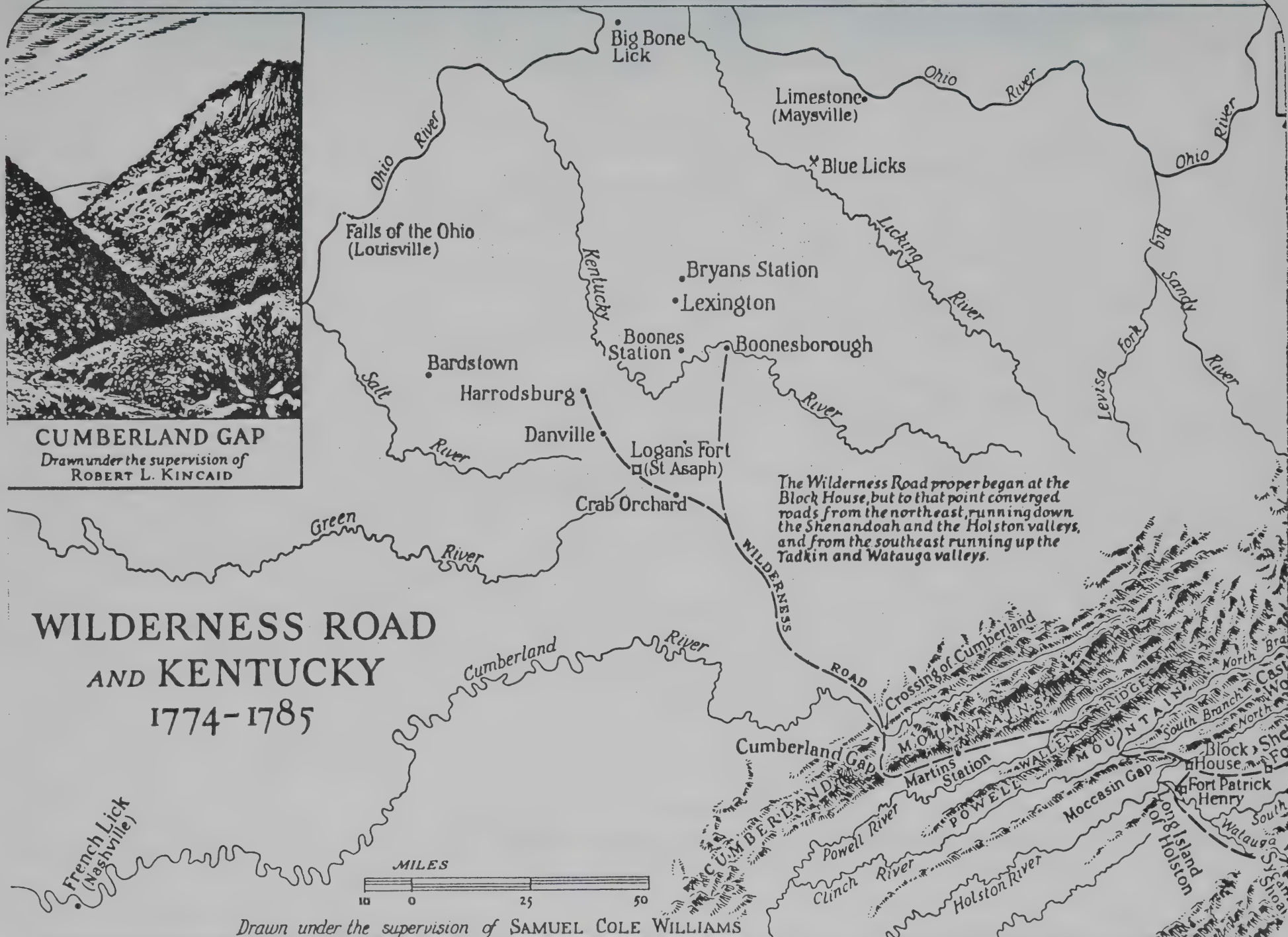
Indiana Obituaries
Cemetery Stones of Indiana
How to Contribute Obituaries or Tombstones

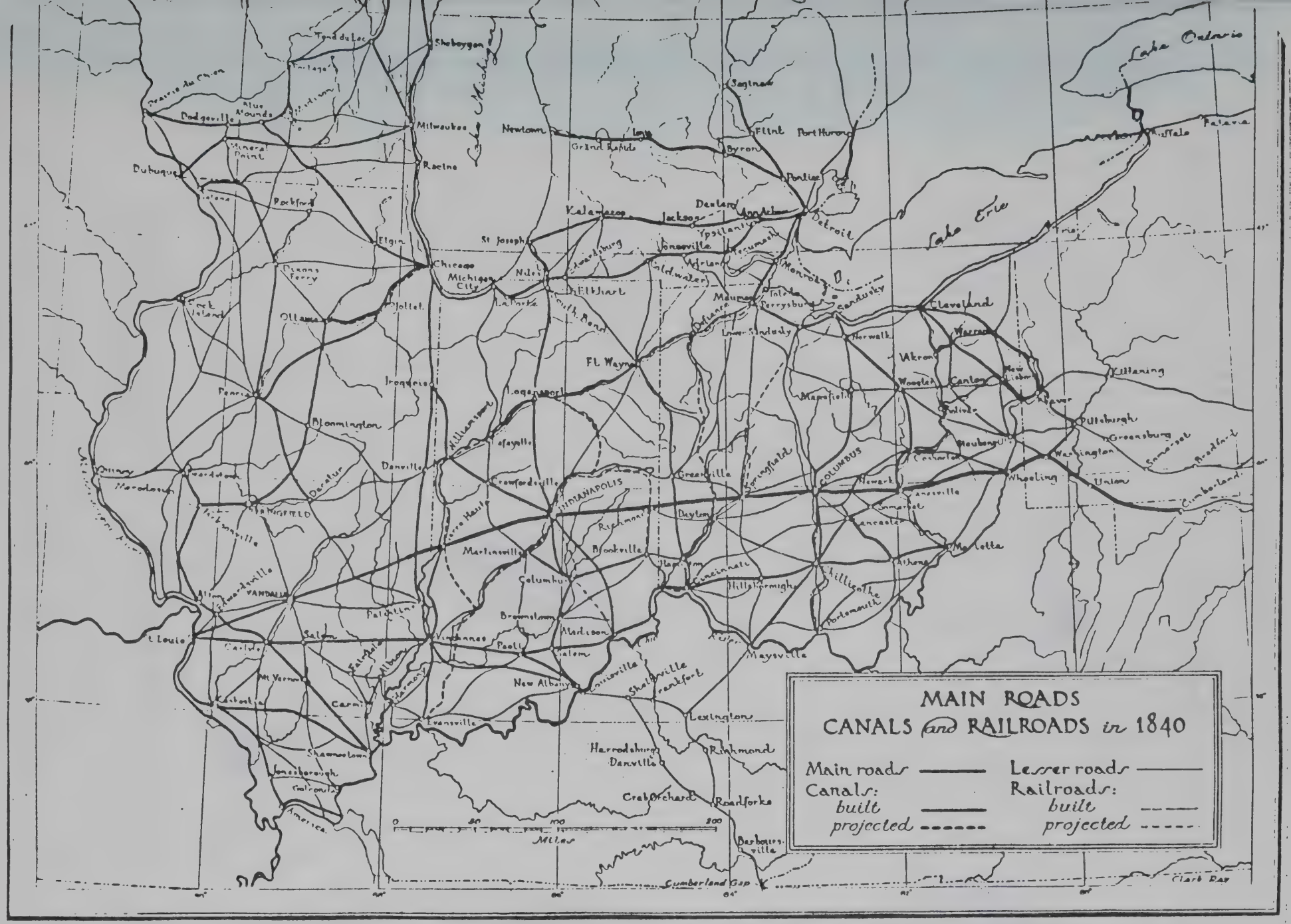
Cemeteries of Indiana
A listing of all Cemeteries in Indiana by County and Location

Cemetery Transcription Database
27,000 Names in Cemeteries of the United States

National Cemetery Database
35,000 manes of Military burials in the US


COLONIAL ROADS
Main Roads
Secondary Roads or Trails
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Otsego
St Lawrence River
Oswego
Fort Niagara
Fort Schlosser
Onondaga
Fort Stanwix
Oneida
Genesee
Schenectady
Springfield
Albany
Crown Point
Ticonderoga
Pittsford
Norwich
Brattleboro
Charlestown (Number 4)
Keene
Haverhill
Concord
Portsmouth
Newburyport
Salem
Boston
Falmouth
Barnstable
Taunton
New Bedford
Worcester
Brookfield
Springfield
Providence
Hartford
Northampton
Kingston
Goshen
Newburgh
New London
New Haven
New York
Trenton
Easton
Reading
Philadelphia
Wilmington
Lancaster
York
Carlisle
Harrisburg
Bedford
Fort Cumberland
Redstone
Bassett Town (Washington)
Pittsburgh
Wilkes-Barre
Sunbury
Bethlehem
Fredericktown
Baltimore
Winchester
Alexandria
Culpeper
Orange
Staunton
Fredericksburg
Charlottesville
Fincastle
Richmond
Lynch's Ferry
Fort Chiswell
Abingdon
Petersburg
Norfolk
Suffolk
Smithfield
Warrenton
Hillsboro
Salem
Salisbury
Wake C H (Raleigh)
Charlotte
Fort Prince George
Campbeltown (Cross Creek)
New Bern
Cheraw
Elizabethtown
Camden
Wilmington
Augusta
Georgetown
Charleston
Savannah
St Marys
St Augustine
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Ohio River
Allegheny River
Susquehanna River
Hudson River
Connecticut River
Potomac River
Rappahannock River
James River
Roanoke River
Neuse River
Cape Fear River
Pee Dee River
Santee River
Savannah River
Altamaha River
Chattahoochee River
Tallapoosa River
Alabama River
Tombigbee River
Cumberland Gap
To Kentucky
To Cherokee Towns
To Creek Towns
Halston River
French Broad River
MILES


CUMBERLAND GAP
Drawn under the supervision of
ROBERT L. KINCAID
WILDERNESS ROAD
AND KENTUCKY
1774-1785
Big Bone Lick
Limestone (Maysville)
Blue Licks
Ohio River
Falls of the Ohio (Louisville)
Kentucky River
Licking River
Big Sandy River
Levisa fork
Bryans Station
Lexington
Boones Station
Boonesborough
Bardstown
Harrodsburg
Salt River
Danville
Logan's Fort (St Asaph)
Crab Orchard
Green River
WILDERNESS ROAD
The Wilderness Road proper began at the Block House, but to that point converged roads from the northeast, running down the Shenandoah and the Holston valleys, and from the southeast running up the Yadkin and Watauga valleys.
Cumberland River
Crossing of Cumberland
Cumberland Gap
Martins Station
Powell River
Clinch River
Holston River
Moccasin Gap
Long Island of Holston
Block House
Fort Patrick Henry
Watauga
French Lick (Nashville)
MILES
10 0 25 50
Drawn under the supervision of SAMUEL COLE WILLIAMS



Buley, R. Carlyle. The Old Northwest Pioneer Period. Volume one. Bloomington (Ind.): Indiana University Press, 1951.

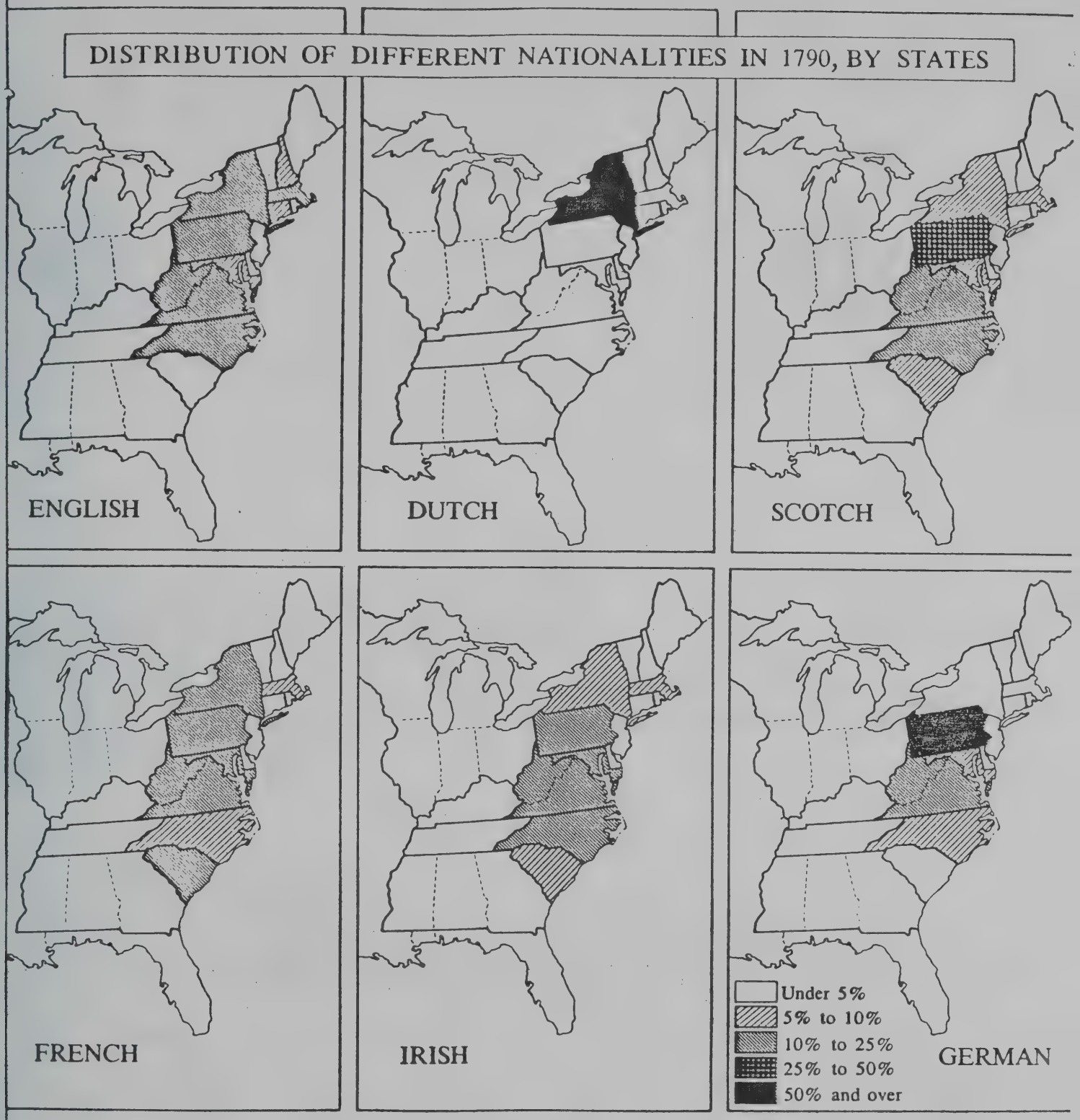


Figure 28

Percentages apply to the United States total for a given nationality, not to the total population of an individual state. Data was not available for the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Vermont, or Maine.

CATHARINE BUTLER

W. L. BUTLER

RES. OF W. L. BUTLER
SEC. 30 PERRY TP. MIAMI CO. IND.

HIRAM BUTLER
(DECEASED)

NANCY BUTLER

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATION AND EXPLICIT DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

CITY OF PERU.

Name.	Description of Business.	Location.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.
Armstrong, C. L.	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes	Broadway	1846	Virginia.
Brown, James M	Attorney at Law	Broadway	1855	Indiana.
Bousley, J. H.	Real Estate Dealer and Agent	Broadway	1866	Indiana.
Ball, James E	Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Repairing fine Watches a Specialty	Broadway	1871	Indiana.
Biehl, M. W.	Propr. of Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1871	Germany
Beumont, Joseph	Superintendent of Stern's Woolen Mills		1871	England.
Bender, Samuel	Boss Spinner	Third St.	1866	Germany
Bousley, R. H.	Banking and Insurance	Broadway	1865	Indiana.
Brownell, A. C.	Retired	E. Main St.	1857	Mass.
Bearss, D. R.	Farmer and State Senator	"Ridge View"	1828	N. Y.
Boynton, P. H.	Engineer on Passenger Train, I., P. & C. R. R.	Third St.	1867	Maine.
Conner, N. B.	Proprietor of Billiard Hall	W. Second St.	1844	Indiana.
Cable, E. H.	Deputy Sheriff	W. Sixth St.	1865	Ohio
Clevell, A	Proprietor Marble Works	Third St	1873	Ohio.
Conrelt, G.	Dealer in Leather and Hides	Broadway	1845	Germany
Darrow, Darius C.	President Citizens' National Bank	Broadway	1849	N. Y.
Dukes, A. N.	Dealer in Real Estate, with Mowbray	Dukees' Addition	1846	Indiana.
Dunlap, J. M.	Lumber Dealer	Eighth St	1864	Penn.
Dubbs, E	Lunch Room and Bakery	Broadway	1876	Indiana.
Effinger, R P	Attorney at Law	Main St.	1852	Ohio.
Ege, Wm. F.	County Recorder	W. Sixth St.	1848	Penn.
Ellis, J W	Physician and Surgeon	Broadway	1866	Ohio.
Ewing & Maxey	Proprietors of *Miami County Sentinel*	Broadway		
Fulwider, Louis B.	County Auditor	W. Sixth St.	1842	Indiana.
Fetter, James H.	Postmaster	Broadway	1861	Penn.
Fiske, A. C	Dry Goods, Millinery and Notions	Broadway	1867	Illinois.
Flenner, Jesse W.	Telegraph Operator	Broadway	1860	Ohio.
Falk, Moses	Clothier, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps	Broadway	1840	Germany
Griswold, Willard	Ex-Sheriff	Fifth St.	1841	N. Y.
Graf, Phillip V.	Proprietor of Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1862	Germany
Goldsbarry, L. A.	Dealer in Groceries, Produce and all kinds of Poultry	Main St.	1866	Ohio.
Gould, L. C.	Proprietor Peru Chair Factory, Manufacturer and Dealer in Wood Seat Chairs	39 W. Second St.	1846	N. Y.
Germann, C. A.	Pastor of Lutheran Church	Main St.	1873	Ohio.
Hughston, W. J.	Agent I., P. & C. R. R.	Depot	1874	N. Y.
Hart, Daniel	Saloon	W. Third St.	1837	Indiana.
Holman, L. P.	Farmer	Sec. 5	1841	Indiana.
Jack, John H	Agent T., W. & W. R. R. Dealer in Lime, Cement, Stucco, Hair, etc.	Boulevard	1869	Ohio.
Jordan, John	Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1876	Germany
Jamison, Eli J.	Furniture and Undertaker	Third St. bet. B'dway and Miami	1857	Maryland
Kilgore, W. W.	Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, etc.	Cor. Main and B'dway	1854	Ky.
Keller, J. S.	Ex-Proprietor of Keller House		1862	Ohio.
Kendall, E. L.	Boots and Shoes	W. Third St.	1861	Penn.
Knab, Jacob	Boot and Shoemaker	Broadway	1860	Germany
Kratzer, J. C	Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Spectacles and Tower Clocks	Broadway	1850	England.
Keentzer, Jacob	Dealer in China, Glass and Queensware	Broadway	1838	Germany
Lehman, A.	Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, etc.	Cor. 2d and B'dway	1873	Germany
Lynch, Dan	Dlr. in Marble and Stone Work; Manufacturer of Monuments, Head Stones and Flagging	Broadway	1848	Ohio.
Lewark, John	Proprietor of Boarding House	Second St.	1875	Virginia.
Leas, Geo. W } Lamoreux, R. P. }	Photographers	Broadway, over Kilgore & Shirk's store	1867	Ohio. 1871 N. Y.
Levi, Wm	Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, etc.	Broadway	1857	Germany
Loughridge, W. B.	Retired	Second St	1863	Ohio.
Muhlfeld, John	Hard Wood Lumber Dealer		1869	Germany
Moore & Jones	Photographers. Specialty made in Copying and Enlarging old Pictures, and Finishing in India Ink and Water Colors	Broadway	1848	Indiana.
Means, James	Lumber Dealer	E. Main St	1848	Ky.
Meinhardt, Henry	Merchant Tailor	Broadway	1864	Germany
Miller, I. & Son	Merchant Millers. Proprietors of Peru Flouring Mills		1841 1849	Virginia. Indiana.
Miller, F. G.	Meat and Vegetable Market; Steam Sausage Manufacturing; highest market price paid for Fat Stock at all times	Main St opp Ct House	1852	Europe
Morris, Alvin	City Marshal	Sixth St.	1870	N. Y.
Moore, William	Builder and Contractor		1841	Penn.
McDowell, T. J & Son	Proprs. Peru Weekly *Times-Sentinel*	Cor Main and Bd'way		
Noble, West	Dealer in Groceries, and Propr. Saloon and Boarding House		1849	Indiana.
Niquett, Gon	Weaver	W Second St.	1875	Vermont.
Nelp, George	Butcher	Third St.	1872	N. Y.
O'Donald, Vincent	Sheriff Miami County	Court St.	1837	Indiana.
Porter, John R.	Treasurer Miami County	Broadway	1867	Ohio.
Parsons, C. H.	Deputy Clerk	Main	1859	N. Y.
Pitman, Lyster T.	Accountant	Third St.	1876	Mich.
Pelkey, Robert	Proprietor of Restaurant and Confectionery	Cor. Main and B'dway	1852	Mich.
Raymond, George	Lumber Dealer	Broadway	1867	N. Y.
Renz, John G.	Proprietor of Saw-mill and Lumber Yard		1854	Germany
Ross Bros.	Dealers in Fruits, Groceries, Queensware and Glassware	E. Main St.		Indiana.
Reed & Sinks	Proprietors of Peru *Republican*	Cor. Main & Court St.	1856	
Reynolds, John F.	Dealer in Granite and Marble Work; Cemetery Work done to order	Broadway	1846	N. C.
Ream, Thos. E.	Grocery and Bakery	No. 41 Broadway	1847	Ohio.
Smith, Valentine	Saddle and Harness Manufacturer and Dealer	Cor. Broadway and 2d	1853	Germany
Shirk & Mitchell	Attorneys at Law	over First Nat. Bank	1843 1849	England.
Schlosser, Andrew	Proprietor Saloon and Restaurant	Broadway	1857	Germany
Smith, M. F.	Foundryman and Machinist	Cor. Clay and Canal	1866	N. Y.
Steinmetz & Bauer	Dealers in Groceries and Provisions	Broadway	1863 1870	Germany
Sperling, J. H.	Gardener and Boarding House	Cor. Lafayette and Sth	1856	N. Jersey
Smith, James	Teamster	Depot	1874	Indiana.
Smith, Wm	Farmer	Richardville Reserve.		
Spencer, Mrs. L. C.	Retired	Broadway	1844	N. Y.
Todd, W. S.	Notary Public and Abstracter of Land Titles	E. Second St.	1853	Ky.
Theobald, Jacob	Builder and Contractor	Cor. 3d and Fremont.	1861	Europe.
Walker, Lyman	Attorney	Broadway	1861	Vermont.
Wallace, B. E. & J. C.	Proprs. of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Cor. 2d and Miami	1864	Penn.
Wilkinson, Dan	Proprietor of Planing-Mill	Broadway	1861	Ohio.
Wey, Andrew	Proprietor of National Hotel, and Dealer in Groceries and Provisions	Cor. 2nd and Miami	1857	Germany
Young, F. E.	Dealer in Books and Stationery, Wall Paper, Toys, Window Shades, etc.	Third and Broadway	1868	Ohio.
Zern, Jesse S	County Clerk	E. Fifth St.	1836	Penn.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section or Street.	Date of Settlement.	Nativity.	P. O. Address	Business.
Ager, U. A	Section 1	1868	Ohio	Perrysburg	Physician.
Abbott, F. A.	" 31	1874	Ind	Deedsville	Farmer.
Bain, W	" 33	1832	N. C.	"	Farmer.
Berger, Hiram	" 35	1862	Penn.	Perrysburg	Farmer.
Bush, Josiah	" 2	1854	Ind	"	Farmer.
Beneher, I. L	" 1	1845	N. Y.	"	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Cool, Philip	" 7	1838	N. Y.	Denver	Farmer.
Crumpacker, P. G.	" 5	1873	Va	Deedsville	Farmer.
Chandler, H. C.	" 31	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Cunningham, Wm	" 16	1850	Va	Denver	Farmer.
Cunningham, J. F	" 16	1850	Ind	"	Teacher.
Cross, Robert	" 15	1875	Md.	"	Farmer.
Drumm, J. W	" 35	1852	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer.
Dasle, J	" 32	1840	Ohio	Deedsville	Miller.
Friend, Wm	" 12	1864	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer.
Fisher, William	" 35	1874	Ind	"	Farmer.
Fry, Israel	" 30	1875	Ohio	Deedsville	Farmer.
Gambler, G. M	" 35	1867	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer.
Gamble, W. G	" 35	1867	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Grimes, H		1844	Ohio	Denver	Farmer and Grain Dealer
Jones, Ezra	Section 14	1844	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer.
Kreider, Jas. R.	Section 11	1845	Ind	Perrysburg	Farmer.
Kepler, Jonathan	" 33	1855	Md	Deedsville	Farmer.
Losher, S. W.	" 13	1855	Ohio	Perrysburg	Farmer and Trustee Union Tp
Lininger, J. W.	" 2	1858	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Leedy, Wm. H.	" 5	1837	Ind	Deedsville	Merchant.
Leffel, S. C	" 4	1852	Ind	"	Teacher.
Lewellen, J. W.	" 1	1875	Ind	Perrysburg	Minister.
Leedy, S M	" 5	1852	Ohio	Deedsville	Farmer and P. M
McElwee, T. S.	" 1	1849	Penn	Perrysburg	Farmer
McElwee, Samuel	" 1	1868	Penn	"	Farmer.
Mason, W H	" 35	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer
Moon, M H	" 12	1875	Ohio	"	Farmer.
Robins, S C	" 33	1844	Ind	Deedsville	Farmer.
Runnells, J S		1840	Ind	Perrysburg	Merchant.
Steel, John	Section 11	1850	Md.	"	Farmer and Cooper.
Steel, David	" 1	1853	Ohio	"	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Steel, Henry	" 2	1853	Ohio	"	Farmer
Simonton, J W	" 1	1844	Penn	"	Farmer
Strayer, C W	" 30	1875	Ind	"	Farmer
Wright, G W.	" 2	1865	N Y	"	Merchant.
Wade, Joseph	" 7	1870	Ind	Deedsville	Farmer

Maria Schenck

Vital • New Jersey Births and Christenings, 1660-1980

Name	**Maria Schenck**
Sex	**Female**
Birth Date	**12 Apr 1795**
Father's Name	**Teunis Schenck**
Father's Sex	**Male**
Mother's Name	**Aaltje Vanderveer**
Mother's Sex	**Female**
Event Type	**Christening**
Event Date	**1796**
Event Place	**Freehold, Monmouth, New Jersey, United States**
Event Place (Original)	**Dutch Reformed Church, Freehold and Middletown, Monmouth, New Jersey, United States**

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Attached in Family Tree to


Maria Schenck
1795–1877 • M6J2-J8N


Maria Schenck
1795–1877 • M6J2-J8N

Similar Records

No similar records were found.

Maria Schenck's Parents and Siblings

Teunis Schenck	Father	M
Aaltje Vanderveer	Mother	F

Maria Schenck

Vital • New Jersey Births and Christenings, 1660-1980

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Teunis Schenck	Father	M
Aaltje Vanderveer	Mother	F

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